The Judiciary and the Bar of New England for the Nineteenth Century. . . .

PUBLIC
LIBRARY

MEMOIRS

OF THE

JUDICIARY AND THE BAR

OF

NEW ENGLAND FOR THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

WITH

A HISTORY OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF NEW ENGLAND

BY

CONRAD RENO, LL. B.

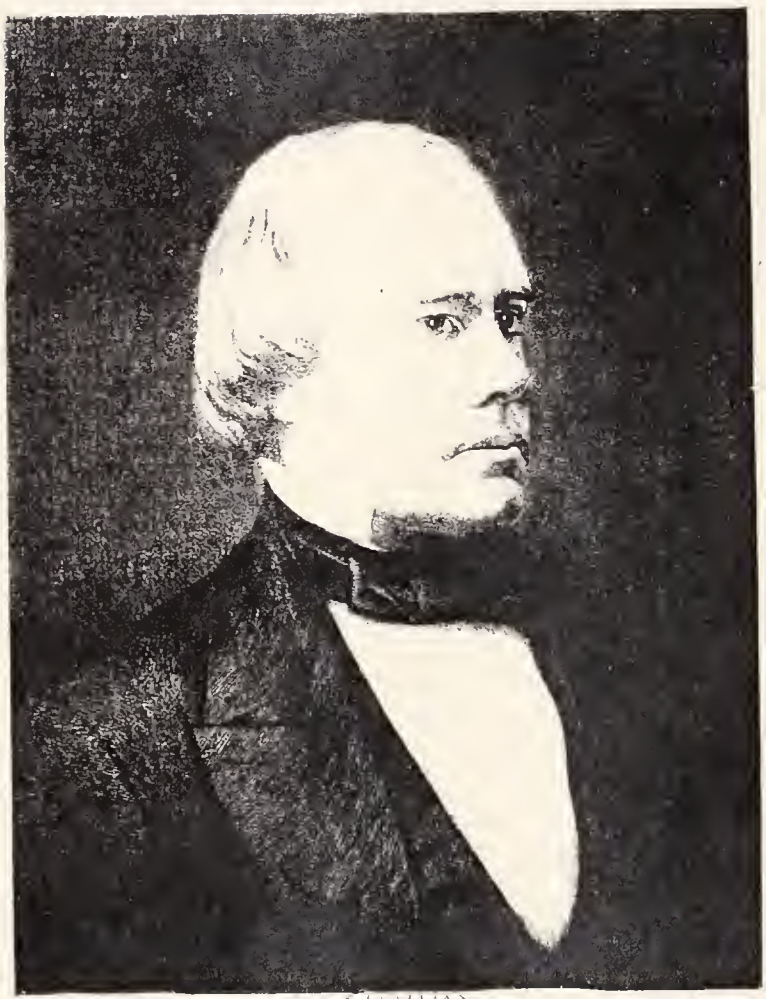
PUBLISHED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

LEONARD A. JONES, A. B., LL. B. AND CONRAD RENO, LL. B.

VOLUME II

THE CENTURY MEMORIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS
1901

REF
7630.08
SOC SCI
6/18/2005



COPYRIGHT BY ALBERT ROSENTHAL, PHILA. 1898

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

where his father resided for many years on the old Quincy estate. He was for some time a member of the Town School Committee, and later assisted in framing the charter for that city.

In President Cleveland's first administration Mr. Butler was appointed second comptroller of the United States Treasury, in which position he served with great distinction, winning the high regard of the army and navy officers as well as the esteem and confidence of his superiors. He was so much appreciated by the president that in 1893 Mr. Cleveland requested him to become his private secretary, but Mr. Butler was compelled to decline the appointment, as he could not relinquish his law practice. Upon his return from Washington in 1889 he became one of the attorneys of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and he continued to serve in that capacity until his death, which occurred in Boston on the 7th of June, 1898. He also had a large private practice.

Mr. Butler was not only richly but unusually endowed with gifts and graces, a kind of Admiral Crichton in the life of which he was a conspicuous part. He was a highly successful lawyer. He possessed statesmanlike qualities, as his excellent service as second comptroller of the Treasury when only thirty years old satisfactorily demonstrated. He was fond of outdoor life, a man of culture and refinement, a favorite in every social circle he entered, carrying a winning personality into every relation of life. His success was due to his great mental ability and high character, and the ready use he made of his talents in the promotion of those ends which he believed to be for the general welfare. He disciplined himself sternly. In the various positions he was called upon to fill he exhibited a rare adaptability as well as breadth of comprehension. He had the highest reverence for his profession, and brought to his work a keen brain, a lively wit, an untiring industry, and the finest sense of honor.

In 1896 he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy, and in the same year he attended the Democratic National Convention at Indianapolis. He was a trustee of the National Sailor's Home, president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, and a member of the Somerset, Apollo, and Eastern Yacht Clubs of Boston and of the Metropolitan and Alibi Clubs of Washington. In 1885 he was elected a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston and served it as secretary from 1894 until his death in 1898, at which time he was a candidate, selected by the Alumni, for membership in the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. He was unmarried.

BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS, LL.D., Boston, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1851 to 1857, was born in Watertown, Mass., November 4, 1809. He was descended in the seventh generation from William Curtis, who was born in Essex, England, in 1592, and who was married August 6, 1618, to Sarah Eliot, sister of John Eliot, the "apostle to the Indians." They landed at Boston, Mass., September 16, 1632, and settled in Roxbury. The line from them is (2) Isaac, (3) Samuel, (4) Benjamin, (5) Benjamin, and (6) Benjamin. Benjamin Curtis (5) great-great-grandson of William and Sarah, was born in Roxbury in 1750, was graduated from Harvard in 1771, read medicine, served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and settled in Boston, where he died November 26, 1784, leaving by his wife, Elizabeth Billings, four children: Eliza, Harriet, Benjamin and Gustavus. Benjamin Curtis (6) was bred in in the merchant marine and became a sailing master. He was married January 18, 1807, to Lois, daughter of James Robbins, of Watertown, and had two children: Benjamin Robbins Curtis, the subject of this memoir, and George Ticknor Curtis, born November 28, 1812. The latter was graduated from Harvard in 1832, came to the Suffolk bar in 1836,

and was the author of "Equity Precedents," "American Conveyancer," "Treatise on the Law of Patents," "Life of Webster," etc.

Benjamin Robbins Curtis early developed a taste for reading and love of learning which carried him rapidly through the educational period of his life and also marked his entire career. He studied Latin under Rev. Samuel Ripley, at the Watertown Academy, and with Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., and in 1824 entered the private school of John Angier in Medford. His earliest known writing was an essay "On the Origin of Evil," in April, 1825. In that year he entered the freshman class of Harvard College, where, in his senior year, he received a Bowdoin prize for a dissertation on "How far may Political Ignorance in the People be relied on for the Security of Absolute Government in Europe." Graduating second in his class in August, 1829, with an oration on "The Character of Lord Bacon," he became proctor in the university, and also, in September, entered the Harvard Law School. Among his college classmates were Judge George Tyler Bigelow, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Francis B. Crowninshield, Hon. George T. Davis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Samuel May, Benjamin Pierce, Prof. Samuel F. Smith, Edward D. Sohier, and Hon. John J. Taylor.

Mr. Curtis took to the law, not by accident nor by association or employment, but naturally, as if born to it. In 1830, while at the law school, he won the Bowdoin prize for a dissertation open to all resident graduates of the college. In 1831 left the law school and entered the office of Gen. John Nevers, of Northfield, Mass. On February 22, 1832, he delivered, in Deerfield, an address on the centennial anniversary of Washington's birth, and soon afterward re-entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated that year with the degree of LL.B. In August, 1832, having returned to Northfield, he was admitted as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, and at once began practice there. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court as an attorney in September, 1834, and as a counselor in 1836. In the fall of 1834 he removed to Boston, taking up his residence in Cambridge. In October, 1835, he moved his home to Boston.

After moving to Boston Judge Curtis rapidly gained a lucrative practice, and was accorded a leading position among the foremost members of that able bar. His extensive legal attainments, his fine logical powers, his faculty for clear and forceful statement of facts,

BENJAMIN R. CURTIS

and his impressive delivery, combined to make him a lawyer and advocate of unusual strength. As a partner of Charles Pelham Curtis, sr. (born 1792, died 1864), he practiced almost or quite exclusively in civil cases, but when he came to the bench it was found that his knowledge of criminal law was not inferior to his other acquirements. During the fifteen years from 1836 to 1851 he took part in the argument of 138 cases at the law terms of the Supreme Judicial Court, beginning with Greenleaf v. Francis, 18 Pickering, 117, running through Metcalf's reports, and ending with Adams et als. v. Briggs Iron Co., 7 Cushing, 361. In the first circuit of the United States Circuit Court he made many arguments, reported in Sumner, Story, and Woodbury & Minot, and also had a large proportion of the

nisi prius trials, of hearings in admiralty in the United States District Court, and of chamber practice. He published in the North American Review for January, 1844, an article on "Debts of the States," which was widely read and copied, and in 1846 he succeeded Judge Story as a member of the corporation of Harvard College, which position he held five years. In January, 1851, he took his seat in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, and on September 22 of that year President Fillmore appointed him an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge Curtis was early called upon to decide several important fugitive slave trials, and from these to the end of the celebrated Dred Scot case, which led to his resignation from the bench in October, 1857, he exhibited great judicial ability, independence, and learning. His opinions begin with Neilson v. Lagow et al., 12 Howard, 98, and end with Sturgis, plaintiff in error, v. Honold, 19 Howard, 393. His published works would have given his name a place in the legal profession if he had never acquired any fame as a jurist. While on the bench he edited two volumes of the United States Circuit Court reports, published in 1854 and 1857 respectively, and comprise the most valuable part of his labors while presiding justice of the first circuit. But his wonderful diligence and capacity for work are shown in the fact that he found time in the midst of his arduous judicial dûties to edit in a greatly abridged form, and with head-notes entirely rewritten, fifty-eight volumes of the reports of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court from the origin of that court to 1854, or from 1 Dallas to 17 Howard. This edition, with the digest which he prepared, was in twenty-two volumes, and was completed in 1856.

On returning to the practice of law in 1857 Judge Curtis acquired a large and successful business in the Federal courts, and from October of that year to June, 1874, the cases he argued in the Supreme Court of the United States extend from Dean v. Mason et al., 20 Howard, 198, to The Dollar Savings Bank v. United States, 19 Wallace, 227. During the same period he also argued in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court corporation, equity, admiralty, insurance, and other cases from Merchants Bank of Newburyport v. Stevenson et als., 10 Gray, 232, to Commonwealth v. Shoe and Leather Insurance Co., 112 Mass., 131. This represents forty-six cases in the former court and arguments in banc in eighty cases in the latter. In 1865 he was the American commissioner to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, and in March, 1868, upon the impeachment of President Johnson, he was associated with Attorney-General Stanbury, William M. Evarts, and Mr. Groesbeck for the defense. He made the opening speech, which was pronounced by the most competent judges to be a masterly effort, and in June, after Johnson's acquittal, the latter offered him the position of attorney-general of the United States, which he declined. During the last five years of his life he argued twenty-two causes in the United States Supreme Court, 10 to 19 Wallace, and twelve in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, 105 to 112 Mass., besides many others in the Federal circuit courts. He also wrote forty-five opinions, as chamber counsel, on a great variety of important subjects. In 1871 he visited England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and France, and in 1872–73 he delivered a course of lectures on the jurisdiction and practice of the Federal courts at the Harvard Law School. In 1873 he was urged to accept the chief justiceship of the United States Supreme Court as the successor of Chief Justice Chase, but declined the honor. In 1874 he went to Newport, R. I., and died there on September 15, universally esteemed and respected. He was buried in Mount Auburn, near Boston.

Judge Curtis was what may be termed a judicial rather than a jury lawyer. He could not employ in the contests at the bar the commanding eloquence of Daniel Webster, nor did

he possess anything akin to the subtle and almost universal genius of Joseph Choate. But his logic was of a broad and masterly character, and his intellect was vigorous and penetrating. Add to this his almost superhuman capacity for labor when in good health and we have the key to his success. Great as a lawyer, he was also great as a judge, and delivered some opinions which rank with the very best specimens of judicial productions. A writer in the Albany Law Journal says of him:

"The first impression which has been left on us is that Mr. Justice Curtis was peculiarly adapted for the office of judge by his conservative nature. His whole life from earliest boyhood bore a judicial cast. To the strictly legal aspects of a question he subordinated all other interests, and for the enforcement of what he deemed the legal right he risked all personal considerations. So we find him starting out in his professional career, at the age of twenty-seven, when he had been only two years at the Boston bar, by an argument in the case of the slave Med, in favor of the novel proposition 'that a citizen of a slave-holding State, who comes to Massachusetts for a temporary purpose of business or pleasure, and brings his slave as a personal attendant on his journey, may restrain the slave for the purpose of carrying him out of Massachusetts and returning him to the domicile of his owner.' The Supreme Court did not assent to this proposition, but his argument called for a careful judicial answer from the great Chief Justice Shaw.—Commonwealth v. Aves, 18 Pickering, 193. Then, on the other hand, we find him, at the close of his judicial career, delivering the famous dissenting opinion in the Dred Scot case. These two extremes mark the honesty and independence of his character, while they show an intense conservatism, which would stand by old landmarks of law and policy in spite of the progress of events." In brief, his mental structure was notably a judicial one, and his reputation was chiefly that of a great expounder of the principles of law rather than that of an advocate.

On the death of Charles Sumner he was the candidate of the Democratic party for United States senator, and he was also frequently mentioned as the candidate of that party for president. In 1871, with William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing, he was appointed counsel for the United States before the Board of Arbitration at Geneva and declined, and in 1873 he was one of five commissioners to revise the Boston city charter. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1852 and from Brown University in 1857.

Judge Curtis was married May 8, 1833, to his cousin, Eliza Maria, youngest daughter of William H. Woodward, a lawyer of Hanover, N. H., and many years treasurer of Dartmouth College; granddaughter of William H. Woodward, sr., chief justice of the New Hampshire Court of Common Pleas; and a lineal descendant of Miles Standish and Priscilla Mullins, of the Mayflower Pilgrims. She died in July, 1844, and January 5, 1846, he married Anna Wroe Curtis, eldest daughter of Charles Pelham and Anna Wroe (Scolley) Curtis. She died April 24, 1860, leaving three children. August 29, 1861, he married Maria Malleville Allen, daughter of Jonathan Allen and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Allen, the first minister of Pittsfield, Mass. Judge Curtis's eldest son and eldest daughter died in childhood in 1842. Walter Curtis, his second son, and the oldest of his sons to attain maturity, was born February 3, 1838, in Boston, and enlisting in 1861 became assistant quartermaster of volunteers; he read law and practiced in Boston from 1866 to 1876, and died at Omaha, Neb., on August 31, of the latter year. His second daughter, Elizabeth Ticknor Curtis, born June 13, 1836, married, January 15, 1862, John Proudfit Brown, of Pittsfield, where she died. A son and two daughters died young in 1867 and 1871, and two sons and three daughters survived him. One of them, Benjamin Robbins Curtis, jr., born in Boston in June, 1855, was graduated from Harvard in 1875, came to the bar in June, 1878, and died January 25, 1891, having been appointed a judge of the

Boston Municipal Court in 1886. He edited a memoir of his father, in two volumes.

Of the surviving children of Judge Curtis, Miss Maria W. Curtis lives in Boston; Anne W. S. Curtis married Hon. Seth Low, president of Columbia College, New York city; Lois Robbins married Mr. W. G. Low, a lawyer of New York; Allen married Evelyn Weston, daughter of Mr. H. C. Weston, of Boston, and is a banker and broker there.

BOYD BRADSHAW JONES, Boston, United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, is the son of Jeremiah P. and Elizabeth S. (Nelson) Jones, and was born in Georgetown, Mass., October 13, 1856. His father, who died in November, 1892, was graduated from Dartmouth College in the same class with Judge Lincoln Flagg Brigham, and afterward became a prominent lawyer in Georgetown, Haverhill, and Salem and also a representative to the General Court.

Mr. Jones attended the public schools of his native town and was graduated in 1874 from the Literary and Scientific Institution at London, N. H., after which he entered the Boston University School of Law, where he took his degree of LL.B. in 1876. He continued his legal studies in his father's office in Salem, and was admitted to the bar there in December, 1877. From that time until the death of his father the two were associated in practice in Haverhill, Mass., where Mr. Jones has resided since 1886. In 1892 he formed, at that place, a copartnership with Mellen A. Pingree, which existed under the style of Jones & Pingree until January 1, 1900. In October, 1897, he also associated himself with Henry F. Hurlburt, of Lynn, and as Hurlburt & Jones opened an office in Boston.

Mr. Jones has successfully built up a large general practice. His ability as an advocate, his power for argument, and his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law have placed him among the prominent members of his profession. In the trial of causes before a court and jury he is especially strong and efficient. He was assistant district attorney of Essex county for one year under Henry P. Knowlton, city solicitor of Haverhill for one year, and a member of the Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission for three years, the last year being its chairman. In April, 1897, President McKinley appointed him United

BOYD B. JONES.

States attorney for the District of Massachusetts to succeed Sherman Hoar, and this position he still holds. He represented, in this capacity, the National government in the celebrated Bram murder trial, one of the most noted cases on record, lasting from March 15, 1898, to April 20, following. Thomas M. Bram was charged with the murder of the captain, the second mate, and the captain's wife on board the ship Herbert Fuller, on April 14, 1896. After the first trial, the verdict of guilty was set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States, and at the second trial in 1898, in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, Mr. Jones secured a verdict of conviction. He was counsel for the plaintiffs in the case of the Haverhill Aqueduct Company vs. City of Haverhill, which was brought in the Supreme

Judicial Court in 1892 and heard by three commissioners appointed for the purpose. In this case the company was awarded $800,000 for its property and franchises which had been taken by the city, and the award was largely based upon the value of the franchises. He was also associated with Albert F. Stickney, of New York, as counsel for citizens of Massachusetts against certain New York parties for selling fraudulent mining stocks and obtained judgment in the sum of $333,000. This case was tried in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in May, 1896. Mr. Jones has displayed great ability and industry and as a lawyer and citizen is widely respected.

He was married January 8, 1880, to Charlotte N., daughter of Humphrey Nelson, of Georgetown, Mass., and their children are Philip N., Eleanor P., Jeremiah H., and Ruth L.

HENRY AUSTIN CLAPP, A.M., Boston, clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth and widely known as a dramatic critic and Shakespearian scholar, is the son of John Pierce and Mary Ann (Bragg) Clapp, and a direct descendant of Nicholas Clapp, a cousin and brother-in-law of Roger Clapp who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1632. His ancestors on his father's side have resided in Dorchester for more than two hundred and sixty-five years, or practically ever since they came over from Old England. His mother was the daughter of Henry Bragg, a noted engineer and inventor, and her maternal grandfather, Joshua Felt, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was wounded at the battle of Lexington.

Mr. Clapp was born in Dorchester, now a part of Boston, on the 17th of July, 1841. He was educated and fitted for college at the Dorchester High School under that distinguished educator and Shakespearian scholar, William J. Rolfe, editor of Harper's Friendly Edition of Shakespeare, and there developed strong literary tastes and a love both for the classics and the drama. In 1860 he was graduated with honors from Harvard University, having an English oration at commencement, and holding membership in the Phi Beta Kappa, in the Institute of 1770, and in the O. K. Society. Among his classmates were John T. Morse, jr., editor of the American Statesmen

HENRY A. CLAPP.

Series and author of a Life of Lincoln and of a Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes, his uncle; Rev. Henry G. Spaulding, the archaeologist and lecturer; Edmund Wetmore, a leader of the New York bar; Oliver F. Wadsworth, M.D., the distinguished oculist; George E. Adams, for four successive terms a member of congress from Chicago and famous as the author of the first international copyright act; and Selwyn Z. Bowman, a prominent member of the Boston bar and formerly member of congress.

On leaving college Mr. Clapp entered the law office of the late David Haven Mason, of Boston, and afterwards became a student in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, Boston's oldest law firm. He also entered, in 1861, the Harvard Law School, from which he received

the degree of LL.B. in 1864. In the mean time, however, he served for eleven months in Co. F, 44th Mass. Vol. Inf., Col. Francis L. Lee, enlisting in July, 1862, and participating as a private in the movements of the 18th Army Corps in North Carolina under Major-Gen. John G. Foster. On returning to Boston with an honorable discharge Mr. Clapp resumed his law studies and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 1, 1865. He was successfully engaged in the general civil practice of his profession from that time to 1875, when he was appointed assistant clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts under John Noble, who has acted as chief clerk of that court since that year, first by appointment and afterward by successive re-elections. Mr. Clapp filled the assistant clerkship with marked ability and satisfaction until 1887, when he was appointed by the judges as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth, which office he still holds. In these capacities, and especially in the latter position, he has faithfully and efficiently discharged his duties and won the confidence, the esteem, and the commendation of both the judiciary and the bar. To the requirements of his clerical work he brought the same good judgment, legal ability, and systematic habits which had gained for him a high standing as a lawyer and a recognized place in the profession.

Mr. Clapp, while a student under William J. Rolfe, developed decided literary tastes, which have led him more especially into the field of dramatic criticism and Shakespearian study, and in this connection he has achieved prominence and honor. For many years he has been the leading dramatic critic for the Boston Daily Advertiser, making it a recognized authority in all matters theatrical. In 1885 he began to lecture on Shakespeare and his plays, and since then he has delivered Shakespearian lectures in nearly all the New England cities and in the chief cities of the Middle and Western States. He has given twelve courses of lectures on Shakespearian plays and themes before the Lowell Institute in Boston, and has contributed occasional articles on dramatic subjects to the Atlantic Monthly. His lectures and writings on Shakespeare and the drama have given him a deservedly wide reputation. He is a profound scholar, a man of broad culture, and a writer and critic of recognized ability. In these respects he is often quoted as authority. Under the sanction of the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser he also began and carried on, as the principal promoter, that paper's famous attack on the Woman's Bank of Boston, which resulted in the destruction of the swindle and the conviction and imprisonment of Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, the head of that gigantic fraud. This was one of the most audacious and far-reaching swindles ever practiced in America, and its exposure and destruction were chiefly due to Mr. Clapp's articles and personal activity.

As a writer he is clear, logical, and convincing. On the lecture platform he displays the same characteristics, and besides is eloquent, graceful, and ready, throwing into his words a meaning which amounts almost to a direct personal address. He is a member of the St. Botolph Club and of the Round Table of Boston, and in 1894 received from Harvard College the honorary degree of A. M.

Mr. Clapp was married at Oswego, N. Y., June 23, 1869, to Florence, daughter of Edwin W., and Charlotte (Ambler) Clarke. Her father was a noted Abolitionist and one of the chief managers of the "underground railroad" in old slavery days. They have one son, Roger Clapp, now a student at Harvard College, class of 1899.

CHARLES HENRY PATTEE, Boston, is the son of Asa Dustin and Laura Bartlett (Flanders) Pattee; a grandson of Joseph Pattee, a native and a farmer of Thornton, N. H.; and a great-grandson of Col. Joseph Pattee of Thornton, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, serving under Washington,

participating in the battle of Bunker Hill, and becoming colonel and judge advocate. He is descended from Peter Pattee, who came from England to Virginia in 1658, and whose father, Sir William Pattee (or Petty, as the name was then spelled), was physician to Oliver Cromwell and King Charles II. On his father's side he is also descended from Hannah Dustin, noted in colonial history as the heroic mother

CHARLES H. PATTEE.

who slew on the island of Coontocook ten Indians and escaped back to Haverhill, Mass., with her children, after the savage attack and slaughter at that place March 15, 1697. His mother was the daughter of Asa and Hannah (Pattee) Flanders of Warner, N. H., her mother, Hannah, being the daughter of John Pattee and a granddaughter of Captain Pattee, an officer in the army of the Revolution. Mr. Pattee's paternal and maternal ancestors were early settlers of New England, and for many generations were respected and esteemed for their patriotism, industry, enterprise, and public spirit. His father, Asa D. Pattee, was proprietor of the City Hotel in Charlestown and of the Commercial and Vermont Central Hotels in Boston, and in 1858, 1859 and 1860 served in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Charles H. Pattee, the subject of this sketch, was born in Charlestown, Mass., October 8, 1843, and received his primary education in that place and in Boston in the old Endicott and Mayhew grammar schools. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1860 and finished his literary instruction under the private tutelage of Dr. Arnoult. In 1862 he entered the law office of George E. Betton of Boston, and on January 7, 1865, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston, first at 27 Court street until 1867, then at 27 School street, and since October, 1878, in the Herald building, 257 Washington street. He has had no partnerships, but alone, and through his own energy and ability, has acquired a large legal business, achieving that prominence which, after a career of nearly thirty-five years, places him among Boston's leading lawyers. In 1896 he became one of the executors of the will of the late John Stetson, a wealthy banker of Boston, who left an estate aggregating about $2,000,000. He successfully conducted the litigation which grew out of this case, and is now, with Col. Melvin O. Adams, administrator with the will annexed.

Probably no other lawyer in New England or the east has tried so many cases for actors, actresses, and other theatrical people as Mr. Pattee, and it is safe to say that no other member of the bar is better or more widely known among that fraternity. He has conducted hundreds of causes for them, was counsel for Marion Manola in her divorce case against her first husband, and has been uniformly successful. In brief, he is without doubt the best posted man in New England, and especially in Boston, on all matters connected with the stage. His remarkable memory for names, dates, events, etc., his close relations to the stage, and his natural inclination for things pertaining to dramatic affairs have made him in this respect a recognized authority. With-

out hesitation he can easily and clearly describe any play, cast, or player seen in Boston during the past forty or fifty years. So thoroughly is he conversant with these matters, and so completely is he possessed of every detail, that he is often called upon for reminiscences by the newspapers. All this comes to him naturally without effort, and has never in any way interferred with his professional business, which he has conducted with zeal, ability, and success.

Mr. Pattee is the author of a volume entitled "Recollections of Old Play Bills," of an article on the "Drama in Boston" deposited in the century box in Faneuil Hall in 1881, and of articles on the drama in the Arena, the Bostonian, and other periodicals. He has also acted as the Boston dramatic correspondent for New York papers. His dramatic writings, whether critical, reminiscent, or historical, have been favorably received and highly commended. He has never accepted public nor political office, but has devoted his energies to the practice of the law. His chief recreation outside of his professional duties is the drama and the theatre, and because of his long interest in and association with them he is often called with great respect "The Dramatic Encyclopedia of Boston." Mr. Pattee has been a justice of the peace for about twenty-five years. He has resided in Winthrop, a suburb of Boston, since 1888, and is unmarried.

WILLIAM HENRY FEIKER is a rising young attorney of Northampton, Mass., who has already attained a creditable position at the bar and a large degree of professional success. He was born in Northampton, on March 11, 1870, and is a son of Frederick C. and Louise (Bissell) Feiker, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to this country in their youth.

William H. Feiker was educated in public and private schools of his native city and entered Cornell University in 1894, graduating in 1896 with the degree of LL.B., having previously studied law in the office of R. W. Irwin. He took an examination and was admitted to the bar in December, 1896, opening an office soon afterward. Meanwhile, in 1895, he went to Europe with the Cornell Glee Club, of which he was president in 1896. He is a member of the Delta Tau Delta and

WILLIAM H. FEIKER.

T. N. E. fraternities, and of the Savage Club. Mr. Feiker is a Republican and has taken a prominent part in the local councils of his party. He was elected alderman in 1898 and in the fall of the same year was elected to the Massachusetts General Court, where he served with credit on the judiciary committee. Mr. Feiker is well qualified as a lawyer and his character is above reproach.

NELSON HENRY BIXBY, Adams, comes from a long line of New England ancestry. Joseph Bixby and his wife, Sarah, lived in Topsfield (now Rowley), Massachusetts, during the middle of the seventeenth century. It was about 1641 that the records first mention their son, Benjamin, and his

wife, Mary. To Benjamin and Mary Bixby was born a son, Nathan. Nathan Bixby and his wife, Abigail, lived in the early part of their married life in Topsfield, moving to Killingly, Connecticut, in 1733, where a son, Amos, was born to them. David Bixby, Amos Bixby's son, married Maria C. Aldrich and took up the family residence in Guilford, Vermont, in 1784. In that town was born Stephen

NELSON H. BIXBY.

Bixby, who married Desire Gore of the same place. To this union was born Daniel, who was united in marriage to Betsey A. Jones, and who moved, with his family, to Halifax, Vermont, in 1830. Daniel Bixby, the father of Nelson Henry Bixby, owned much farm land in the vicinity of Halifax and was widely and very favorably known throughout that region, having held the office of selectman in his town for more than twenty years. It was here, on his father's farm, that the subject of this sketch was born on the 27th of September, 1840.

Mr. Bixby was graduated from the Powers Institute, Bernardston, Mass., in November, 1860, and soon thereafter entered Middlebury College, but the ill health of his parents and the breaking out of the Civil war made it necessary for him to permanently drop his college work. During a period of three or four years teaching and work on his father's farm occupied all of Mr. Bixby's time. He began the study of law in the office of the late Edward Kirkland, of Brattleboro, Vt., and continued his work in that line in Judge Ira Harris's office, Albany, N. Y., and the Albany Law School, from which institution he was graduated in May, 1867.

It was at Grafton, Windham county, Vt., that Mr. Bixby first began to practice law and he remained there until April, 1871, when he removed to Adams, Mass., where he has since been in constant practice. Commercial law is especially attractive to Mr. Bixby, but he has conducted many very important cases in the other branches of his profession. The late Judge Justin Dewey was counsel for the plaintiff and Mr. Bixby for the defendants in the famous Greylock Mountain case, which was in the courts about fifteen years. In another case which attracted wide attention in 1888, the Light murder trial, Mr. Bixby acted for the district attorney, that officer being ill.

It is needless to state that a man, who for twelve years was a member of the School Board and for ten years acceptably filled the chairmanship of the Selectmen, is a public servant any town should be proud of, but Mr. Bixby has shown his ability and public spirit in other official positions; in 1880 he was elected to the House of Representatives. At that time the "Shanley Claim," a claim arising from the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel, was brought before the House, and Mr. Bixby found it necessary to oppose it. The claim was defeated and those interested combined to prevent Mr. Bixby's re-election in 1881 and were successful, but he appealed again to his constituents on that issue alone and was re-elected by a large majority in 1882, since which time he has declined further office in the General Court. He was special justice of the District Court of Northern Berkshire for six years; was the first justice appointed upon the formation of the Fourth District

Court of Berkshire in 1895, which position he still holds. For fifteen years he has been a trustee of the South Adams Savings Bank and for twelve years chairman of its investment board.

On September 23, 1863, Mr. Bixby was married to Sophia A. Newton, of Leyden, Mass. There have been three children born to them: Winfred Newton, on July 11, 1864, who is now engaged in the fire insurance business in Boston: Alice Eva, on September 11, 1868, who married Dr. Aaron J. Bond, Adams, Mass.; Annie May, on January 21, 1871, who died in infancy.

EDWARD CRAIG BATES, Boston, justice of the First District Court of Eastern Worcester from 1890 to 1898, is the son of Lucius Ray and Martha (Matthews) Bates, and was born March 6, 1866, in Westborough, Worcester county, Mass., where he has always resided. His father is a manufacturer. He descends from Clement Bates, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1635.

Mr. Bates received his early education in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the Westborough High School in 1883. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire in 1885, and then entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1889. He read law in the office of Hopkins & Bacon, of Worcester, and at the Boston University Law School, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1891. A short time before this he was appointed justice of the First District Court of Eastern Worcester, which position he filled with ability and credit until January, 1898, when he resigned. In the mean time he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Westborough from November 1, 1891, and in February, 1894, he opened an office in Boston, where he subsequently formed a partnership with Guy H. Holliday under the present firm name of Bates & Holliday.

At the bar and on the bench Judge Bates, though a young man, has achieved an honorable reputation, and in the city of Boston has found a congenial field for the exercise of those legal qualifications which have won for him a high standing in the profession. He has conducted from the first a successful general practice. In Westborough, where he resides, he has been active and influential in public affairs.

EDWARD C. BATES.

He has been a trustee of the Westborough Public Library since 1891, and in April, 1892, was elected president of the Village Improvement Society, which office he filled for some time. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in 1897 and 1898 was a member of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, and of other social, literary, and business organizations. Besides attending to the duties of his profession he has given considerable attention to historical matters, and has contributed occasional articles to magazines and newspapers. He is the author of the paper on "Eli Whitney and the Cotton Gin" in the New England Magazine for May, 1890, and in conjunction with the Rev. Heman

P. De Forest he wrote the "History of Westborough," which was published by the town in 1891.

Judge Bates was married January 21, 1892, to Grace Belknap Winch, daughter of the late Hon. Calvin M. Winch, of Boston. They have two sons: Edward Munroe Bates, born February 23, 1894, and Calvin Winch Bates, born August 14, 1896.

EVERETT CEPHAS BUMPUS, Boston, son of Capt. Cephas C. and Amelia D. (Foster) Bumpus, was born in the town of Plympton, Plymouth county, Mass., November 28, 1844. He comes from an old and substantial Puritan stock, being a lineal descendant of Robert Cushman, the financial agent of the Plymouth Colony, and Edward Bumpus, both of whom came to New England in the ship "Fortune" in November, 1621. His paternal grandfather, Cephas Bumpus, was an ensign in the war of 1812, and his father, Cephas C., served in the Rebellion in the 4th and later in the 32d Mass. Vols., retiring in 1864 with a captain's commission and record in each regiment. His only brother, Edgar L. Bumpus, a captain in the 33d Mass. Vols., was killed in the engagement at Resaca, Ga.

While yet a boy Mr. Bumpus removed with his parents to Braintree, Mass., where he attended the grammar and high schools. It was his intention to enter Harvard College, but the breaking out of the war caused him to alter his plans and enlist in the Union army. In this he displayed that zeal and patriotism which had characterized his ancestors from the first, and which led his father and only brother promptly into the civil strife. After graduating from the Braintree High School in 1861 he became a member of the 4th Mass. Inf., in which he served three months, or during the term of enlistment. Returning home in the fall of that year he immediately re-enlisted in the 44th Mass. Vols. and served nine months, when he was commissioned a lieutenant in the 3d Mass. Heavy Artillery. He remained with and a part of the time commanded a company of this regiment until 1865, when he was honorably discharged as captain. During this service, in which he twice re-enlisted, he relinquished permanently the cherished hopes of a collegiate course, and upon returning from the war applied himself to his legal studies, first at the Harvard Law

EVERETT C. BUMPUS.

School and afterward in the office of the late Edward Avery and George M. Hobbs in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar May 10, 1867, and since then has been engaged in active practice in that city.

Judge Bumpus was a trial justice in Weymouth from 1868 to 1872, justice of the East Norfolk District Court from 1872 until he resigned October 1, 1882, and district attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts from October, 1882, to 1887, when he resigned. In these judicial positions he officiated with great dignity, judgment, and common sense, winning a wide reputation as well as honor and popularity. As district attorney, in which office he succeeded Hon. Asa French, he displayed those same sound legal qualifications which have marked his entire career at the

bar, and which have won for him a high standing among leading lawyers.

During a practice of thirty years Judge Bumpus has been connected as counsel with many important and interesting cases, involving millions of dollars. He rapidly built up a general law business, which brought him frequently into the courts, where his power as an advocate was early recognized and admired. His success was the result of careful preparation, indomitable industry, and the ability to grasp and present facts. During the past ten years he has been chiefly engaged in matters of eminent domain, with particular reference to cases arising from water, gas, and electric rights and franchises. He is now (1898) chairman of the commissions in the cases of the Gloucester Water Company v. the City of Gloucester, of the eighty-five mill owners against the city of Worcester (which involves several million dollars), and of the Holyoke Water Company v. the City of Holyoke. He is also interested as counsel in similar cases in Newton, Southboro, Watertown, Foxboro, Walpole, and other places. He was chairman of the Newburyport Water Commission, the report of which is contained in the 168 Mass. Reports, and is a member of the Metropolitan Sewage Commission for the distribution of money expended therein. He was admitted to the United States Circuit Court in 1872. He was the opposing counsel in the last cases in which Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney, Gov. William Gaston, and George O. Shattuck appeared, and which are found in the Mass. Reports.

Judge Bumpus is one of the leading members of the Boston bar, and during an active career of thirty years has achieved special prominence as a successful advocate. He resides in Quincy, Mass., and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, of the Union, St. Botolph, Papyrus, and Curtis Law Clubs of Boston, and of the Players Club of New York. He is a broad minded, public spirited, and patriotic citizen, and takes a deep interest in all matters affecting the general welfare.

He was married September 28, 1868, to Emma F., daughter of A. W. Russell of Boston. She died May 27, 1887, leaving four children: Arthur L., a graduate of Harvard (1891) and of the Lawrence Divinity School and now (1898) an Episcopal rector in Natick and South Framingham, Mass.; Everett C., jr., blind, a graduate of Harvard (1897) and now a student at the Harvard Law School; Edward A., who left Harvard College in the spring of 1898, after nearly a four years' studentship there, to become second lieutenant in the 21st U. S. Infantry, now first lieutenant, and in Manila; and Christine L., a student at Mrs. Stearns's private school in Amherst, Mass. Judge Bumpus was married, second, April 23, 1889, to Miss M. L. Bates, daughter of John S. Bates, of Canandaigua, N. Y., and formerly connected with the art school of Smith College. Their children are Morris E. and Foster Cushman Bumpus.

ALANSON BORDEN was born in the town of Tiverton, R. I., near to the Massachusetts line (now in the latter State), on the 7th of January, 1823. His father was Isaac Borden, who was a farmer, as was also his grandfather and early ancestors, all being of English descent. His mother was Abby Borden, a member of a different family and not related. When he was nine years old his father and grandfather removed with the family to Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., where they lived many years; the father and mother, however, finally returned to Massachusetts, and both died in New Bedford. Down to the time of the removal of the family to New York State, Alanson attended the school near his home, and after the removal he attended the academy at Groton, N. Y. A few months later he changed to the Aurora (Cayuga county) Academy, which he attended about two years. It had been his cherished intention to go through

college, and during a period of teaching after leaving the Aurora Academy, he began preparation for his college course; but a combination of circumstances rendered it impracticable for him to carry out his plans, and his further educational advantages were restricted to one year in an academy at Ithaca, N. Y., which he left with an excellent academic education, which was much enhanced by subsequent private study.

ALANSON BORDEN

In 1846 Mr. Borden went to live in New Bedford, resolved to enter the legal profession. He began his studies in the office of Elliot & Kasson and remained there two and a half years, when he was admitted to the bar and at once opened an office. He continued practice there, though very much of his time and talent was given to the duties of public office. He was appointed special justice of the Police Court in 1856, and resigned the office in 1859; then he was elected to the State Legislature, serving in that body two years, with the approval of his constituents. Following this he accepted the office of trial justice for juvenile offenders, which was established in New Bedford by special statute. In 1864 he was appointed judge of the City Police Court and held the office until 1874, when all of the police courts of the county were abolished and the county was divided into three districts with a judge for each. Judge Borden received the appointmeent for the Third District, embracing the city of New Bedford, and the towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, Acushnet and Freetown. In the fall of 1864 he became the law partner of the late Judge Robert C. Pitman, and this connection continued for several years, and until the appointment of Judge Pitman to the bench of the Superior Court. In 1876 Judge Borden was elected to the mayoralty of the city and gave his constituents an excellent administration. He was a member of the School Board for many years and was its chairman three years.

Judge Borden was three times married and died a widower. His first wife was Mary C. Topham, daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Topham, of New Bedford. His second wife was Mary F. Kent, daughter of George Kent, of Washington, D. C. His third wife was Annie R. Commerford, daughter of Patrick Commerford, of New Bedford. His children are a son and a daughter by his first wife. The son, William A. Borden, is now in charge of the library of the Young Men's Institute, in New Haven, Ct. The daughter, Laura E., is the wife of Charles H. Lobdell, of New Bedford. Judge Borden was always especially attached to his home, finding his chief happiness in the family circle around his fireside. It was very largely from the beneficent and inspiring influences of his domestic life that he attributed whatever measure of success he may have attained in his public career.

The career of Judge Borden was for many years a moral force in the life of his adopted city. He was deeply interested in the questions of the day and prominent always in those reforms having for their aim the well being of men, and his influence seemed largely independent of his official position.

He will, however, at least by his professional brethren and by public men, be best remembered as the judge of the local court of New

Bedford and its vicinage. To the bench he brought a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of law, a fondness for legal research, a sound judgment and a rare kindliness of manners. Few criminals could run the gauntlet of his cross-examination, but heavy fines and long confinements were always held in disfavor, and if there was a gleam of hope of reformation, Judge Borden was always the first to detect it.

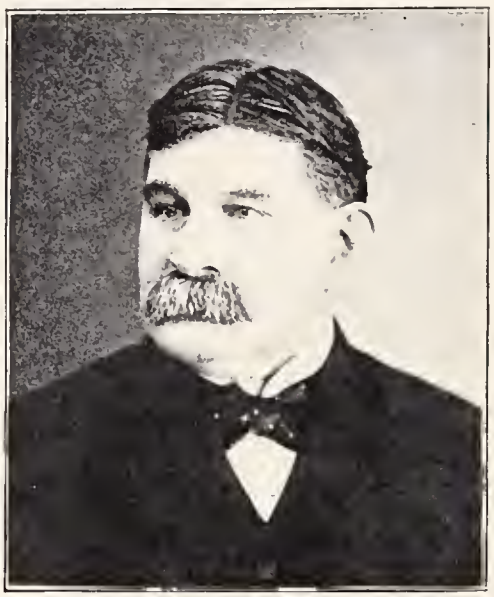
During the administrations of Judge Borden as mayor, every municipal service was raised to its highest efficiency and politics as an incident to such service was almost entirely obliterated.

In professional practice after his retirement from the bench in the summer of 1897, Judge Borden's attention was given mainly to cases in the probate and insolvency courts, and in the settlement of estates his counsel and assistance were always in request. He was at that time president of the New Bedford Bar Association.

Judge Borden died at his home in New Bedford, on January 28, 1900, after an illness of three months.

JOSHUA HOWARD MILLETT, Boston, although now largely engaged in manufacturing interests, has been a member of the Suffolk bar for thirty years and is well known in professional circles. Mr. Millett was born in Cherryfield, Washington county, Me., March 17, 1842, a son of Rev. Joshua and Sophronia (Howard) Millet. His father, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, was the author of the "History of the Baptists of Maine." On both the paternal and maternal sides he descends from pioneer New England stock. Thomas Millet, his paternal ancestor in direct line, settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1633, and his maternal ancestor, John Howard of Plymouth colony, was one of the proprietors of Bridgewater upon its settlement in 1651. He also numbers among his ancestors Mary Chilton, the first woman landed from the Mayflower.

Mr. Millett secured his preliminary education in the public schools of Wayne, Me., whither his parents had moved when he was two years old. He prepared for college at Hebron Academy in Hebron, Me., and was graduated from Waterville College, now Colby College, with the class of 1867. In 1878 his



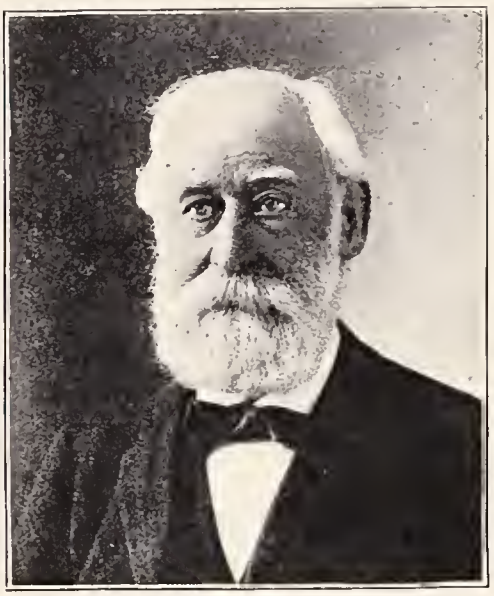
JOSHUA H. MILLETT.

alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. He began preparation for the legal profession under the direction of that eminent jurist, Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont. In 1870 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and began practice in partnership with Judge Redfield and W. A. Herrick, under the style of Redfield, Herrick & Millett, which relation continued until the death of Judge Redfield in 1876. Thereafter he continued with Mr. Herrick until the death of the latter in 1885. In the same year he formed a partnership with Ralph W. Foster, son of Bishop R. S. Foster of Boston. Mr. Millett was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1884. He has, as above stated, for a number of years been engaged in several busi-

ness enterprises aside from his profession, notably as president of the Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Company (for which company he is also counsel), since its organization in 1875. Since the year 1869 he has resided in Malden where he has held numerous important offices. From 1875 to 1881 he was a member of the Malden School Committee; 1878–79 a trustee of the Public Library; in 1880 chairman of the sub-committee for framing the city charter, and in 1892 member of the Board of Park Commissioners. In 1884 and 1885 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving on the committee on mercantile affairs, the committee on the judiciary, and on metropolitan police. He has served as president of the Malden Home for Aged Persons since its organization in 1892. He is a member of several Malden organizations; of the Middlesex Club; of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of several Masonic bodies. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

Mr. Millett was married on June 19, 1867, to Rosa Maria, daughter of Charles and Hannah (Giles) Tredick. They have two children: Charles Howard and Mabel Rosa Millett.

ALBE CADY CLARK, one of the veteran members of the Suffolk bar, was born in Franklin, New Hampshire, August 31, 1826, a son of Satchell W. and Ruth (Folsom) Clark. Mention of the genealogy of this prominent New England family from which he is descended will be found in the biography of Mr. Clark's son, which appears in these pages. On the maternal side he is descended from John Folsom who settled at Hingham, Mass., about 1640, and thence removed to Exeter, N. H., in 1654. Mr. Clark's father was a country storekeeper and a man of considerable local prominence. The son was educated at Gilmanton Academy and Phillips Exeter Academy, and began to prepare for the profession of law with John P. Robinson, of Lowell. Later he entered Harvard Law School, which institution he left before completing the full course to go into the office of Isaac S. Morse of Lowell, with whom he remained for a period of two years. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1852 at the same time Judge Gardner was admitted, and they were examined together by that eminent jurist, Caleb Cushing.



ALBE C. CLARK.

Mr. Clark began his long practice in Boston in 1855 and at that time associated with Amos B. Merrill, a relation which continued up to the time of the latter's death in 1872. From that time until 1884, when he formed a partnership with his son, Louis M. Clark, he practiced alone. His work has been more office than court practice and for the past twenty years has been confined to civil business. He has handled large real estate and trust interests, and also stands high as a conveyancer. In politics he is a Republican and served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives during 1873 and 1874. During this period Norfolk and Suffolk were redistricted so that in 1873 he represented the Fifth Norfolk District, and in 1874 one of the Suffolk districts, although his residence was not changed. For

many years, and until it was merged into the Bay State Gas Company, Mr. Clark was treasurer of the Dorchester Gas Light Company. He was one of the organizers in 1868 of the Cedar Grove Cemetery (Dorchester) and has served as a trustee and its secretary and treasurer down to the present time. Since 1857 he has resided in Dorchester and has been one of the valued and public spirited citizens of that locality, never backward in supporting any worthy public enterprise. Mr. Clark is a thirty-second degree Mason. He married in 1855, Josephine Varney, daughter of Samuel J. Varney of Lowell. Four children have been born of this union, of whom three survive: (1) Arthur Jameson Clark, in business in Chicago, Ill.; (2) Alice Tyler King, and (3) Louis M. Clark, of the Suffolk bar.

LOUIS M. CLARK, Boston, is a son of the veteran practitioner, Hon. Albe C. Clark, mention of whose life record appears in these pages, and Josephine E. Varney, his wife. He was born at Dorchester, Mass., December 14, 1858, and is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation of the pioneer, Edward Clark, who is recorded as having resided at Haverhill, Mass., as early as 1646: Edward (2); John (3); John (4); Satchell (5); John (6); Satchell W. (7); Albe C. (8); and Louis M. (9). Satchell, of the fifth generation, and his son, John, were both soldiers in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and many members of this line have gained prominence either in professional, political or mercantile life.

Louis M. Clark prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and was graduated at Harvard University with the class of 1881, taking the A. B. degree. His tastes were inclined toward the legal profession and he prepared for practice under the direction of his father and at the Boston University School of Law, completing the course in that institution in 1884. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the same year and has since practiced in Boston in association with his father.

Mr. Clark is a man of genial bearing and is liberally endowed with those qualifications which are essential in public life, for which he seems to possess a natural aptitude. Hence, he was early led to take an active interest in Republican politics, and served with credit in the Boston City Council in 1887, 1888, and

LOUIS M. CLARK.

1889; and in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891 and 1892. Recently, however, he has devoted all of his time and energy to professional work, and although he has specialized in no particular branch of practice, he is steadily earning recognition. In 1898 he was appointed an official examiner of titles for the Court of Land Registration.

He is prominent in yachting circles, having held numerous offices in various yachting organizations. He is a member of the University Club of Boston; the Eastern Yacht Club; the Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Club; the Boston Athletic Association, and the Republican Club of Massachusetts. In the year 1892 he held a lieutenant's commission in the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

JAMES H. FLINT, Boston, probate judge of Norfolk county, was born in Middleton, Mass., June 25, 1852, a son of James and Almira (Batchelder) Flint. He is a descendant of the old New England family that was especially prominent in the Colonial wars, representatives of which settled in Salem and South Danvers (now Peabody) as early as 1637.

JAMES H. FLINT.

Judge Flint received his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, where he was graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1872. On entering Harvard College he took one of the Bigelow scholarships, ranking second in the entrance examinations and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1876. After leaving college he was for some four years engaged in the profession of teaching as principal of the Marblehead, Mass., High School, and subsequently became secretary to his uncle, Hon. Charles L. Flint, who was secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. He prepared for the legal profession at the Boston Law School, taking the three years' course in one year and received the LL.B. degree from that institution in 1881. During the year following he filled a position as clerk in a large New York law office and returning to Boston was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1882. He immediately began practice in Boston and for a time was employed by George W. Morse, during the litigation which the Shaw failures involved.

Judge Flint has steadily won recognized prominence in professional circles and has built up a large practice. He has been quite extensively engaged in street railroad and other corporation practice and was counsel for the Quincy Water Company when the city took the plant of a private company.

Judge Flint has been an active Republican and during the Harrison campaign of 1888 was secretary of the Massachusetts League of Republican Clubs. In Weymouth, where he resides, he has been a public spirited and honored citizen and for several years past has acted as chairman of the Republican Town Committee. He also served on the local school committee during a period of eight years. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving on the committees on street railroads and probate and insolvency, and in 1897 and 1898 was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, acting as chairman of the Insurance Committee both years and as a member of the ways and means, judiciary, education and probate and insolvency committees. In 1890 he was appointed associate justice of the District Court of Eastern Norfolk, held at Quincy and retained that office six years. On the 30th of August, 1899, he was appointed to the office he now holds as probate judge of Norfolk county.

As a legal author, Judge Flint is well known, and is a contributor to the English and American Encyclopedia of Law; he is also the author of "Flint on Trusts and Trustees" and editor of one of the most recent editions of "Lewin on Trusts."

He has also a high fraternal standing; is a Knight Templar Mason; has been at the head of the Knights of Pythias; and is supreme

vice-warden of the Supreme Lodge of the New England Order of Protection. He is also president of the Weymouth Club; a member of the Norfolk and Middlesex Clubs and of the Norfolk and the Boston Bar Associations. He is a trustee of the Weymouth Savings Bank, and a director of the South Shore Co-operative Bank.

Judge Flint married, November 19, 1889, Abbie A. Pratt.

RALPH WATERBURY ELLIS, a prominent member of the bar of Springfield, Mass., was born at South Hadley Falls, Mass., on November 25, 1856, and is a son of Theodore W. and Maria Louise (Van Boskerck) Ellis, his ancestry being from Puritan stock on the father's side and Dutch on the mother's. His mother was a lineal descendant of Anneke Jans, the famous grantor of land occupied by Trinity church in New York city. His father has been active in business affairs, and was manager of the Glasgow Mills at South Hadley Falls.

Ralph W. Ellis obtained his education in the common schools and high school of Springfield, whither the family removed in 1871. After preparation for college he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879, as eleventh in the class. He was an earnest student, was valedictorian of his class in the high school and prominent in athletics in college. He acquired a good knowledge of business methods in his father's office, but after his graduation prepared for a professional career. After a period of study in the law office of Marcus P. Knowlton in Springfield he took a two year course at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar on November 17, 1881.

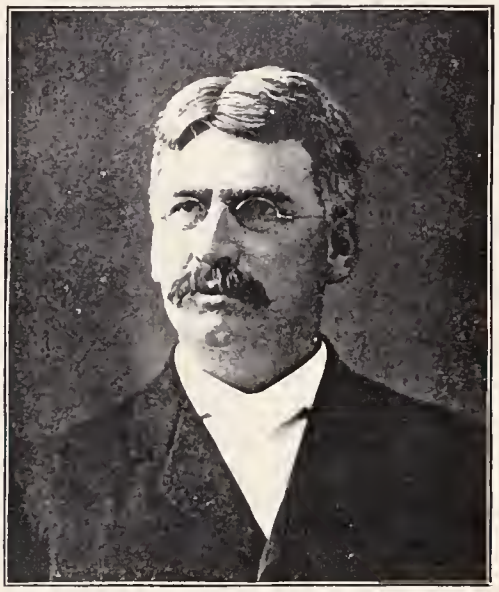
He began practice in Springfield and soon acquired a large business. He gave especial attention to conveyancing and probate matters, and at the present time has a larger business in these branches of his profession than any other attorney in western Massachusetts. His business capability has brought him prominent recognition from numerous corporations. He is a director in the Holyoke Card and Paper Company and other manufacturing corporations, of the Springfield National Bank, and a trustee of the Springfield Five Cents Savings Bank.

RALPH W. ELLIS.

Mr. Ellis is a Republican and has taken the general interest of the progressive citizen in local political affairs. In 1893 he represented the Sixth Hampden County District in the General Court, serving on the committees on insurance and the public service, and has for three years served in the Springfield City Council as councilman and alderman. He is a member of the Springfield Country Club, the Nayasset Club, the Phi Beta Kappa, Harvard, and the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club; president of the Connecticut Valley Harvard Club; also of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society. In all these relations of life Mr. Ellis has deserved and received the approbation of the community.

He was married on April 13, 1882, to Katharine Allyn Rice, of Springfield. They have two sons, Theodore Waterbury Ellis, jr., and Ralph Waterbury Ellis, jr.

FRED ERASTUS CRAWFORD, Watertown and Boston, is the youngest son of Hon. Oramel and Catherine (Bothell) Crawford, and was born in Guildhall, Essex county, Vt., July 7, 1857. His family is of Scotch origin. Andrew Crawford, soldier under Cromwell, carried the name into the north of Ireland, whence most of the Crawfords came to America. James Crawford emigrated from



FRED E. CRAWFORD.

Castle Darwason, County Derry, Ireland, to Boston, in 1726, and after residing for a time in Union, Conn., moved into Vermont with his family. John Crawford, son of James, was born about 1736 and settled near Athens, Vt., while his son John and several of the latter's brothers located near the White Mountains at the close of the eighteenth century, giving their name to Mount Crawford and the Crawford Notch. This John Crawford finally settled in Guildhall, Vt., where his son Oramel was born in 1809. The latter was for thirty-three years the treasurer of his town, many years a justice of the peace, some time an associate judge of the Essex County Court, judge of probate, and three years a member of the House of Representatives in the Vermont Legislature, and two years State senator. He was a farmer and one of the best known men in northeastern Vermont. About 1840 he married Catherine Bothell, a member of an old and respected Massachusetts family.

Fred E. Crawford attended the district schools of his native town until he was nearly thirteen years of age. On the last day of April, 1870, he left Guildhall and moved to Watertown, Mass., where he has ever since resided. He was graduated from the English department of the Watertown High School in June, 1875, and the same year taught a term of school in northern Vermont. January 1, 1876, he entered Professor Allen's English and Classical School at West Newton, Mass., where he fitted for college, and where he remained until September, 1877, when he matriculated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1881. In the following September he entered the Harvard Law School and later the office of Park & Piper in Boston, and in the spring of 1884 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. The firm of Park & Piper having dissolved, Mr. Crawford remained with George W. Park for about two years and also opened an office in Watertown, which he has since maintained. In 1886 he opened his Boston office at 10 Tremont street, where he still practices, and where he had as his partner, from 1890 to 1897, William E. Spear, United States commissioner, and now (1898) one of the secretaries of the United States Peace Commission in Paris.

Mr. Crawford has successfully acquired a large and constantly increasing general practice in both Watertown and Boston, and for several years has enjoyed a high standing at the Middlesex and Suffolk bars. For some time he has been employed as counsel for the town of Watertown. In politics he is an active Republican, and in 1897 and 1898 he represented Watertown in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving as a member of the committees on probate and insolvency and constitutional amendments in the former year, and as House chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading and as

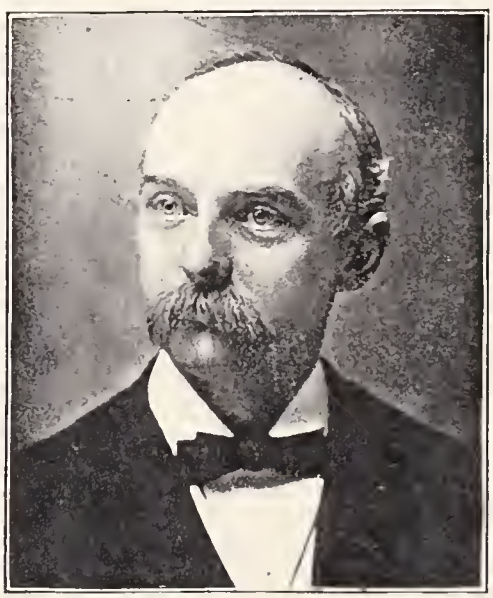
member of the committee on labor during his second term. Owing to the absence of the chairman of the last named committee in 1898 he acted as its official head, and made an excellent record, being prominent in committee work and in debate. He became, especially in the last year, a recognized leader on the floor. On the labor question he won high distinction by effectually advocating that no back steps nor no great forward movement be made till other States inaugurated measures equal to those of Massachusetts, and by standing fearlessly and openly for the best interests and for the permanent advancement of the working classes. Probably no man rendered better service in this direction in the session of 1898, and certainly no member of the House gave more time and labor to this important matter. During his two terms in the Legislature he was very active in promoting the Torrens land bill, the street railway bill, the negotiable instruments bill, and other bills, and also advocated a bill for the inspection of liquors, and another for putting the telephone business of the Commonwealth under State supervision.

In charitable and religious matters Mr. Crawford has always been deeply interested, and in the Young Men's Christian Association and Sunday school work he has been particularly prominent and active. For some time he was a member of the board of directors of the Associated Charities of Watertown. He is a charter member of the Watertown Historical Society, a member and in 1892 and 1893 president of the Watertown Board of Trade, and a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston. In collaboration with Prof. Frank Parsons he wrote and published a volume entitled "The World's Best Book," and he has contributed two papers to the Watertown Historical Society and an occasional article to the press.

Mr. Crawford was married February 15, 1888, to Mattie Sturtevant Coolidge, daughter of John and Martha J. (Sturtevant) Coolidge, of Watertown, Mass., and they have three sons: Calvin Dinsmore Crawford, born April 27, 1889; Frederick Coolidge Crawford, born March 19, 1891; and Ward Sturtevant Crawford, born March 15, 1895.

CHARLES EUGENE BURKE, Pittsfield, is a native of the "Wooden Nutmeg" State, having been born in Glastonbury, Conn., the 5th of January, 1854. His father was Andrew J. Burke, and his mother Clarissa R. Hills Burke.

Monson Academy (Monson, Mass.), furnished in part Mr. Burke his college preparatory education. He entered Williams College in 1880, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1884. Soon after finishing his college work, Mr. Burke commenced the study of law with the late Thomas P. Pingree, esq., a partner of Judge James D. Colt of the Massachu-



CHARLES E. BURKE.

setts Supreme Court and later of Judge James M. Barker of the same court. While pursuing his law studies, in conjunction with Charles W. French, Mr. Burke prepared and published "Tables of Descent and Distribution of Property at Common Law and under Massachusetts Statutes." He was admitted to the Berkshire bar in 1886 and immediately began practicing.

In 1891 the partnership of Pingree, Dawes, jr., & Burke was formed, consisting of the late Thomas P. Pingree, esq., Henry L. Dawes, jr., and Mr. Burke. This partnership continued until 1895, when Mr. Pingree died. Since that time Mr. Dawes and Mr. Burke have continued to practice under the same firm name.

Among the cases with which Mr. Burke has been connected and which have attracted special attention, we will mention but three: Drummond v. Crane, 159 Massachusetts 577; L'Herbette v. Pittsfield National Bank, 162 Massachusetts 137; Lee v. Butler, 167 Massachusetts 426. Mr. Burke has never actively engaged in politics and has never sought political office, but his habit of examining every point with a judicial mind and his special knowledge of commercial law caused his appointment as referee in bankruptcy for Berkshire county in August, 1898, under the National Bankruptcy Act of that year.

On the 27th of August, 1891, Mr. Burke married Miss M. Ellen Wollison, daughter of Samuel L. and Lucy Beebe Wollison, of Pittsfield, Mass., and to them one child has been born, Alan W. Burke, on January 20, 1898.

HOSEA KINGMAN, Bridgewater, chairman of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission from its organization in 1889, until his death, was the son of Philip D. and Betsey (Washburn) Kingman, and was born in Bridgewater, Mass., April 11, 1843. He was a lineal descendant of Henry Kingman, who settled in Weymouth about 1636, and from that time to the present the family has been prominent in the professional and business life of New England.

Mr. Kingman received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, at Bridgewater Academy, and at Appleton Academy in New Ipswich, N. H., and in 1860 entered Dartmouth College. His inherent patriotism, however, led him to temporarily abandon his college studies after two years and enlist on September 22, 1862, in Co. K, 3d Mass. Vol. Inf., for nine months. He went with his regiment to Newbern, S. C., and in December was detailed to duty in the signal service corps in which he remained until the close of his term of enlistment, serving at Port Royal, S. C., and later on Folly Island in Charleston harbor. He was mustered out June 22, 1863, returned to college, made up

HOSEA KINGMAN.

his junior year work in his senior year, and was graduated with honor in the class of 1864. He at once took up the study of law in the office of William Latham, of Bridgewater, where he spent two years, and upon his admission to the bar in Plymouth on the 21st of June, 1866, began active practice as a partner of Mr. Latham under the firm name of Latham & Kingman. This relation continued until 1871, when the senior member retired, and Mr. Kingman continued the business of the firm and practiced in Bridgewater alone. For a number of years he also maintained an office in Boston.

On November 12, 1878, Mr. Kingman was appointed special justice of the First District Court of Plymouth county, which office he held until July 6, 1885. From March 7, 1883,

to January 3, 1887, he was city solicitor of Brockton, and from 1884 to 1887 he was commissioner of insolvency. In January, 1887, he became district attorney for the Southeastern district of Massachusetts, and served in this capacity until August, 1889, when he resigned to accept the appointment of chairman of the Board of Metropolitan Sewerage Commissioners. This commission is one of the most important administrative bodies in Massachusetts and even in New England, having charge of all the sewerage and drainage work in Boston and vicinity. It was created by Chapter 439, Acts of 1889, and began the construction of the first of the three great metropolitan sewers in 1890. These three systems traverse respectively the valleys of the Neponset, Charles and Mystic Rivers, and represent a total expenditure of $6,727,432.22 to September 30, 1898. Much of the work connected with the commission, and especially a large part if not the whole of the legal duties, were performed by its first chairman, Mr. Kingman, whose ability, energy, and enthusiasm guided it to success.

As a lawyer Mr. Kingman achieved high distinction. His practice was largely in Plymouth and Norfolk counties, and for many years he was a recognized leader of the Plymouth bar. While in Boston he also acquired an extensive business, which he was obliged to abandon because of his growing practice in Bridgewater, and because of his duties in connection with the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. He gained a wide reputation as district attorney, displaying in a new field those broad legal attainments which distinguished his entire career at the bar. He had, in brief, all the qualifications of a good judge as well as the high attributes of a wise counselor and advocate, and in every capacity won success and honor.

He was a public-spirited, enterprising, and patriotic citizen, a trustee of the Plymouth County Pilgrim Society, of the Bridgewater Academy, of the Bridgewater Savings Bank, and of the Old Colony Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Brockton; a charter member and past dictator of Bridgewater Lodge, No. 1,039, Knights of Honor; a member and past master (serving for three years) of Fellowship Lodge, F. & A. M., of Bridgewater; past district deputy grand master (for three years) of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts; and a member of the New England Order of Protection, of the Knights of Pythias, of the University Club of Boston, of the Bridgewater Social Club, of which he was president. In politics he was an ardent Republican. In 1864 he was a captain in the Massachusetts Militia.

Mr. Kingman was married June 21, 1866, to Carrie, daughter of Hezekiah and Deborah (Freeman) Cole, of Carver, Mass. One daughter, Agnes Cole Kingman, was born to them. He died at his home in Bridgewater, March 29, 1900, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD ENDICOTT,[1] Danvers and Boston, associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1873 to 1882 and secretary of war of the United States from 1885 to 1889, was born in Salem, Mass., November 19, 1826. He is descended from Gov. John Endicott, who was born in Dorchester, England, in 1588, and who came to Salem in 1628 as the first governor of the Massachusetts colony. Governor Endicott surrendered his position and authority to John Winthrop on his arrival with the charter in 1630, and was afterward governor in 1644, 1649, 1651, and 1655, deputy governor in 1641, 1642, 1643, 1650, and 1654, and assistant from 1630 to 1634, 1636 to 1640, and 1645 to 1648. He died March 15, 1665. His first wife, Ann Gower, who came with him to New England, died in 1629, without issue, and on August 17, 1630, he married Elizabeth Gibson, of Cambridge, England. He left two sons; John, born about 1632, and Zerubbabel, born in 1635. It is

[1] As this memoir was going to press, the editors received information of the death of Judge Endicott, which event occurred on May 6, 1900, at his home in Marlboro street, Boston. He was seventy-three years of age.

unnecessary as well as impracticable within the limited space of this sketch to follow the career of Governor Endicott or the lives of his descendants, many of whom have achieved distinction in public and commercial affairs. Among the books in existence which cover the subject is Dr. Leonard Baron's Genesis of the New England Churches. Nearly every work dealing with the colonial history of Massachu-

WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT

setts contains interesting facts of the family which has lived in or near Salem for two hundred and seventy years. In this connection, it is sufficient to give a brief genealogy of the line to Judge Endicott. Zerubbabel Endicott (2) was a physician in Salem, and had by his first wife Mary (who died in 1677), John, born in 1657; Samuel, 1659; Elizabeth, 1661; Zerubbabel, 1662; Zerubbabel, 1664; Benjamin, 1666; Mary, 1667; Joseph, 1672; Sarah, 1673; Elizabeth, 1675; Hannah, 1676; Mehitable, 1677. Samuel Endicott (3) married Hannah Felton, and had two sons and two daughters. Their son, Samuel (4), born August 30, 1687, was christened at South Danvers on September 30, 1716, after reaching manhood, and married, December 26, 1711, Anna Endicott, his cousin, and had three children: and secondly, February 11, 1724, married widow Margaret (Pratt) Foster, and had five children. He died in 1766 and was buried in the family ground at Danvers. John Endicott (5), his eldest child, was born April 29, 1713, married May 18, 1738, Elizabeth Jacobs, and had three sons, John, William and Robert; died in 1783. He owned the old Governor Endicott farm, known as the "Orchard Farm." John Endicott (6) eldest child of John, sr., was born in 1739, lived on the Endicott estate, and in 1762 married Martha, daughter of Samuel Putnam, and had eleven children. He died in 1816. Samuel Endicott (7), their eldest child, was born in June, 1763, and in early life was a ship master. In 1805 he engaged in mercantile business in Salem, and served as a selectman and as representative to the General Court. With his brothers John and Moses he owned the old homestead, and died May 1, 1828. In the year 1794 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Putnam of West Sterling, Mass., and had two sons and three daughters. William Putnam Endicott (8), born March 5, 1803, was graduated from Harvard College in 1822, with Nathaniel I. Bowditch, George Folsom, Robert Treat Paine, Rufus A. Putnam, Edward Wigglesworth, Samuel M. Worcester, and others. In February, 1826, he married Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crowninshield, member of Congress from 1802 to 1809, and a descendant of Richard Caspar Crowninshield, who came from Leipsic, Germany, to Massachusetts in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Jacob Crowninshield was appointed and confirmed secretary of the navy in Jefferson's cabinet in 1806, but declined to accept the position, preferring to remain in Congress. Mr. Endicott's children were William Crowninshield, the subject of this article; Mary Crowninshield and George Frederick, both of whom died young; and Sarah Rogers, born March 3, 1838, who married George Dexter of Boston.

Judge William Crowninshield Endicott is thus descended from a long line of English-American and German ancestors. He was

reared and educated in Salem, surrounded by families of wealth and culture, and carries in his veins a share of the best New England blood. After attending the Salem Latin School he entered, in 1843, Harvard, from which he was graduated with honors in 1847, having as classmates Hon. Charles Allen, late associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court; Edward Tuckerman, LL.B., LL.D.; Henry L. Hallett, of the Boston bar; George H. Timmins, and others. The same year he took up the study of law in the office of Nathaniel J. Lord of Salem, then the leader of the Essex county bar, and subsequently entered the Harvard Law School, being admitted to practice in 1850. In 1851 he established himself in Salem, where his abilities as a lawyer were soon recognized, and these combined with grace of deportment and dignity of character attracted and held a large and constantly increasing business. In 1852 he became a member of the Salem Common Council, of which he was afterward chosen president, and in 1853 he formed a copartnership with Jairus W. Perry, author of "Perry on Trusts," under the firm name of Perry & Endicott. From 1857 to 1864 he was city solicitor of Salem. About this time he came into prominence as a leader of the Democratic party, with which he has always been actively connected, and in 1870 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and in 1871, 1872, and 1873 for attorney-general of Massachusetts. Although he was defeated for these offices, his party being largely in the minority, he nevertheless developed great political strength and popularity, and thereafter was recognized as one of the ablest and foremost Democrats in the Commonwealth.

His reputation as a lawyer continued to grow, and in 1873 Gov. William B. Washburn, a Republican, appointed him associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in place of Horace Gray, who in that year succeeded Reuben Atwater Chapman, deceased, as its chief justice. Judge Endicott filled this exalted position with acknowledged ability, dignity, and distinction until 1882, when he resigned. He then spent a year in European travel and another year in practice in Salem, and in 1884 was the Democratic candidate for governor. In the spring of 1885 President Cleveland appointed him to a seat in his cabinet as secretary of war, which he held for four years, distinguishing himself for the energetic, faithful, and prompt discharge of his duties, and for the numerous improvements which he devised and inaugurated in the department. After leaving the cabinet in 1889 he resumed his law practice, opening an office in Boston, but continuing his residence in Salem. In 1893 he retired from active business.

Judge Endicott came to be one of the ablest lawyers and advocates in eastern Massachusetts. On the bench he displayed eminent judicial qualifications. His broad and comprehensive learning, his characteristic dignity and courtesy, his unfailing resources, his sound judgment and ripe scholarship won for him universal confidence and esteem. An ardent and active Democrat, he was appointed and confirmed by a Republican administration, and thus had evidence of the respect of both opponents and adherents. While at the head of the war department he was active in introducing reforms and prompt in the discharge of every duty. On the occasion of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the arrival of Governor John Endicott in America, on September 18, 1878, he was the orator of the day, and delivered one of the most brilliant speeches of the kind on record. He was president of the Salem Bank from 1857 to 1873, president of the Essex Bar Association from 1878 to 1883, and for more than thirty years from 1863 president of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem. He was elected a member of the corporation of Harvard College in 1885 and of the Boston Bar Association in 1885, and was for many years a trustee of the Peabody Education Fund.

Judge Endicott was married December 13, 1859, to Ellen, daughter of Col. George Pea-

body, a talented gentleman of the old school of Salem. They have two children: William Crowninshield Endicott, jr., who was graduated from Harvard in 1883, came to the Essex bar at Salem in 1886, and is now engaged in active practice in Boston; and Mary Crowninshield Endicott, who was married November 15, 1888, to Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham, England, now (1900) colonial secretary of Great Britain.

ADIN BALLOU UNDERWOOD, Boston, was born in Milford, Mass., May 19, 1828, and was the son of Gen. Orison Underwood and Hannah Bond Cheney. His father was appointed brigadier-general of Massachusetts militia by Gov. John Davis in 1841, and was a lineal descendant of Joseph Underwood, who came to Hingham, Mass., in 1637.

Mr. Underwood attended the University and Grammar School of Providence, R. I., and was graduated from Brown University with honors, in 1849, standing with James B. Angel, subsequently president of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at the head of his class. He read law in Framingham, Mass., with Hon. Charles R. Train, in Worcester, with Hon. Benjamin F. Thomas, and at the Harvard Law School, which he left to go abroad and study in the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. Returning home he was admitted to the bar October 10, 1853, in the Supreme Judicial Court, at Worcester, and began the practice of law in his native town of Milford. Soon afterward he took as his partner Hamilton Barclay Staples, subsequently an associate justice of the Superior Court, and in 1856 he moved to Boston and formed a co-partnership with Charles R. Train, which continued until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

On April 29, 1861, Mr. Underwood aided in the enlistment of a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and in the following month received a commission as captain in the Second Regiment, which was then being raised by George H. Gordon, at Brook Farm. In July, 1862, he became major in the Thirty-third Mass. Volunteers and soon afterward was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and after the resignation of Colonel Maggi in April, 1863, he was commissioned colonel of this regiment and was in command at the battle of Gettysburg. Joining the Army of the Cumberland with his regiment, he took part in the battle

ADIN B. UNDERWOOD.

of Lookout Mountain at Missionary Ridge, October 28, 1863, and in a desperate charge up the mountain was badly wounded in the right thigh. General Hooker, in his official report of this battle, says: "Colonel Underwood was desperately wounded, and, if only in recognition of his meritorious services, his many martial virtues, and his great personal worth, it would be a great satisfaction to me to have this officer advanced to the grade of brigadier-general." The recommendation of General Hooker was immediately complied with and he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, November 6, 1863. General Underwood's wounds, which made him a cripple for life, were slow in healing, but, upon his recovery, he again went into active service and was present at the grand review in Washington when the army was disbanded, and upon his

resignation, in 1865, he was brevetted major-general "for meritorious service during the war."

Returning from the war, General Underwood was appointed, in 1866, surveyor of the port of Boston, which position he held continuously until August, 1886, a period of twenty years, and he filled that office with great ability and satisfaction. In 1886 he resumed the practice of law in Boston, taking his son, William Orison Underwood, as a partner, and so continued until his death on the 14th of January, 1888. Though devoting his time to the custom house for twenty years, he nevertheless achieved considerable prominence as a lawyer, and gained a high standing at the bar. From 1856 to 1886 he resided in Newton, Mass., where he served as chairman of the School Committee, as a warden of Grace church, and as one of the original trustees of the Public Library, which he was largely instrumental in founding, and in 1886 he removed to Boston, where he died.

General Underwood spent much time in literary pursuits, gave occasional addresses upon the war, and was the author of a History of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment. He was a prominent Freemason, was department commander of the Grand Army of the State of Massachusetts in 1873, and was chief of staff during Gov. William Claflin's term of office. He was a good lawyer, a brave soldier, a faithful and efficient public officer, and an enterprising and patriotic citizen, and was universally respected and esteemed.

He was married June 5, 1856, at Newton, Mass., to Jane Lydia, daughter of Joseph and Hannah T. Walker. His widow, a son, W. Orison, and two daughters survived him.

WILLIAM ORISON UNDERWOOD, Boston, only son of Gen. Adin Ballou and Jane Lydia (Walker) Underwood, and a direct descendant of Joseph Underwood, who settled at Hingham in 1637, was born in Newton, Mass., May 5, 1861. He attended the Newton public and high schools and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1884, *magna cum laude*. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, and at the Boston University School of Law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1886. His father, in August of that year, resigned the office of sur-

WILLIAM O. UNDERWOOD.

veyor of the port of Boston, which he had held for twenty years, and resumed the practice of his profession, associating the son in partnership, which continued until the death of the senior member of the firm on January 14, 1888. Mr. Underwood then associated himself with Benjamin N. Johnson, with whom he subsequently formed a copartnership under the style of Johnson & Underwood. In the autumn of 1894 Robert P. Clapp was admitted and the present firm name Johnson, Clapp & Underwood was adopted.

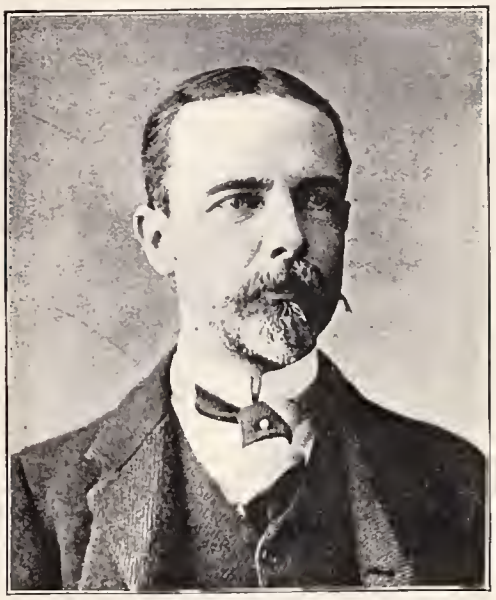
Mr. Underwood has been engaged from the first in the general practice of the law, doing more or less court work, and has been connected with a number of important and interesting cases, several of which related to shore rights and early beach titles. He has, within

the last few years, given considerable attention to patent causes. He is a good lawyer and advocate, a safe adviser, and a strong pleader before juries, and has been very successful. He has been a lecturer in Harvard College and is a member of the Loyal Legion, of the Union and Exchange Clubs of Boston, and of the Oxford Club, of Lynn, Mass. He resides in Boston.

He was married on the 18th of December, 1886, to Miss Bessie Y. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, Pa.

FREDERIC JESUP STIMSON, Boston, well known in literary circles as "J. S. of Dale," is the son of Dr. Edward S. and Sarah Tufts (Richardson) Stimson, and a lineal descendant of George Stimson, his first American ancestor, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Mount Hope, in King Philip's war, and died of his injuries at Bristol, R. I., December 19, 1675. George Stimson's family afterward received a grant of parts of two townships in what is now the State of Maine, which were taken up by his youngest son. George Stimson, jr., of Hopkinton, Mass., served at Crown Point and Ticonderoga in the French war of 1755. Dr. Jeremy Stimson, sr., great-grandfather of the subject of this article, received five pounds sterling for services in the same war, and was a founder of the town of Hopkinton, where his father-in-law, Col. John Jones, had a grant of land. He was also one of the earliest contributors to the Massachusetts Historical Society. Dr. Jeremy Stimson, jr., son of Dr. Jeremy, sr., and grandfather of Frederic J., was graduated from Harvard College in 1804, received the honorary degree of M. D. from President Sparks, and settled and practiced medicine in Dedham, Mass., with eminent success. Dr. Edward Stimson, his son, was graduated from Harvard in 1843 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1846, continued his studies in Paris, France, and for a few years practiced successfully in New York city, retiring to devote his attention to railroad matters. He was president of two or three of the Illinois Central lines in Iowa, and died in 1878.

Frederic J. Stimson was born July 20, 1855, at Dedham, Mass., where he received his high school education. He also studied at Lausanne, Switzerland, and entering Harvard College in 1872 was graduated therefrom in 1876. He took the degree of LL.B. from Harvard



FREDERIC J. STIMSON.

Law School in 1878, and continued his legal studies in the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., of Boston, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1879. Since then he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in New York city in June, 1886, and is also a member of the bar of the United States Circuit and Supreme Courts. In 1884 and 1885 he served as assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, and in 1887 Mayor Grace, of New York city, made him a member of the commission to revise the New York constitution. He was appointed by Governor Russell in 1891 and reappointed by Governor Wolcott in 1897 as commissioner for Massachusetts on the National Unification of Laws, a subject in which he has been for many years deeply and actively

interested, and on which he is a recognized authority.

Mr. Stimson has achieved eminence in the twofold capacity of lawyer and author. In the former his ability as a counselor and advocate, his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and his power before a court and jury have given him a foremost place in the profession, which he has doubly honored by active and successful practice and by brilliantly elucidating certain branches for the benefit of others. As a writer his productions cover not only legal subjects, but history, fiction and review. Most of his stories have been published under the well known nom-de-plume of "J. S. of Dale." The following is a chronological list of his principal works: "Rollo's Journey to Cambridge," with J. T. Wheelwright, 1880, reprinted from the Harvard Lampoon (1879–80); "Glossary of Technical Terms, Phrases, and Maxims of the Common Law," 1881; "Guerndale," by "J. S. of Dale," 1882, revised edition, 1884; "The Crime of Henry Vane," by "J. S. of Dale," 1884, Edinburgh edition, 1885; "The King's Men," with O'Reilly, Grant and Wheelwright, 1884, first published serially in the Boston Sunday Globe; "Mrs. Knollys," by "J. S. of Dale," in Stories by American Authors series, vol. 2, 1884; "American Statute Law," two large volumes, vol. 1 published in 1886, first supplement in 1888, vol. 2 in 1892; "Trusts," in Harvard Law Review for October, 1887; "The Sentimental Calendar," 1886, new edition, 1893; "The Residuary Legatee," 1888, first published in Scribner's Magazine in 1887; "The Methods of Bribing and its Prevention in Our National Elections," 1889; "First Harvests," 1888, first published in Scribner's Magazine, 1887–88; "Ruskin as a Political Economist," in Quarterly Journal of Economics, circa. 1888; "In the Three Zones," three stories, 1893, reprinted from Scribner's Magazine; "Government by Injunction," in Political Science Quarterly for June, 1895; "Labor in Its Relation to Law," four lectures delivered at the Plymouth School of Ethics in July, 1895, published 1895; "Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States," 1896; "Uniform State Legislation," published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science in 1895; "Pirate Gold," 1896, republished from Atlantic Monthly of 1895; "King Noanett," a story of Old Virginia and Massachusetts Bay, 1896; "Mrs. Knollys and Other Stories," 1897; and "The Ethics of Democracy," in preparation. Three articles of the last named work have already appeared in Scribner's Magazine, and have been translated into German. Mr. Stimson is also the author of numerous other stories and articles which have been published in the leading magazines. All of his productions have received the highest favorable criticism, and stamp him as a writer of unusual literary ability and of great intellectual force. His American Statute Law is perhaps his greatest work, covering, as it does, a field involving immense research and investigation as well as broad learning and a thorough knowledge of National jurisprudence. In fiction his King Noanett has commanded the widest attention, principally from the fact that it clothes a historic period in two American colonies in brilliant narrative.

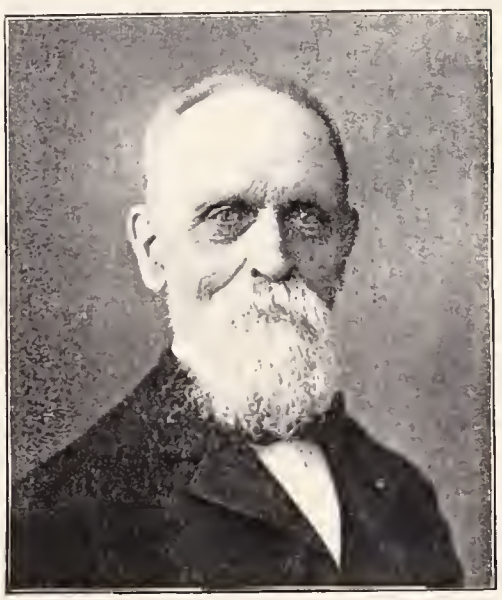
Mr. Stimson has made a special study of the labor problem and also of the subject of uniformity in State and National legislation, and on both he is considered an authority. He is counsel to the United States Industrial Commission. He is a member of the American Social Science Association, of the American and Boston Bar Associations, of the Internationale Vereinigung für Vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft und Volkswirthschaftslehre of Berlin, and of various other social, scientific and literary organizations; a trustee of the Boston Athenæum and vice-president and director of the State Street Trust Company of Boston; and officially connected with several other corporations. He was a member of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston for four years, later a member of the Boston National Lancers, and for several years a trustee of the Dedham Public Library. In the practice of his profes-

sion he has given special attention to corporation and constitutional law.

He was married June 2, 1881, to Elizabeth Bradlee Abbot, daughter of Henry Ward Abbot, of Boston. She died June 1, 1896, leaving two daughters, Mildred and Margaret Ashton Stimson.

THOMAS HAMMOND TALBOT, Boston, the youngest son in the family of eight children of John Coffin Talbot and Mary Foster his wife, was born in what is now East Machias, Washington county, Maine, July 31, 1823. He is descended in the fifth generation from Peter Talbot, who came to this country from England about 1670, and whose son George settled in Stoughton, Mass., where representatives of the name still reside. Capt. Samuel Talbot, of that town, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. Peter Talbot, son of George, had a son Peter, who was born in Stoughton, but removed in 1771 to Machias, Me., being one of the very early settlers there and the progenitor of the Talbot family in that town. This town he represented in the Legislature, and during a long and active life was prominent in local affairs. He married Lucy, daughter of Phineas Hammond, of Brookline, Mass., a descendant of one of the oldest and most respected families of New England. John Coffin Talbot, son of Peter and Lucy (Hammond) Talbot, was born in Machias, Me., and devoted his life to the lumber business. He died in December, 1861, at the age of seventy-seven. He had served two years in the House of Representatives, four years in the Senate of Maine (of which body he was for one year president), and nineteen years in the office of judge of probate of Washington county. His wife, Mary Foster, was the daughter of John Foster, who settled in East Machias as early as 1768, and a granddaughter of Benjamin Foster, who was born in Greenland, N. H., in 1726, and settled with his family at Machias, Me., as early as 1765. Benjamin Foster served at the taking of Louisburg, and afterward in the struggle for American independence. In June, 1775, the royal authorities in Boston sent a vessel to Machias for lumber, but the good people of that town refused to supply the article. An engagement followed, in which Benjamin Foster led the forces from East Machias and Jeremiah O'Brien led those from Machias. This was the first naval engagement in the Revolutionary war, and occurred on the Sunday and Monday preceding the battle of Bunker Hill. For this spirited action Foster and O'Brien received the thanks of the Provincial Congress then assembled at Watertown.

Thomas H. Talbot, thus descended, attended the public schools and Washington Academy at East Machias, and was graduated with hon-



THOMAS H. TALBOT.

ors from Bowdoin College in 1846, holding membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities. He began his legal studies in the office of his brother, George F. Talbot, at East Machias, and finished in the office of Phineas Barnes and James T. McCobb at Portland, Me., where he was admitted to the bar in October, 1850. He practiced his profession in Portland until August, 1862,

when he accepted a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Me. Vols., which subsequently became the 1st Me. Heavy Artillery. This regiment was long in service in the defenses of Washington, but in May, 1864, the severe losses of the Army of the Potomac in the bloody passage through the Wilderness compelled the calling to the campaign in northern Virginia of the troops that had become veterans in drill in the defense of the capital. The "First Maine Heavy," as it was called, joined the Army of the Potomac in front of Spottsylvania Court House. Thenceforward the regiment served in Grant's movement on Richmond and in the siege of Petersburg, until that campaign, by its success, brought the war of the Great Rebellion to its close. The "First Maine Heavy" earned for itself in these later actions the distinction of suffering the severest (proportionate) loss of any military organization on either side, "of the line of battle," during the war. Colonel Talbot's service closed in September, 1864, with an honorable discharge for physical disability, brought on by malarial fever.

Soon afterward he entered the civil service in Washington, and was appointed assistant attorney-general of the United States in the winter of 1869–70, where he remained until September, 1871. Upon resigning the latter office in 1871, Mr. Talbot settled in Boston, and again took up the thread of ordinary professional work, being admitted to the Suffolk bar January 13, 1872. Since then he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston, where he has won a reputation as a lawyer and advocate of ability, as he had while in the United States attorney-general's office at Washington. He has a more than usual faculty for marshaling facts and logical propositions into clear statement. A lawyer from the west, of high standing, listening to Mr. Talbot as the latter addressed a court in Washington upon a question of law, remarked with admiration, "Good God! that fellow can think at a mark."

This power and habit of exact thought showed itself in Mr. Talbot at the very outset of his professional life. His first published —or public in any way—argument was one against the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, which won the praise, not only of agitators and reformers like Garrison and Phillips, but also of lawyers and statesmen, such as Horace Mann, Sumner and Seward. Later, when a committee of the United States Senate was engaged in efforts to compel witnesses to testify in reference to the John Brown raid, Mr. Talbot wrote the successful prize essay upon the power of legislative bodies to compel the testimony of witnesses, taking substantially the same ground which has since been sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the somewhat celebrated case of Kilbourne v. Thompson, 103 U. S. 168.

A similar piece of accurate professional work was his argument upon the question of legal tender, which won the admiration (though not the assent) of the late Sidney Bartlett. In fact, this quality of Mr. Talbot's mind early attracted the attention of this very logical and exact advocate. While Mr. Talbot was making his first argument before a court of last resort, the Supreme Court of Maine (against him, the then veteran advocate, General Fessenden, father of the afterwards very distinguished Senator Fessenden), it happened that Sidney Bartlett came into the court room, and seating himself, at once gave his attention to the argument, and at its close sent for Mr. Talbot to come and be introduced to him, inquiring into the points involved in the case, and making minutes of the authorities cited.

Mr. Talbot is a public spirited, patriotic and progressive citizen, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; and for nearly thirty years has been a devoted member of the Brookline Thursday Club.

He was married on August 4, 1862, to Mrs. Mary Richardson Powers, daughter of Dr. Erastus Richardson, a leading physician and surgeon of Eastport, Me., and the married pair began their housekeeping in a wall tent on

the banks of the Potomac. They now reside in Brookline, Mass.

FISHER AMES was a native of Dedham, Mass., born April 9, 1758, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1774. He read law with William Tudor, was admitted to the bar in October, 1781, and practiced both in Dedham and in Boston, becoming one of the leading lawyers of his time. He was a representative to the General Court and a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention in 1788, and a member of Congress from 1789 to 1797, his first opponent being Hon. Samuel Adams. He was greatly distinguished as an orator and statesman, and was a prominent member of the early Federalist party. In 1804 he was chosen president of Harvard College, but declined the office. He died at Dedham on July 4, 1808.

Dr. Nathaniel Ames (born 1708, died 1764), father of Fisher Ames, although not a member of the bar, is said to have conducted to a final successful conclusion (November, 1749), his own case (Ames v. Gay), after two adverse decisions, in which it was settled that the common law rule as to the descent of reversions and remainders had been altered by the province law of 1692. Justice Story said (Cook v. Hammond, 4 Mason, 496), "I have understood that this was the first case in which it was decided that the father could inherit from the son under the provincial act of 1692." (See "Next of Kin to Fisher," New England Magazine, September, 1898.) Dr. Ames was a mathematician and astronomer of great ability for the time, as well as a poet and satirist. From 1727 to 1764 he issued yearly his "Almanacks," which were "full of rare coruscations of wit and wisdom which in their time challenged the admiration of such men as Benjamin Franklin and Roger Sherman, . . . and in this day have elicited the strong encomiums of a Moses Coit Tyler."

SETH AMES, Lowell, Cambridge, and Brookline, associate justice and chief justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court and associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, was the son of Hon. Fisher and Frances (Worthington) Ames, and a grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, and of Col. John Worthington, of Springfield, and was born in Dedham, Mass., April 19, 1805.

SETH AMES.

He was graduated from Harvard in 1825, and then entered the Harvard Law School, but completed his legal studies with George Bliss, of Springfield, and with Lemuel Shaw, of Boston. He was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham in 1828 and to the Supreme Court in Cambridge in October, 1830, and began practice in Lowell, Mass., where he was associated for a time with Thomas Hopkinson. While there he was a representative to the General Court in 1832, a member of the Lowell board of aldermen in 1836, 1837, and 1840, State senator in 1841, and city solicitor from 1842 to 1849. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the courts for Middlesex county and removed to Cambridge. On the organization of the Superior Court of Mass-

achusetts in 1859 he was appointed by Governor Banks as one of its associate justices, and when Charles Allen resigned the chief justiceship in 1867 he was appointed to succeed him. He served as chief justice of that court until January 19, 1869, when Governor Claflin appointed him an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which position he held till January 15, 1881, when he resigned. In 1869 he removed to Brookline, Mass., where he died August 15, 1881.

Judge Ames came to the profession of the law by inheritance, and must have spent his early years in the light and stimulus of the brilliant fame of his eminent father, Fisher Ames, who had died when the son was three years of age. He was graduated from Harvard at the age of twenty and was admitted to the bar when twenty-three, and these epochs indicate that no time was lost in any employments that could divert his mind from its direct professional purpose, and there was no undue haste of preparation. He practiced industriously for over twenty years, growing with the growth of Lowell and gaining a reputation for fidelity, ability, and integrity. As clerk of the courts he was distinguished for order, accuracy, and knowledge of details, and the general appreciation of his fitness for judicial duty was shown by his frequent selection, while holding this office, to act as an arbitrator and to preside at trials by a sheriff's jury in important cases. His sense of justice was quick and instinctive; his manner was patient, kindly, and scrupulously courteous; and his most striking characteristic was his entire simplicity. No man could be so undemonstrative as was he, and yet so efficient.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of the Commonwealth held in Boston, September 15, 1881, Hon. George Marston, then attorney-general, said of him:

"No man in the legal profession has ever done more to keep all its avenues and channels and methods pure and exalted. All thought of artifice or chicanery must have cowered of itself when before him, just as honor and noble ambition would always take courage and breathe more freely in his court, because of the moral strength of his presence."

The following resolutions were adopted by the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, November 11, 1881:

"*Resolved*, That the death of Seth Ames, lately one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and for thirty-two years honorably connected with the administration of justice in this Commonwealth, is an event of which the bar desire to take notice by expressing their sense of the great value of his public services, and their admiration for his pure and unblemished character, and for those attractive qualities which endeared him to all who had the privilege of his friendship.

"*Resolved*, That, in the successive judicial stations which he held as justice and chief justice of the Superior Court, and associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, he commanded the respect and esteem of the bar and the community. He administered the criminal law with firmness, tempered by discretion and humanity, without unnecessary harshness and without vindictiveness. In his intercourse with the bar, and when presiding at trials, he was a model of fairness and courtesy; never forgetting, and, therefore, never finding it necessary to assert arrogantly or offensively, his personal dignity. His opinions were characterized by adequate learning and by a simplicity and purity of English style which he seemed to have inherited from his distinguished father."

Chief Justice Horace Gray, now an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, said of him:

"The charm of his character and conversation was more easily felt than described; and to his native modesty and fine taste nothing would have been more abhorrent than indiscriminate eulogy. He was a diligent student, a good lawyer, a safe counselor, a faithful and useful public servant, a Christian gentleman. His singularly pure and elegant style of speech and writing was largely owing to early care

and study, and to qualities inherited from his father, and, above all, to the fact that, like that great orator, he looked to the English Bible as 'the standard of language as well as of faith.' Serene and courteous in temper and manner, with an absolute regard for truth and right, and a kindly consideration of the interests and the feelings of all who came before him, he so conducted himself in his judicial office as to win the respect and the friendship of successful and unsuccessful suitors alike."

Judge Ames was married in 1830 to Margaret, daughter of Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, who died in 1847. They had several children, among whom was Fisher Ames, a sketch of whom appears in this work. In 1849 he married, second, Abigail Fisher, daughter of Rev. Samuel Dana, of Marblehead, Mass., by whom he had no children.

FISHER AMES, Boston, the son of Hon. Seth and Margaret (Bradford) Ames, grandson of Hon. Fisher and Frances (Worthington) Ames, and great-grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Ames, of Dedham, and Col. John Worthington, of Springfield, was born in Lowell, Mass., January 24, 1838. He obtained his preliminary education at Hopkins's Classical School in Cambridge and at the Cambridge High School. Entering Harvard College, he successfully pursued the regular course and was graduated in 1858. Deciding to make the legal profession his lifework he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the usual degree in 1861, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar on October 2 of the same year. After his graduation, however, he added to and improved his legal knowledge by study in the offices of Brooks & Ball, Judge Abbott, and Erastus Worthington.

In 1865 he established himself in Boston, and in May, 1866, he was appointed clerk of the Law Department of the city of Boston, which position he still holds. He is the author of several works on whist, and has been a welcome contributor to the magazines and daily papers.

Mr. Ames was married on December 19,

FISHER AMES.

1865, to Virginia, daughter of George and Sarah G. Lee, of New Orleans, La. They have three children: Rosalie, Fisher, jr., and Abby.

WARREN K. BLODGETT, Boston, a son of Warren K. and Minnie (Paddock) Blodgett, was born in Boston, June 22, 1855. His father was for a long time interested in railroad affairs and was well known as president of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad and of the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad.

Mr. Blodgett received his preparatory education at the old Mayhew School in Boston and at the Boston English High School, after which he fitted for college and entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1878; he stood well with his classmates and officiated as Ivy Orator on Class Day. He completed a full course of three years at the Harvard Law

School, from which he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of LL.B.

Soon after his graduation from the law school he entered the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., where he remained a year, being meanwhile, in May, 1882, admitted to practice at the Suffolk bar. In October, 1882, he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts. For three years he served

WARREN K. BLODGETT.

in this capacity; and as he gave evidence of his ability to present cases before a jury and of his untiring industry and thorough earnestness, he was entrusted with much of this work, until finally his successful conduct of a case of unusual importance—the famous Mary Celeste case—in which he alone on behalf of the government was pitted against five of the leading trial lawyers then at the bar, won him public recognition.

In January, 1886, he resigned the assistant district attorneyship and entered upon the private practice of his profession, being at once admitted to practice before the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States. His professional work in recent years has been confined chiefly to trust matters.

In 1890 he formed a partnership with his college classmate, William A. Bancroft, now president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company; this partnership existed for three years, when it was terminated by the election of Mr. Bancroft to the mayoralty of Cambridge. Mr. Blodgett is an earnest Republican, and though he had never before interfered in politics, in aiding the election of Mr. Bancroft he took an active part as the manager of his campaign, and with such success that he frequently has been called upon since for his advice and leadership in Cambridge municipal campaigns when a particularly hard contest for good government has been anticipated, and in every instance he has been fortunate in leading his side to a victory. He has held no political office himself.

In Harvard College circles he has never refused his aid and influence to any worthy cause. He was the principal founder of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, and co-operated with those whose efforts finally led to the establishment of the new undergraduate Harvard Club. He has been an active member of the Harvard Athletic Association.

Mr. Blodgett was married in November, 1881, and resides in Cambridge.

EDWARD HOSMER SAVARY, Boston, is the son of Rev. William Henry and Anna (Hosmer) Savary, the latter a daughter of Rev. George W. Hosmer, D.D., for thirty years pastor of the Unitarian church at Buffalo, N. Y.; the successor of Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., as president of Antioch College; one of the pioneer Unitarian ministers of the United States, and a man distinguished for his learning, eloquence and piety. Mr. Savary is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Robert Savary, who is recorded as having married at Newbury, Mass., as early as 1656. Robert (1); William (2); Thomas (3); John (4); Thomas (5); George (6); William H. (7); and Edward H. (8). Captain John Savary of the fourth generation was captain of one of the Bradford

companies in the Revolution, and his son Thomas of the fifth generation was a drummer boy in his father's company. He was afterward a major of militia, and was a man of prominence politically in Essex county. Hon. George Savary of the sixth generation was a Democratic politician and well known throughout the State, serving several terms as representative and senator. Rev. William Henry

EDWARD H. SAVARY.

Savary, an able preacher and lecturer and organizer of Christian work, was born at Savaryville, East Bradford, Mass., on the land taken up by his ancestor, Robert, seven generations back. He graduated from Yale in 1857, and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1860, and has filled pastorates in Ellsworth, Maine, West Newton, Canton and South Boston, Mass. On the maternal side Mr. Savary is a direct descendant from Col. James Barrett, who commanded the American forces at Concord; and of Major Joseph Hosmer, who was adjutant at the Concord fight and led the charge at the old North Bridge. His uncle is James K. Hosmer, the well known historian and man of letters. His great-grandfather, Rev. James Kendall, D.D., was ordained as pastor of the town of Plymouth in 1800, where he lived as a minister for sixty years.

Edward Hosmer Savary was born at Buffalo, N. Y., July 22, 1864. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1884 and from Harvard in 1888. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 20, 1891, and to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in the following year. Although still a young man, Mr. Savary has gained considerable prominence in his profession. He is painstaking and thorough in preparation of his cases and as an advocate possesses that foresight, intuition and readiness which are so essential to success. He is a writer, also, principally on legal subjects, and is the joint author with John M. Gould, of "The War Revenue Law of 1898 Explained." He is also the author of "The Builders' Handbook."

He holds membership in the Boston Bar Association and the Boston Athletic Association. He is unmarried, and resides in the village of Savaryville, three miles below Haverhill, on the banks of the Merrimack, on the same land taken up by his ancestor, Robert, eight generations before.

JOSIAH P. TUCKER, Boston, was born in the town of Deerfield, Rockingham county, N. H., February 26, 1833, a son of Dudley F. and Martha Howard (Prentice) Tucker. His paternal grandfather, a native of Salisbury, Mass., was one of the first settlers of the town of Deerfield and a man of considerable prominence in his time. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Josiah Prentice, a Congregational clergyman of strong character; a graduate of Dartmouth College, a man of culture, was for fifty years pastor of the Congregational church at Northwood, N. H. Here, when Mr. Tucker was five years old, the family settled for the purpose of caring for the Rev. Mr. Prentice and his wife in their old age. He received a thorough common school and academic education

and lived with his parents until seventeen years of age. At that time he began a clerkship in a general store at Durham, subsequently holding a similar position at Concord and remaining in mercantile life until 1861.

In 1857 he married Miss Hannah Ralston Whipple, a daughter of Hon. John Whipple, of Concord, whose wife was a sister of Salmon P. Chase, governor of Ohio, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, and secretary of the treasury in Lincoln's cabinet. Of this union three children have been born: Alice Ralston, widow of Charles I. Bliss; John Prentice Tucker, a graduate of Dartmouth College and now a wholesale coal merchant in Boston; and Winifred Howard, wife of Thomas Robbins, jr., of New York city.

Mr. Tucker was appointed, in 1861, deputy surveyor of the Port of Boston, and in 1863 was sent by the secretary of the treasury to New Orleans as special agent of the Treasury Department to look after, examine into, and report upon the various branches of the civil authority or government of the State of Louisiana. This was perhaps the most important period of his life and many of his dangerous experiences form a part of that vast amount of unwritten history which will eventually be lost. Although a young man he rapidly gained the entire confidence of his superiors by the faithful and efficient manner in which he did his work. In fulfilling his many delicate and arduous duties his ideas often conflicted with those of older men, but he was remarkably successful in getting his views accepted at Washington, which city he frequently visited, becoming personally acquainted with many prominent men of the day. Although in close touch at this time with the administration, he, with characteristic modesty, refused to come into active prominence and sought to carry out his ideas by personal communication and letters. In these stirring times, among other services, he aided in putting the United States mint in repair; also in making the custom house habitable, it being roofless, etc. He made personal investigation of the several Louisiana plantations which had been abandoned by the Confederates and which the government was seeking to cultivate. He was finally appointed surveyor of the Port of New Orleans and opened the office which had been closed when General Butler took possession of the city, filling the responsible position with fidelity until the close of the war, when he resigned. In 1867 he came to Boston. He had

JOSIAH P. TUCKER.

become an expert on custom house matters and had a wide acquaintance among merchants throughout the country who did a custom house business. This fact led to his opening an office at No. 27 State street as an adviser in matters pertaining to custom house affairs. Here he rapidly gained a large practice as an attorney and adviser in revenue laws. In 1870 he became associated with Charles Levi Woodbury, son of the eminent jurist, Levi Woodbury, and with him tried many cases (all revenue) in court. Thus he did not find it necessary to join the bar and was not admitted until 1886. Since that time Mr. Tucker has frequently argued important cases and has proved himself to be possessed of exceptional ability and force as an advocate. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that he has never lost a

case of magnitude. At the present time he is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on custom laws in New England. He has argued successfully three cases of unusual importance; the first, a question of what is iron and what is steel as far as the tariff is concerned, was tried five weeks before a jury in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Tucker having gained a verdict, it was appealed to the United States Supreme Court and there rested until dismissed on motion of the attorney-general. The second, a question as to the dutiable classification of iron used for building purposes, involved directly a large amount of money and indirectly a vast sum. He secured a verdict in the United States Circuit Court before a jury and on appeal argued the case in the United States Supreme Court, where, after a reargument demanded by the court for certain reasons (either on account of a tie or the appointment of a new judge), he obtained favorable judgment. The third, a question as to the time when the tariff act of 1897 took effect, involved for his client the sum of $250,000 and was mainly a discussion as to whether the old legal fiction of "no fraction of a day" should be applied. He fought this case to the Court of Appeals, securing favorable verdicts in all the lower courts, the last one final and conclusive.

Mr. Tucker is a man of many rare personal qualities and has a wide circle of friends. In debate he does not seek for brilliant effects so much as readiness and force, confining himself to a clear expression of facts. In politics he is independent, voting according to the dictates of his conscience. He resides at Hingham, where for many years he has served as senior warden of the Episcopal church.

CHARLES NATHAN HARRIS, Boston, was born at Port Byron, Illinois, October 6, 1860, and is a son of Rev. John L. and Sarah (Ebright) Harris. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the early settlers of Cecil county, Maryland. His father was a Congregational clergyman, and from 1874 to 1894 was minister of various parishes in Massachusetts. Mr. Harris is a graduate of the Harvard Law School and a member of the Suffolk bar, to which he was admitted in 1882. Since that date he has practiced his profession in Boston.

CHARLES N. HARRIS.

Mr. Harris is well known as a legal writer, and, as a legal scholar, stands high among the members of the Boston bar. He prepared portions of Gould and Tucker's "Notes on the Revised Statutes of the United States," and he is the author of "Massachusetts Statutory Citations;" compiler of the fourth volume of the "Massachusetts Digest" and of the second "Supplement to the Public Statutes," and one of the commissioners for consolidating and arranging the Public Statutes of Massachusetts. But his reputation is not wholly based upon his contributions to legal literature. In January, 1891, he was appointed assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts and served in this position with fidelity and success until 1894.

Mr. Harris was married September 30, 1890, to Sarah Wyman Bird, daughter of Henry M.

Bird, of Cambridge, Mass., and has two sons, Arthur Stanley Harris and Henry Bird Harris. Mr. Harris resides at Winchester.

SIMEON BORDEN, for thirty-two years the clerk of the courts of Bristol county, was born March 29, 1829, in Fall River, Mass., where he spent his entire life. His first English ancestor went over to England from Bourdonnay, Norway, as a soldier under William the Conqueror, and after the battle of Hastings (in A. D. 1066) was assigned lands in County Kent, where the family afterward became wealthy and influential, the village where they resided being named Borden. Early in the seventeenth century John Borden moved to Wales, where his sons Richard and John were married. These sons returned to Borden, in England, and in May, 1635, embarked for America. Richard (1) settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1638. The line of descent from him is (2) John, (3) Richard, (4) Joseph, (5) Abraham, (6) Simeon, and (7) Nathaniel B., who was the father of the subject of this memoir. Nathaniel Briggs Borden was born in Freetown (afterward Fall River), Mass., April 15, 1801. The house in which his birth occurred stood on the west side of South Main street, nearly opposite the south end of the Pocasset Mill, and was celebrated in local annals from the fact that two British soldiers were shot and killed at its eastern door when the English attacked the village in the Revolutionary war. Simeon Borden (6), father of Nathaniel B., was born in Freetown in 1759, removed to Tiverton, R. I., in 1806, and died there November 27, 1811. His wife, Amey Briggs, a woman of superior business ability and sterling character, was one of the founders of the Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactory, in 1814, and died May 26, 1817, leaving five children. Nathaniel B. Borden was one of the organizers of the Pocasset Manufacturing Company on August 15, 1821, and served as its clerk and treasurer until 1838. He was president of the Fall River Railroad from 1847 to 1854, and also of the Fall River Union Bank and the Fall River Savings Bank for several years prior to his death, which occurred April 10, 1865. He was for many years town clerk, selectman, assessor and highway surveyor; a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1831, 1834, 1851 and 1865, and of the State Senate in 1845 and 1847; and was elected to

SIMEON BORDEN.

Congress in 1834, 1836 and 1840. He was also mayor of Fall River in 1857 and an alderman from 1859 to 1865. He was four times married: first to Sarah Gray, second to Louisa Gray, third to Sarah G. Buffum, and fourth to Mrs. Lydia A. (Slade) Wilbur.

Simeon Borden, the eldest son of Hon. Nathaniel B. and Sarah (Gray) Borden, was of the eighth generation from Richard Borden, the original immigrant. He was the great-great-grandson of Capt. Nathaniel Briggs; the great-grandson of Col. Pardon Gray, an officer of the Revolution; a nephew of Simeon Borden, a foremost civil engineer and mathematician; and a kinsman of Job Durfee and his son, Thomas Durfee, both chief justices of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. After attending the public school Mr. Borden prepared for

college under that eminent instructor, Mr. Belden, of Fruit Hill, near Providence, R. I., and in 1846 he entered Harvard, from which he was graduated with honor in 1850, being the first native of Fall River to graduate therefrom. Among his classmates were Charles Hale, editor of the Boston Advertiser, consul general to Egypt, and assistant secretary of state; Everett C. Banfield, assistant secretary of the treasury; Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Thayer, Bussey professor of sacred literature at Harvard and professor at Andover Theological Seminary; Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, U. S. minister to France; Hon. James C. Carter, of the New York bar; Gen. William A. Burt, postmaster of Boston; and a number of others who have won distinction in civil and professional life. On graduating from Harvard Mr. Borden entered the Cambridge Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. two years later. He then spent a year in the law office of William Brigham, of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1853 and began practice in Fall River.

The experience gained by long and faithful study, combined with a naturally judicial temperament, soon won for Mr. Borden the respect and esteem of both his fellow citizens and his legal associates. He was the associate counsel and prepared with great ability the case before the legislative committee defending the constitutional line, which subsequently became the present boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. He was also one of the counsel in the important Allen Mason will trial, which he prepared with remarkable skill and care. He was a member of the common council of Fall River two years and its president one year, a member of the board of aldermen for seven consecutive years, city solicitor two years, a trustee of the Fall River Free Library for seventeen years, one of the commissioners of the sinking fund, a trustee of the Fall River Savings Bank, a trustee of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital and a member of the old fire department, being foreman of Niagara Engine Co. Upon the resignation of John S. Brayton as clerk of the Bristol courts in January, 1864, Mr. Borden was appointed by the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to fill the vacancy until the annual election, when he was elected for the unexpired term, and by repeated re-elections he continued to hold that office until his death on the 9th of March, 1896.

Mr. Borden carried into the performance of public duties the same conscientious spirit and high standard which he exhibited in those of a private nature. He illustrated in civil life the very best New England examples. Possessing a sound legal training, his ability, fidelity, integrity, and unfailing courtesy with which he discharged the arduous and exacting responsibilities of the office of clerk of the courts for nearly a generation, won the unstinted praise and approval of the judiciary, the bar, and all with whom he came in contact. He was justly called the model clerk, "and was without an equal in the Commonwealth." "His records, while elaborate, were simple and concise and were expressed in clear, vigorous English. Beyond the required duties of his position by his care and industry, the office has thirty bound volumes of exceptions and briefs of counsel in cases which have been argued before the Supreme Judicial Court." He was largely instrumental in establishing the valuable law library at Taunton. Among the resolutions adopted by the bar of Bristol county immediately after Mr. Borden's death, the following extracts are quoted:

"Devoted to the best traditions and loyal to the highest standards in the profession of the law, it was the lifelong purpose and constant effort of our friend and brother to uphold, in connection with the courts of the Commonwealth, the highest conception of professional honor and the noblest type of professional character.

"Always glad to welcome to the practice of the profession the young men at the opening of their careers, it was a delight to him to contribute from the abundance of his knowledge and wisdom in order to make the pathway for

them easier and pleasanter, asking for and thinking of no return for the help and assistance rendered other than the satisfaction which he derived in gratifying his own sympathetic nature."

He was a public spirited citizen, taking a deep interest in all worthy movements, and liberally supporting every charitable enterprise. In politics he was a strong anti-slavery advocate and a Republican. He was the first president of the Harvard Club in Fall River. Upon his death he was succeeded as clerk of the courts by his son, Simeon Borden, jr.

FREDERICK CUSHING NASH, Boston, is the son of Abraham and Lucy N. (Curtis) Nash, and was born January 31, 1839, in Columbia, Me., where his father, a respected farmer and merchant, now lives at the age of ninety, and where his grandfather, Abraham Nash, sr., was an early farmer and mill owner. On the paternal side he is descended from an old family of Martha's Vineyard, whence they moved into Maine some three generations ago. His mother was related to the Cushings, Otises, and other Massachusetts settlers.

Mr. Nash attended the district schools of his native town, the Washington Academy at East Machias, Me., and the Cherryfield (Me.) Academy, and was graduated from Tufts College with honors in July, 1863, having an English oration at commencement and standing third in a class of fifteen. Among his classmates were Albert Boyd Otis, of the Boston bar; Rev. John J. Lewis, a prominent Universalist clergyman; and others who have since achieved distinction in civil and professional life. Mr. Nash was reared on a farm, and in that healthy atmosphere acquired a rugged physique as well as the habits of thrift and prudence. He taught school during several winter terms and in 1863–64 was principal of the high school at Machias, Me. In the spring of 1864 he came to Boston and began the study of law in the office of Ambrose A. Ranney and the late Nathan Morse, but soon afterward he returned to Maine and continued his legal studies with Judge J. A. Milliken, of Cherryfield. He also read privately, and in 1866 was admitted to the Maine bar at Machias, Washington county, where he practiced his profession for ten years. He was admitted to the United States Circuit Court bar at Portland in 1868, and in 1876 removed his office and residence to that city.

FREDERICK C. NASH.

In 1881 he moved his business to Boston, where he has since enjoyed a large and constantly increasing practice.

As a lawyer engaged from the first in general civil practice, Mr. Nash has been eminently successful, achieving a recognized standing at the bar and a high reputation for industry and ability. Under the old bankruptcy law he had many special cases, and in civil and equity matters he has had a wide experience. He has steadfastly devoted his entire time and energies to his profession, declining all public or political preferment and refusing to be drawn aside from the immediate practice of the law. In politics he is an independent Republican, and as a citizen he is public spirited, patriotic, and enterprising.

Mr. Nash was married January 1, 1869, to Clara H., daughter of John and Mary Ann Hapgood, of West Acton, Mass. After their marriage she read law with her husband, and in 1872 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine before Judge Barrows, sitting at Machias, Washington county, in that State. She was the first woman admitted to practice law in New England, and for several years was actively associated in business with her husband, attending largely to the office matters. When she appeared for examination before Judge Barrows the latter said he knew of no cause to prevent a woman from following any honorable profession or calling, and thereupon he admitted her to the bar with full privileges of attorney and counselor. Mr. and Mrs. Nash have one son, Frederick Hapgood Nash, who was graduated from Harvard College with high honors in 1895, being one of the first eight juniors elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1898, was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 23, 1898, and is now associated with his father in practice, under the firm name of Nash & Nash. He was an instructor in contracts during his last year at the law school and still holds that position. A recent case of note in which the points made in their brief were sustained by our Supreme Court is that of Willard G. Nash v. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts et als., 174 Mass., page 335.

CLIFFORD PARKER SHERMAN, attorney at law of New Bedford, Mass., was born in that city September 13, 1861, and is a son of David W. and Charity (Parker) Sherman. He attended the public schools and graduated from the New Bedford High School in the class of 1879. In the summer of 1880 he began studying law in the office of Crapo, Clifford & Clifford. After six years of study he was admitted to the Bristol bar on June 14, 1886. Previous to his admission he was engaged in the work of investigating titles for the firm with whom he studied, and he remained in the office until the work was finished, after which he opened an office and has since been in active practice with the success that always follows persistent and conscientious effort. Mr. Sherman is a Republican but has held no public office. He has been for some

CLIFFORD P. SHERMAN.

years clerk of the First Congregational (Trinitarian) Society of New Bedford. In 1898 he was appointed an official examiner of titles in the county of Bristol under the Land Registration Act.

On June 3, 1891, Mr. Sherman married Emma B. Allen, daughter of Abner W. Allen, of New Bedford. They have two sons and one daughter.

MARCUS MORTON, third, Boston, is the son of Marcus Morton, second, late chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and Abby Bowler, daughter of Henry and Amy (Harris) Hoppin, his wife; a grandson of Marcus Morton, first, LL.D., associate

justice of the Supreme Judicial Court and governor of the Commonwealth, and Charlotte, daughter of James Hodges, his wife; a great-grandson of Nathaniel Morton and Mary Cary, of Freetown, Mass.; and a lineal descendant of George Morton, who came from England to Plymouth in 1623. On his mother's side he is descended from William Bradford, the first governor and historian of the Plymouth Col-

MARCUS MORTON, 3D.

ony; his father and grandfather are both noticed at length in this work.

Mr. Morton was born in Andover, Mass., April 27, 1862, and fitted for college in private schools and at Phillips Andover Academy, afterward graduating from Yale University with honors in the class of 1883. He read law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Robert M. Morse, in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26, 1886, and since then he has been associated with Mr. Morse in the active practice of his profession, being chiefly engaged as auditor, receiver, and special administrator of estates. He was one of the special administrators of the estate of T. O. H. P. Burnham, the celebrated old bookseller of Boston, and has been connected with many other important legal matters, in all of which he has achieved success. He is an able lawyer, inheriting many of the judicial characteristics of his distinguished father and grandfather, and has gained a high standing among the younger leaders of the Boston bar.

Mr. Morton is a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the Union and University Clubs of Boston. He has also served as secretary of the elections committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts, as a member of the executive committee of the University Club of Boston, and as a member of the council of the Episcopalian Club of Boston, and is still a member of those clubs. He resides in Newton.

He was married October 26, 1892, to Maria Eldredge Welch, daughter of Wilson Jarvis and Elizabeth Fearing (Thatcher) Welch; they have one son, Marcus Morton, fourth, and one daughter, Helen.

ASA PALMER FRENCH, a member of the Norfolk bar who has attained national prominence, was born at Braintree, Mass., on January 29, 1860, a son of Asa and Sophia B. (Palmer) French. His father, whose life record appears elsewhere in the pages of this work, is one of the veteran members of the Massachusetts bar.

Mr. French prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., where he won the "Adams Gold Medal;" and at Thayer Academy, in his native town. He was graduated from Yale with the class of '82, and during the following year filled the chair of instructor of Latin and French, in Thayer Academy.

While a student at Yale, he edited the "Yale Record" for three years, was chairman of the Junior Promenade Committee, sophomore fence-orator, and a member of "Skull and Bones."

He studied law at the Boston University School of Law, and in the offices of his father, and of Hon. George Fred Williams. He was admitted to the Norfolk county bar on Feb-

ruary 17, 1885, but did not enter into active practice until 1886, when he terminated a two years' clerkship to the judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, at Washington, D. C. Mr. French has practiced independently in Boston during the entire period of his fifteen years at the bar. He has gained for himself an enviable reputation as an advocate, which is attested by his marvelous

ASA P. FRENCH.

handling, in association with Mr. James E. Cotter, his senior, of the defense of Thomas M. Bram, mate of the "Herbert Fuller" (indicted for murder upon the high seas), in October, 1896, before the Supreme Court of the United States, when the judgment of the Circuit Court against Bram was reversed. This celebrated case brought Mr. French into national prominence, and won for him the place he now occupies, in the foremost rank of criminal lawyers. He is a man of strong character, an able lawyer and advocate in general practice, a safe adviser, and he has long been recognized as a past master of legal oratory. The strength of his convincing power in addressing juries, was made manifest when he scored the victory of acquittal, in the trial of Joseph E. Seery (indicted for murder) in December, 1899, at Dedham, Mass. In civil practice, Mr. French has also figured prominently in many important cases.

He is a resident of Randolph, Mass., where for a number of years he was chairman of the Committee on Schools. He is a trustee of the Randolph Savings Bank, and of the Turner Free Library. He is a member of the University Club of Boston; in politics he is a Republican, but has taken no active part in campaigns.

Mr. French was married on December 13, 1887, to Miss Elisabeth A., daughter of George W. Wales, esq., of Randolph, and they have two children, Jonathan Wales French, born April 26, 1891; and Constance French, born April 13, 1896.

DAVID IGNATIUS WALSH, of Clinton and Fitchburg, Mass., the second youngest in a family of ten children, was born in Leominster, Mass., on the 11th of November, 1872. His parents are James and Bridget Walsh. After gaining his early education in the public schools of his native town, his parents moved their family to Clinton and it was in the high school of that place he prepared for college. At his high school graduation in 1890 he was both class orator and class president. At the end of his three years course at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., he ranked second in his class and was appointed class orator. This was in 1893 and before entering the Boston University Law School, he served one year as water registrar in Clinton.

When Mr. Walsh was graduated at the law school, 1897, he attained the honor of being the first in the history of the institution to fill the two positions of class president and class orator. Immediately after graduation he was admitted to the Worcester county bar and opened offices in both Clinton and Fitchburg, which he still maintains. The firm name at Fitchburg is Walsh & Walsh, the junior member of which is his younger brother, Thomas L.

In 1898 the Democrats of Clinton conferred upon Mr. Walsh the chairmanship of their Town Committee, a position he still holds; in the years 1898, 1899, 1900 he has been moderator at each of the town meetings; in 1899 he was elected to the General Court from the Eleventh Worcester District, he being the first Democrat to represent that district in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature.

DAVID I. WALSH.

Mr. Walsh was appointed a member of two important committees—metropolitan and bills for third reading.

That the oratorical talents of Mr. Walsh are of a high order is fully attested by the positions he was called to fill by his high school, college and law school teachers and friends and later by his appointment as Memorial Day orator at Fitchburg in 1899. He is now (1900) chairman of the committee appointed by the citizens of Clinton to arrange a suitable programme for celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

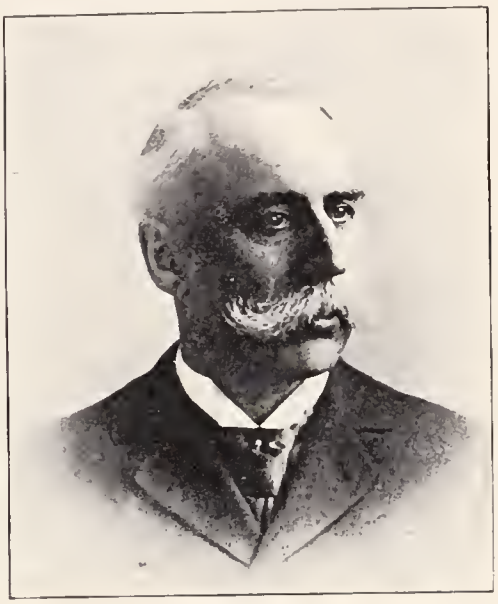
HENRY WILLARD BRAGG, Boston, special justice and justice of the Municipal Court of Charlestown since 1870, is the son of Willard and Mary Matilda (Claflin) Bragg, and was born in Holliston, Mass., December 11, 1841. His great-grandfather, Arial Bragg, died at West Point while serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Col. Arial Bragg, of Milford, Mass., was a prominent figure in the old militia of the Commonwealth, and was the first or one of the first to begin the manufacture of boots in Worcester county. Willard Bragg, father of Henry W., succeeded to the business of manufacturing boots in Milford and so continued for about forty years, until 1856, and afterwards was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade in New York city. The family were early settlers in the colonial period of Massachusetts, and have always figured prominently in business, social and military affairs (transmitting from father to son that strength and stability of character which has made the name an honored one in the annals of New England). Judge Bragg's maternal grandfather was Martin Claflin, of Milford, a descendant of a colonial family that has sent out numerous members to become prominent in both commercial and public life.

Henry W. Bragg received his preliminary training in the high schools of Milford and Pittsfield. He spent his freshman and sophomore years at the University of the City of New York and his junior and senior years at Tufts College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1861, becoming an original member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He read law in Natick, Mass., in the office of Hon. John W. Bacon (subsequently associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court) and Hon. George L. Sawin, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in November, 1864.

In January, 1865, he opened an office in Charlestown and another in Boston in November, 1868, and since then has practiced in both places. For a long time his law business was general in scope and character, but during the

last fifteen years he has acted largely as master in equity matters, as trustee of several estates and trust funds, as auditor and referee in a large number of cases arising in Suffolk, Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and as counsel before the Probate Courts of the counties of Middlesex and Suffolk.

Judge Bragg has for many years been prominent in the affairs of Charlestown, now a part



HENRY W. BRAGG.

of the city of Boston, and before as well as after its annexation held several positions of honor and responsibility. He was city solicitor of Charlestown from 1867 to 1870 inclusive, master in chancery for Middlesex county from 1869 to 1874, and special justice of the Charlestown Municipal Court from 1870 to 1886. He has been a master in chancery for Suffolk county since 1874 and justice of the Municipal Court of the Charlestown District, Boston, since December 1, 1886, and has served as solicitor of the Warren Institution for Savings of Charlestown since 1867, a period of thirty-one years. He was chairman of the committee appointed by Governor Wolcott in October, 1896, to investigate the affairs of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, and for six years was a member and for two years chairman of the Board of Examiners of applicants for admission to the bar for Suffolk county, resigning in 1896. In politics he has always been a Republican. Judge Bragg was made a Mason in Meridian Lodge of Natick in 1863. He is a charter member and past master of Faith Lodge, F. & A. M., of Charlestown, a member of Signet Chapter, R. A. M., and a member of the Nine Hundred and Ninety-ninth Artillery Company of Charlestown, of the University, Curtis, Taylor, and Abstract Clubs of Boston, and of the Phi Beta Kappa, Zeta Psi, and Order of the Coffee Pot, all college societies. He is also an honorary member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston.

Judge Bragg was married January 11, 1866, in Milford, Mass., to Miss Ellen Frances Haven. They have no children living.

CHARLES KANE COBB, Boston, has been a practitioner at the Suffolk bar since 1882, and has won for himself high rank in his profession.

Mr. Cobb was born in Schenectady, N. Y., October 1, 1855, a son of Charles K. and Elizabeth (Codman) Cobb. His father was a well known banker and broker of Boston, in which city the son spent his boyhood, and attended public and private preparatory schools. He entered Harvard College in 1873, and was graduated, with the degree of A. B., in 1877. He then entered the Harvard Law School, where he studied for a period of two years, and completed his legal education in the Boston law offices of Brooks, Ball & Storey, where he continued for some time after his admission to the Suffolk bar (1882). Early in his professional career Mr. Cobb served for two years as assistant United States district attorney for the First Divisional District, and while acting in this capacity he demonstrated his exceptional ability as an advocate.

In 1887 he entered into a law partnership with Henry G. Nichols, esq., which partnership still exists under the firm name of Nichols

& Cobb, their extensive practice being exclusively mercantile. Mr. Cobb attends to all of the court business of the firm. He has argued many cases involving large interests and of more than ordinary importance, and in several instances, has covered himself with the glory of brilliant legal victories.

CHARLES K. COBB.

Mr. Cobb was married in 1887 to Susan M., daughter of the late George W. Wheelwright, of Boston. Their children are Charles Kane Cobb, jr., Hannah Wheelwright Cobb, and Robert Codman Cobb. Mr. Cobb is a man of quiet tastes, and resides at Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Boston.

GEORGE WESTON ANDERSON, Boston, son of David Campbell Anderson and Martha L. Brigham, was born in Acworth, N. H., September 1, 1861. Of his four grandparents, three, Anderson and Campbell on his father's side, and Duncan on his mother's side, were natives of Londonderry, N. H., and of Scotch-Irish stock. His maternal grandfather was of English stock. From this ancestry Mr. Anderson inherits the sturdy characteristics so frequently found in men of New England birth; and in following a professional career he has faithfully developed the traits which distinguish his race.

He attended the common schools of Acworth until he reached the age of seventeen, when he began teaching school, thus paying his own way through the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., and Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Mass. He graduated at the head of his class from Cushing Academy in 1882. He then entered Williams College, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1886. While there, he devoted much time to literary work, read extensively in history and economics as well as in general literature, and was a leader in the debating societies. He was a brilliant scholar. Born and reared on a farm, and compelled by force of circumstances to earn the means for his education, he early acquired the habit of self-reliance and

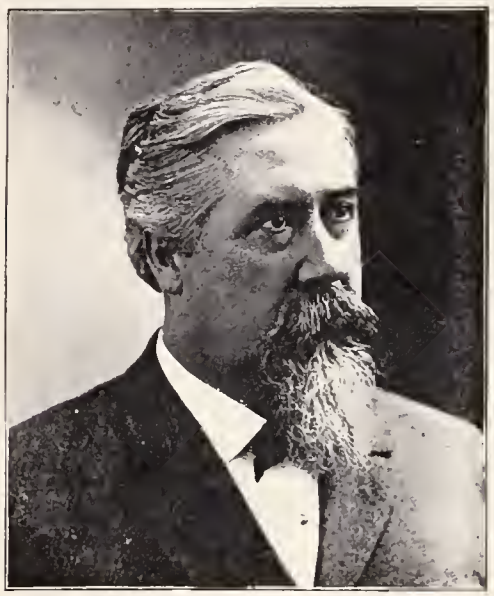
GEORGE W. ANDERSON.

practical energy, and as a student and teacher was noted for his indefatigable perseverance. After graduating he taught for a time, and then entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1890, having also read law in

Lowell, Mass., with William H. Anderson, esq.

Mr. Anderson was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890, and since then has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston. Shortly after entering upon his professional career he became a law partner of George Fred Williams, then just elected to Congress, and he was thrown at once into active business with a large number of important cases. He was especially prominent in opposition to the endowment order schemes, both in the courts and before legislative committees. In 1893 he was associated with Mr. Williams as counsel for the city of Boston, before a special committee of the Legislature, in the investigation of the Bay State Gas Trust; which resulted in the passage of an act reducing the nominal capital of the company, on which dividends were payable, by $3,000,000, and in reducing the price of gas to consumers in Boston by about $500,000 per year. His work in this connection added materially to his reputation as an able and industrious lawyer and gave him a high standing as an advocate. He was an instructor in equity law in the Boston University Law School from 1891 to 1894, when he was obliged to resign on account of his growing law practice. Mr. Anderson is a consistent Democrat in politics. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Boston School Committee, and re-elected in 1898. He is a member of the University Club, and of the Twentieth Century Club. He is married and has a daughter and a son.

ANDREW JACKSON BAILEY, Boston, corporation counsel of the city of Boston since 1894, is descended from one of the oldest families in New England, his ancestors coming to Massachusetts prior to 1650. He is the son of Barker and Alice (Ayers) Bailey, and was born in Charlestown, now a part of Boston, on the 18th of July, 1840. After attending the Charlestown public schools he entered Harvard College and received his degree as a member of the class of 1863, having as classmates Nathan Appleton, Jeremiah Curtin, George S. Dabney, Charles S. Fairchild, John Fiske, Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, John T. Hassam, Arthur Lincoln, Judge Henry N. Sheldon, George S. Morrison, William Nichols, Roscoe P. Owen, and others. His course at Harvard was interrupted at the breaking out of the



ANDREW J. BAILEY.

war of the Rebellion, when, on April 16, 1861, a few days after the first guns boomed on Sumter, he enlisted in the Charlestown City Guards, then Co. K, 5th Mass. Vols. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and at the expiration of his term of service returned to college and continued his studies. In August, 1864, he again enlisted in the Union army and was commissioned second-lieutenant of Co. H, 5th Mass. Vols., with which he served until December of that year.

On returning home Mr. Bailey began the study of law, first in the office of Hutchins & Wheeler, of Boston, and afterward with John W. Pettengill, of Charlestown, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1869. In 1866 he had been made clerk of the Police Court in Charlestown, and he continued to

discharge the duties of this office with marked efficiency until 1871, when he resigned and took up the active practice of his profession in Charlestown. He soon came into prominence as an able and industrious lawyer, and in 1874 formed a copartnership with his classmates, William Nichols and Roscoe P. Owen, under the firm name of Bailey, Nichols & Owen, with office on Tremont Row, Boston. Mr. Nichols became a supervisor of the Boston public schools in 1876 and the firm was changed to Bailey & Owen, and so remained until July, 1881, when Mr. Owen was appointed to his present position as one of the two conveyancers of the city of Boston.

During all this time Mr. Bailey was active and influential in political affairs and filled a number of important offices with constantly increasing credit, ability, and satisfaction. In 1868, while still serving as clerk of the Charlestown Police Court, he became also a member of the Charlestown Common Council and in 1869 he served as president of that body. From 1869 to 1872 he was president of the Charlestown School Committee, to which he brought all the attributes of an energetic, patriotic, and progressive nature. He was a representative from Charlestown to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1871, 1872, and 1873, making a most creditable record as a member of the committee on probate and chancery and as chairman of the committees on elections and mercantile affairs. In 1874 he was a member of the Senate, and in that body he became one of the recognized leaders. As chairman of the committee on labor matters he secured the passage of the first act regulating the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments. One of his colaborers as well as a member of that committee was Hon. William C. Lovering, a prominent manufacturer of Taunton, Mass., who recognized the justice of the measure and, in opposition to his own immediate interests, worked with great zeal for its success. Mr. Bailey was also a member of the Senate committee on the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad, and was active in the legislation which resulted in the Commonwealth parting with the tunnel, and in the passage of the bill giving to any person whose signature appears in blank on the back of a promissory note the same rights and privileges as an endorser. He is the author of a large amount of Massachusetts statute law.

After the annexation of Charlestown to Boston Mr. Bailey served nearly two terms (1880 and 1881) as a member of the Boston Common Council and resigned as president of that body in November, 1881, at which time he was elected city solicitor. He continued in this office by election and appointment until January, 1895, when Mayor Curtis appointed him corporation counsel of the city of Boston, which position he still holds. He has been singularly fortunate in his trial of causes and furnishing legal advice for the municipality, and not the slightest criticism has ever been passed upon his management of the city's interests entrusted to his care. Possessed of a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, well grounded in the principles of practice, and endowed with great force of character and legal ability of a high order, he has achieved eminence at the bar and a leading position among the foremost lawyers of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bailey is prominently connected with the Masonic order and a number of associations and clubs. He is a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; a member and for two years commander of Post 11, Grand Army of the Republic, and for two years judge-advocate of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R.; a charter member of Faith Lodge, F. & A. M.; a member of Hugh de Payen Commandery; a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and of the Boston Art and Athletic Clubs of Boston. He was one of the promoters of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts, and has been on the Board of Trustees since its incorporation. He is also a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston. He is a man of sound judgment, of unquestioned integrity, and of

untiring energy and enterprise. His able and efficient management as one of the two officers in charge of Boston's law department for a continuous period of nineteen years, have won for him the respect and confidence of the entire community.

Mr. Bailey was married in January, 1869, to Abby V. Getchell, daughter of John and Hannah Getchell, of Charlestown, now a part of Boston.

HARRY S. WILLIAMS, Taunton, son of Nathan S. and Caroline T. (Richmond) Williams, was born in Taunton, Mass., January 23, 1864. His father was born in Raynham, Mass., and when quite young came to Taunton, where he has ever since resided. For many years he served as one of the Selectmen of the town, was a member of the first Board of Aldermen after the change of government and has since been several times a member of the board, representing Wards Four and Five. During the Civil war period he served in the State Legislature. He is now living in Taunton at the advanced age of seventy years.

Mr. Williams is a member of one of the oldest New England families, being a lineal descendant and seventh of the line of Richard Williams, one of the earliest settlers of Taunton, of considerable prominence in Colonial history, and a brother of Roger Williams. The direct line of the family has been continued in Taunton and vicinity from the original settlement.

During his boyhood Mr. Williams attended the Taunton public schools and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1882. Subsequently he entered Harvard, remaining two years, and later the Boston University School of Law, which he attended until the spring of 1887. In the fall of 1887 he went to New York city and entered the law office of Jackson & Hubbell (General Joseph C. Jackson and Charles B. Hubbell). After the dissolution of this firm he continued with Mr. Hubbell in the firm of Safford & Hubbell, and later in the firm of Hubbell, Safford & Wickes, the latter, Thomas P. Wickes, then assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York. In each of these law firms Mr. Williams was managing clerk. He remained with the last mentioned firm until 1892. In June, 1890, he had been admitted to the New York bar and in 1892 began practice at No. 3 Broad street,

HARRY S. WILLIAMS.

New York city. Here he continued until May, 1894, when he came to Taunton. He was admitted to practice in Bristol county the same year and opened an office in Taunton. In 1898 he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court; in 1896 he formed a partnership with Lloyd E. White, which was continued under the firm name of White & Williams until November, 1898.

Mr. Williams has always been affiliated with the Republican party and served for a time as a member of the Republican City Committee. In 1895 he was elected city solicitor and filled that office with acceptance and ability. During his incumbency he tried several cases in connection with the installation of the water works of Taunton which involved the right of eminent domain, and excited considerable local

interest. He is engaged in a general practice, largely made up, however, of negligence cases.

Mr. Williams is an enthusiastic devotee of the game of whist and holds membership in the American Whist League; Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York; American Whist Club of Boston; Old Colony Whist Club, of which he is a director, and the New England Whist Association, of which he has been a director since its incorporation. He is also a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts; the City Republican Club and the Winthrop and Bristol Clubs of Taunton and the Taunton Yacht Club, of which he has been a director since its foundation. He is sitting past archon of Taunton Chapter, No. 598 of the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

He was married July 5, 1896, to Alice E., daughter of Captain James B. Boswell, a native of Salem, Mass., but who spent most of his life as a trader in Chinese waters with residence at Shanghai, China. They have one daughter, Florence Boswell Williams.

GEORGE MUNROE STEARNS, Springfield, son of William Lawrence and Mary (Munroe) Stearns, was born in Stoughton, Mass., April 13, 1831. His father, a Unitarian clergyman, was called to the pastorate of the church at Rowe, Mass., and in the public schools of that town he received his early education. He attended later the academy at Shelburne Falls, Mass., and afterwards entered the office of John Wells, of Chicopee, Mass., as a student. He completed his preparation for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Hampton county bar at Springfield, April 24, 1852.

Mr. Stearns began practice in Chicopee, in partnership with Mr. Wells, their association continuing until the removal of Mr. Wells to Springfield. Following this Mr. Stearns practiced for a period alone and subsequently formed a partnership with M. W. Chapin, which continued until he opened an office in Springfield. He there became associated with Erasmus D. Beach, and later with Marcus P. Knowlton and C. T. Long. In 1859 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1871 a member of the State Senate. In 1872 he was chosen district attorney for the Western District, and held that office until his resignation at the end of two years. In February, 1886, he was appointed

GEORGE M. STEARNS.

United States district attorney for Massachusetts, but resigned the office after holding it about a year and a half. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, and in that year was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts.

His soundness as a lawyer, his skill in the trial of cases, and his success with juries drew to him much important business and his ability became widely recognized, bringing him into prominence as one of the foremost members of the Hampden bar.

Mr. Stearns was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Emily Caroline, daughter of Erasmus D. and Caroline (Bullard) Goodnow.

He died on the 31st day of December, 1894, in the sixty-third year of his age.

PELEG EMORY ALDRICH, a lawyer of unusual learning and ability and senior associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts at the time of his death, was born in New Salem, Mass., in November, 1813. He was of sound New England pioneer stock, being a lineal descendant of George Aldrich, who came from England in 1635, and who was one of the founders of the town of Mendon, Mass., although his first place of residence was Dorchester. The family has been quite a distinguished one, many of its members having held positions of trust and honor in the service of the State and nation. They have been particularly noted for their longevity and vigorous constitutions, as was exemplified in the long and active life of Judge Aldrich.

He attended the public schools of his native town until sixteen years of age, after which he was a student in the academy in Shelburne Falls. He adopted teaching as an employment and taught in Ashfield, Mass., and also in Virginia, where he went in 1837. He began the study of law while engaged as a teacher, and later pursued his studies at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1844.

Soon after his graduation he returned to Virginia and resumed for a short time his former work as a teacher. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar of that State, but did not, however, begin practice in the South. Returning to his native State, he entered the office of Ashman, Chapman & Norton, in Springfield, and in the spring of 1846 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, at Springfield. In December of the same year he opened an office in Barre, Mass., where he remained seven years. During three years of this period he edited a Whig newspaper called the "Barre Patriot." Judge Aldrich was a zealous and earnest adherent of the Whig party, and rose in the respect of the community as an able lawyer while in Barre.

In the autumn of 1852 Governor Clifford was elected on the Whig ticket, and in 1853 appointed Mr. Aldrich district attorney. In the same year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. With the exception of a few months in 1856 he continued in the office of district attorney until 1865. In 1854 he removed to Worcester, and made that city his home thereafter.

In January, 1865, he formed a partnership with the late Peter C. Bacon, which association continued until his elevation to the bench.

PELEG E. ALDRICH.

The firm of Bacon & Aldrich was one of the strongest in the county. Its rivals in those days were Devens & Hoar and Dewey & Williams, and many lively legal battles took place between them, with the result that the friendship between the lawyers personally was only increased and strengthened.

Judge Aldrich served the city of Worcester as mayor in 1862, and in those thrilling days of the second year of the Civil war he was patriotic and zealous in the performance of his duties, and active in caring for the soldiers. He was present at the battle of Antietam, having gone to the front to visit the Worcester soldiers there. It was in this engagement that the Fifteenth Regiment, recruited largely in Worcester and vicinity, suffered severely.

Upon the dissolution of the Whig party he

became a staunch Republican, and in the convention of 1859, the first Republican convention held in the State, he took an active and influential part. He was the candidate of his party in 1863 for the congressional nomination, but was defeated by Hon. John D. Baldwin. Before his appointment to the bench he made many political addresses, and at one time was the candidate for attorney-general, but was defeated.

As district attorney he exhibited rare ability and was very successful before juries. He was powerful in argument, pathetic in appeal, and in the opinion of many lawyers had no superior at the Worcester bar.

In 1870 Governor Claflin appointed him a member of the State Board of Health, which was organized that year.

In 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and while a member of that body prepared a report entitled "The Right of Members to Vote on all Questions of Public Policy Vindicated." He was appointed an associate justice of the Superior Court by Governor Washburn in 1873.

Judge Aldrich was a member of and counsel for the American Antiquarian Society. For many years he was a trustee of the Worcester Presbyterian Institute and for a long time president of the board. He published, in 1885, "Equity, Pleading and Practice," a work highly esteemed by the bench and bar of Massachusetts, and left behind him some other valuable works which bear the impress of his remarkable intellect. In 1886 Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

He was regarded by all who knew him as a man of honorable and upright character, having a high sense of professional duty. Although somewhat quick tempered, he never acted with malice or uncharitableness. Of all local enterprises he always had an opinion. His most conspicuous local service was as president of the Polytechnic Institute, in which post he followed Stephen Salisbury. He was an earnest advocate of temperance, and entertained Calvinistic doctrines which he was ready at all times to maintain. He was always much interested in the public schools and served one term as a member of the School Board.

The community lost in his death a man of public spirit and honor, and the bench a jurist with few peers intellectually.

Judge Aldrich was married in 1850 to Sarah Woods, daughter of Harding P. Woods, of Barre. He died March 14, 1895.

FRANK ALBION MILLIKEN, attorney of New Bedford, Mass., and justice of the Third District Court of Bristol county, is a son of Edward and Lucia A. (Bacon) Milliken, natives respectively of Farmington, Me., and Winthrop, Me., who settled in New Bedford

FRANK A. MILLIKEN.

in 1849, and was born in New Bedford March 18, 1854. His father was engaged in the oil and grocery business many years, served on the New Bedford Board of Aldermen, and in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He died October 22, 1896.

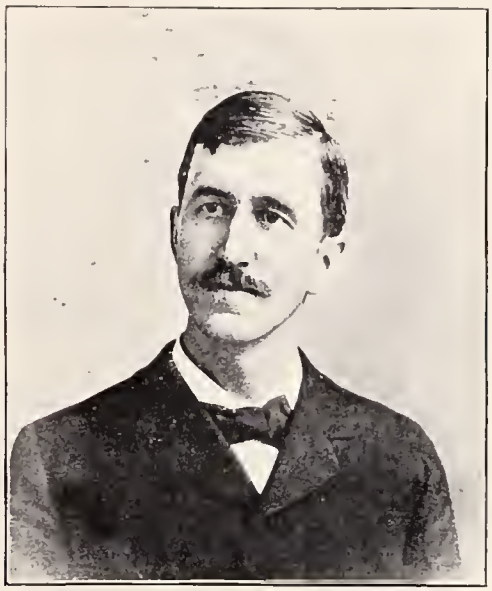
Frank A. Milliken received his education in the public and high schools and at Edward

A. H. Allen's private school in New Bedford. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1874, and continued his law study in the office of Marston & Crapo in New Bedford. His admission to the bar took place in 1876. He began practice with George F. Tucker, a business connection which continued until Mr. Tucker's appointment as reporter of the Supreme Judicial Court, since which time he has had an office by himself. Mr. Milliken was one of the organizers of the New Bedford Bar Association, in which he has continuously held the office of secretary. He was city solicitor in 1879–80, member of the Common Council one year, and has been a member of the School Committee for the past nine years.

In 1878 Mr. Milliken was appointed a special justice of the Third District Court of Bristol county by Governor Rice, in which capacity he served until 1897 when he was appointed justice by Governor Wolcott. In discharging the duties of this judicial office Judge Milliken fully meets the expectation of his friends. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., of Acushnet Lodge, I. O. O. F., Anawan Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the committee on judiciary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts since that committee was formed. On January 29, 1879, he married Mary Congdon Allen, daughter of Frederick Allen, of New Bedford.

ARTHUR PRENTICE RUGG, Worcester, Mass., son of Prentice M. and Cynthia (Ross) Rugg, was born in Sterling, Mass., August 20, 1862. His father spent his life in that place, of which he was an esteemed citizen. During his life he held many local positions of trust, and died, honored and respected, in February, 1885.

Arthur P. Rugg was graduated from the Lancaster High School in 1879, and from Amherst College, with the degree of A. B., in 1883. In 1886 he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. from the Boston University Law School, and by election was class orator. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1886, and after a few months began practice in Worcester. He became a partner with Hon. John R. Thayer, one of the most powerful criminal lawyers in the Commonwealth, and with that gentleman was connected with many important trials, participating in every murder case, with a



ARTHUR P. RUGG.

single exception, in Worcester county from the beginning of his practice there until he left the district attorney's office.

Mr. Rugg has been an active Republican and has frequently taken the stump in campaigns. He served as a member of the School Committee, and on the board of trustees of the Public Library in Sterling from 1887 to 1889; was assistant district attorney *pro tempore* in May, 1893, and from May to August, 1894, and held that office by appointment from April, 1895 to August, 1897. He represented Ward Eight in the Worcester Common Council in 1894 and 1895, serving in the latter year as president of that body. In July, 1897, he was elected city solicitor to succeed Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, who had resigned, and he still holds that office, which he has filled with fidel-

ity and acceptance. With the mayor, who was then a member of the Board of Aldermen, he revised all of the city ordinances in 1895.

Mr. Rugg is a man of marked ability as a public speaker and has frequently delivered addresses on various topics.

He has been four years a trustee of the Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank, and is a director of and counsel for the First National Bank of Worcester. He holds membership in various social clubs and is well known in the professional and business circles of this locality.

Mr. Rugg was married in 1889 to Florence M. Belcher, daughter of Charles Belcher, of Worcester. Three children have been born to them: Charles B., Arthur Prentice, jr., and Esther Cynthia.

WILLIAM GASTON, LL.D., Boston, governor of Massachusetts in 1875, was the son of Alexander and Keziah (Arnold) Gaston, and was born in Killingly, Conn., October 3, 1820, and died in Boston on the 19th of January, 1894. He was descended from Jean Gaston, a Huguenot, who left France early in the sixteenth century and settled in Scotland, whence his sons moved over into the north of Ireland about 1675. John Gaston, the first American ancestor, came to Connecticut about 1730, and since that time the name has been a prominent one in New England. Dr. Alexander Gaston, of North Carolina, an ardent Whig, who was shot by the loyalists August 20, 1781, and his son, William Gaston, of Newbern, N. C., a member of Congress, United States Senator from North Carolina and judge of the Supreme Court, were members of this same family.

William Gaston received a liberal education, preparing for college at the Brooklyn (Conn.) and Plainfield Academies, and graduating with high honors from Brown University in 1840. His father was a wealthy and influential merchant and it is to Mr. Gaston's credit that he started out in life determined to make a name for himself instead of depending upon the paternal fortune already established. He chose the law as a field for the development of those strong intellectual qualities which not only marked him, but also his ancestors, who, on his mother's side, are traced to Thomas Arnold, who came to New England with his brother William in 1636 and joined Roger Williams in 1654. His father and grandfather had both served in the Connecticut Legislature. In 1838 the family removed to Roxbury, then in Norfolk county, Mass., and there Mr. Gaston began his legal studies in the office of Judge Francis Hilliard. He subsequently read law in Boston with Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 16, 1844. In 1846 he opened an office in Roxbury, where he successfully practiced his profession for nineteen years, securing a place in the front rank of lawyers of the Norfolk county bar. In 1865 he associated himself in practice in Boston with the late Harvey Jewell and Walbridge A. Field, late chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. The firm of Jewell, Gaston & Field continued until 1874, when Mr. Gaston was elected governor and withdrew. After filling that office one year he practiced alone until 1879, when Charles L. B. Whitney became his partner; in 1883 his son, William Alexander Gaston, was admitted to both the bar and the firm, which continued as Gaston & Whitney until 1888, when Mr. Whitney withdrew. In 1890 Frederic E. Snow became a partner, and in 1891 Mr. Gaston permanently retired from active life.

Mr. Gaston took up the law as a pastime and practically drifted into it. But his success demonstrated the wisdom of his choice. For many years he was one of the leading trial lawyers in Massachusetts. He was especially strong before a jury, where his wonderful grasp of legal facts, combined with his power for argument, found full display. He was constantly before the courts, chiefly in behalf of other lawyers, and probably tried more cases during his career than any other practitioner in the Commonwealth. He was emphatically

a great jury advocate and pleader, a hard and aggressive fighter when once aroused, and very skillful in the examination of witnesses. One of his chief traits was his ability to break down his opponent's side. Of a mild and companionable nature he was one of the most courteous of men, and as a citizen, lawyer and public officer was universally esteemed and respected. He was a scholar, a student of human nature, and a gentleman of the highest integrity and honor, and notwithstanding his wealth and independence always worked conscientiously for the good of others and for the advancement of his profession.

He was originally a Whig and afterward a staunch Democrat, and filled several positions with great honor and universal approval. He was city solicitor of Roxbury for five years and its mayor in 1861 and 1862, and was an earnest and active supporter of the Union during the Civil war. He also represented Roxbury in the Legislature in 1853, 1854 and 1856. Roxbury was annexed to Boston in 1867, and in 1871 and 1872 he served the latter city as mayor, and was a candidate for a third term, but after an exciting campaign was defeated by seventy-nine votes. In 1868 he was State senator from Roxbury, and in 1870 was the Democratic candidate for Congress. In November, 1874, he was elected governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of upwards of 7,000 votes over Thomas Talbot, Republican, being the first Democratic governor since George S. Boutwell, in 1852. His lieutenant-governor was Horatio G. Knight, of Easthampton. In 1875 Brown University and Harvard College each conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. Governor Gaston's profound knowledge of the law, combined with his conservatism and sound judgment, made him an excellent executive officer, and his administration was characterized by ability and dignity. He ably represented the Commonwealth on public occasions, notably at the centennial celebrations of Lexington and Bunker Hill. As a citizen he was patriotic and progressive, and imbued with those lofty principles which have made so many New Englanders eminent in professional and official life.

He was married May 27, 1852, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of Laban S. and Frances A. (Lines) Beecher, and they had three children: Sarah Howard, William Alexander, and Theodore Beecher Gaston. The last named was born in February, 1861, and died in July, 1869.

HENRY LINCOLN WHITTLESEY, Boston, son of Corydon M. and Maria L. (Ayer) Whittlesey, is descended in the seventh generation from John Whittlesey, who settled in Saybrook, Conn., in 1650, John's son, Stephen Whittlesey, being his immediate ancestor. His father was a prominent builder

HENRY L. WHITTLESEY.

in Boston. On his mother's side he descends from an old family of Newburyport, Mass., her father, Travis Ayer, of Saybrook, being a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. Whittlesey was born November 30, 1862, in Chelsea, Mass., where he attended the public schools until he was ten years old. The family then removed to Saybrook, Conn., and he continued his studies at the Seabury Class-

ical Institute in that place, at the Morgan School in Clinton, Conn., and at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, from which he was graduated in 1880. The same year he entered Yale College and was graduated therefrom in 1884, in the class with Reginald Foster and Henry L. Dawes, jr., of the Boston bar. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1886 and also pursued his legal studies in the office of Richard H. Dana, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of the same year. Since then Mr. Whittlesey has been successfully engaged in the general civil practice of his profession in Boston. He was a partner of Judge Albert D. Bosson from 1888 to 1892, under the firm name of Bosson & Whittlesey, but otherwise has been alone. His ability, industry, and integrity, combined with broad legal learning, have gained for him a prominent place at the Boston bar, and for several years he has been a recognized leader among its younger members. Though following a general civil practice he has had a number of important bank cases and cases involving mechanics' liens.

He has lived in Newton, Mass., since 1888, and has been clerk of the Newton Police Court since 1890. He was also a member of the Newton City Council in 1896 and of the Board of Aldermen in 1898–99. He is a member of the Newton Club, of the Neighborhood Club, and of the Second Congregational church of Newton, and as a citizen takes an active interest in public affairs and in the general advancement of the community. At the bar and in the office he has achieved an honorable reputation, and is highly respected and esteemed.

Mr. Whittlesey was married July 6, 1889, to Lillian, daughter of Caleb F. and Georgianna (Winslow) Eddy, of Newton, and a lineal descendant on her mother's side of Edward Winslow of the immortal band of Mayflower Pilgrims. They have four children: John Eddy, Emilie, Winifred, and Charlotte.

ALBERT P. WORTHEN, Boston, has been a member of the Suffolk bar since 1885 and during the fourteen years covering his practice has earned recognized prominence in professional circles. He is the son of Samuel K. and Sarah F. (Parker) Worthen, and was born at Bridgewater, N. H., on the 8th day of September, 1861. He comes from an old New England pioneer family, representa-

ALBERT P. WORTHEN.

tives of which were among the first settlers of New Hampshire. His father, a lifelong farmer, was a leading citizen of Bridgewater and Bristol, to which latter place they removed in 1867, and frequently held positions of public trust.

Mr. Worthen was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools of Bristol, N. H. Subsequently he attended the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute and was graduated with honors in 1881, and completed his education under private instruction. Mr. Worthen is a man of striking physique and pleasing presence, and possesses natural gifts of no mean order in argument and oratory, all well fitting him for the legal profession, which he early decided to embrace. He entered the Boston University Law School soon after reaching his majority and took the LL.B.

degree from that institution in June, 1885, for which occasion his class had unanimously elected him class orator. He was admitted to the bar the same year and began practice in Boston at once, and during the intervening years has steadily built up a large practice, very general in its character, although his strength and ability in jury practice has been largely accountable for his success. He has attracted considerable attention through his connection with many notable cases, both criminal and civil.

Mr. Worthen resides at Weymouth and has been a prominent supporter of many enterprises designed to promote the welfare of that town. He has also been active in Democratic politics, and in the year 1893 represented Quincy and Weymouth in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving on the judiciary committee.

He married, August 18, 1892, Harriet L. Reed, daughter of Quincy L. Reed, of South Weymouth. Of his family one infant son survives, Alfred R. Worthen; the mother and two sons are deceased, the former dying December 18, 1893, and the latter December 21, 1893, and April 8, 1895.

CHARLES AMOS MERRILL, Worcester, for many years one of the leading members of the Worcester bar, was born in South Boston, September 23, 1843, a son of Rev. John Merrill, D. D., and Emily Huse, his wife. His father, one of the most prominent educators of the Methodist denomination in this generation, was a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary. He was the second president of McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., and after serving in that capacity about four years, was called to the Wesleyan Institute of Newbury, Vt., which afterward became the Biblical Institute of Concord. For fourteen years he was a professor and for a part of that term president of the Methodist General Biblical Institute which was merged into the Theological Department of Boston University. For over fifty years he was a member of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died February 9, 1900, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was a man of remarkable power, both physically and mentally, and one of the foremost scholars of his denomination.

Mr. Merrill is directly descended from Nathaniel Merrill, of Salisbury, England, born in 1610, an early settler of Newbury and one of the original proprietors of that town. Peter Merrill, his great-grandfather, was a soldier of the Continental army and a pensioner until his death, and Mr. Merrill holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. One of his father's brothers, Amos Binney Merrill, was a noted Boston lawyer and counsel for many years of the Union Pacific Railroad; and another, Annis Merrill, a famous lawyer of Boston for many years, removed to San Francisco in 1849 and there gained fame and fortune in his profession. This gentleman, who is now living at the age of ninety years, was for several years in partnership with the son of Chancellor Livingston of New York.

Charles A. Merrill fitted for college at Concord High School and entered Dartmouth with the class of 1864. At the end of his sophomore year, on account of a severe illness, he was obliged to discontinue his course, but subsequently entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. From that institution he was graduated, standing third in his class, with the degree of A. B. in 1864, taking the A. M. degree in 1867. While a student he became a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi. During his last year at Middletown, he was principal of Bacon Academy at Colchester, Conn., and subsequent to graduation filled a like position at Brainerd Academy in Haddam, Conn. He then became a paymaster's clerk in the United States army and was located at various times at Fort Monroe; Newberne, N. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; and Washington, D. C. Subsequently he was appointed examiner in the Bureau of Referred Claims of the pay-

master-general's office at Washington under Colonels Dyer and Vedder; and still later became private secretary of the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, serving at the same time as private secretary of Senator J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire. While in Washington he began the study of law at the Columbian Law School and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. from that institution

CHARLES A. MERRILL.

in 1868. At this time he resigned his official positions and entered Harvard Law School from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1869, as a prize essayist of his class, ("Vindictive Damages.") While at Harvard Law School his preceptors were Professors Washburn, Parsons and Holmes, all able men and famous as legal educators.

Mr. Merrill was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on graduation from the Columbian Law School and to the Massachusetts bar in Suffolk county in 1870. In the same year he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and there became a partner of Judge Isaac Atwater, formerly of the Supreme Judicial Court of Minnesota. The next year he began his long and successful practice in Worcester, forming a partnership with W. A. Gile, esq., under the firm name of Gile & Merrill. This firm, which attained considerable prominence and influence in Worcester county, was dissolved April 1, 1879, and since that date he has practiced alone.

Mr. Merrill has been connected with many important cases, prominent among which is Sturgis vs. Paine, 146 Mass., 354, one of the most important cases ever tried in the Commonwealth on precatory trusts in wills, and the whole brief of which, prepared by Mr. Merrill, appears in the report of the case. He was also counsel in the DeWitt and McIntyre will cases, and has been retained in numerous important real estate cases, including Boland vs. St. John's School, and Charleton M. E. church vs. Akers et al., both equity cases.

He is an earnest and careful student of the law and has gained a reputation as one of the best read members of the present Worcester bar. Under an appointment by Governor Ames he edited the public statutes of Massachusetts from 1882 to 1888, constituting the first Supplement to the Public Statutes. He is now one of the examiners of the Massachusetts Court of Land Registration. Mr. Merrill has been prominently mentioned for appointment to the Superior Court bench.

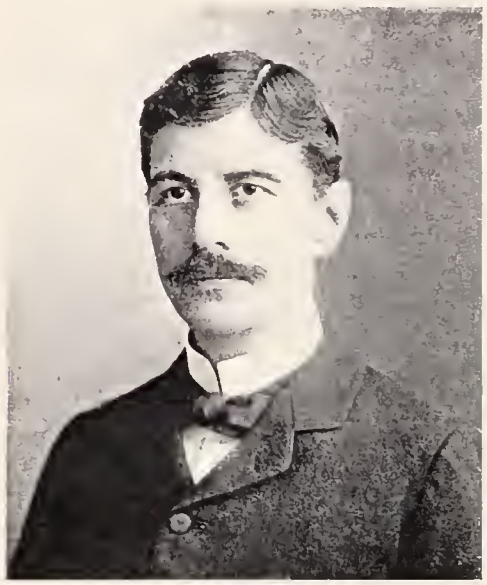
In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, but has always declined political preferment, choosing to devote all of his energy to his extensive practice.

He has a wide social connection; is known as one of Worcester's most public spirited citizens, and fraternally is a member of Worcester Commandery, K. T.; Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M.; and Worcester Chapter, R. A.

Mr. Merrill married in April, 1873, Nellie E. Shuey, daughter of John H. Shuey, deceased, formerly a well-known banker of Minneapolis, Minn.

EUGENE PENDLETON CARVER, Boston, is descended from Robert Carver, a nephew of John Carver, the first governor of the Plymouth colony, who came from near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, to Marshfield, Mass., about 1627. Jonathan Carver, a descendant of the common ancestor and the first white man after Hennepin to visit the source of the Mississippi River, wrote the work entitled "The Aborigines of America," the first book in the English language on the American Indians. Capt. Reuben Carver, great-great-uncle of the subject of this article, captured the first English vessel in the Revolution which was loaded with arms and munitions of war, and which he delivered over to Washington, then engaged in the siege of Boston. Mr. Carver's ancestors have been ship builders, ship owners, and ship masters for two hundred years. His great-grandfather, Isaac, was a ship builder, and his grandfather, Woodburn Carver, and father, Nathan, were ship owners and sea captains. On his mother's side he is descended from Brian Pendleton, who came to Boston with John Winthrop in 1630, and who was the first surveyor-general and made in the colony the first map of Massachusetts. He settled in Watertown, Mass., and subsequently became one of the original settlers of Portsmouth, N. H. His grandson, Col. William Pendleton, of Stonington, Conn., served in the colonial wars, and his son Peley was a lieutenant in the 1st R. I. Artillery in the war of the Revolution. Nathan Carver, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Frances A., daughter of Joseph Pendleton, of Searsport, Me., and a granddaughter of William Pendleton, who was taken prisoner in the war of 1812. Her father was a prominent ship master.

Eugene P. Carver is the son of Capt. Nathan Carver and Frances A., daughter of Capt. Joseph Pendleton, his wife, and was born in Searsport, Me., September 5, 1860. He spent much of his boyhood at sea with his parents, going to all parts of the world. During this period, and by an actual service of fourteen months when a young man, he acquired a practical knowledge of marine matters, and the rudiments of a sailor's life. He attended the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the public schools of Newburyport, Mass., and was graduated from the Boston High School in 1877. After having the advantages of a private tutor for about a year he entered the Boston University Law School and received his degree of LL.B. therefrom in June, 1882,



EUGENE P. CARVER.

having been admitted to the Suffolk bar the preceding month. He at once began active practice in Boston at 28 State street, where he still remains. In 1890 he formed a copartnership with Edward E. Blodgett, which still continues under the firm name of Carver & Blodgett, the other partners, subsequently admitted, being Stephen R. Jones and Addison C. Burnham. The business of this firm may be termed general in its scope and character, yet it is chiefly important in those branches relating to corporations, admiralty, insurance, and general commercial law. The firm acts as counsel for a number of insurance and trust companies and banks, for two large vessel owners' associations, and for several steamship lines. In the practice of the law of admiralty Mr. Carver has had an

extensive experience, having been connected with such well known cases as the "City of Columbus," the "Alva," the "H. M. Whitney," and numerous others. He has been called upon in relation to this class of business to try causes in nearly every seaboard State east of the Mississippi. His ability as a counselor and advocate, his intimate knowledge of the law, his personal qualities and high character have brought him into special prominence and have already won for him a recognized standing at the bar. He has been eminently successful, and as a citizen as well as a lawyer is highly esteemed. He was admitted to practice before the bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1888, and has tried a number of important cases in that tribunal. He is a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, of the Boston Art Club and of the Boston, American, and International Bar Associations, and resides in Brookline, Mass.

Mr. Carver was married on the 11th of August, 1886, to Miss Clara T., daughter of Hon. Robert Porter, of Searsport, Me. They have five children: Frances A., Eugene P., jr., Lois M., Clara, and Nathan.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACLEOD, A.B., B.S., LL.B., Boston, son of William and Helen (Harvie) Macleod, both natives of Scotland, is descended from the Macleods of Skye, a family which has been prominently identified with Scottish history for many generations. His ancestors removed from the Highland country to the Lowlands at the time of the Prince Charles rebellion, and lived in Kirkcudbrightshire for several generations. The Macleods have been prominently identified in earlier times with Scottish, and later with British, military affairs. His mother's family was descended, according to tradition, from a Spaniard of the Armada who was shipwrecked off Scotland's coast and subsequently found a home on that hospitable soil. His father, William, who came to America in 1845, was a landscape architect and botanist of great promise, and died at an early age while engaged in important scientific work.

Mr. Macleod was born March 19, 1856, in Providence, R. I., where he received a public school education. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College with the degree of B. S. in 1876, and from Amherst

WILLIAM A. MACLEOD.

College with the degree of A. B. in 1877, and while at the latter institution was elected a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In 1876 he also received the degree of S. B. from Boston University. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. in 1879, in the same class with the late Gov. William E. Russell, and continued his legal studies in the office of the late William Beach, of Providence, where he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in the following autumn. Soon afterward he removed to Boston, Mass., where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since his admission in 1880 to the Suffolk bar. In 1891 he associated with him Henry Calver, and Charles F. Randall, both of Washington, D.C. Mr. Macleod's business has been almost

exclusively in the United States courts in that branch relating to patents. He has acted as counsel in a large number of important cases, especially in connection with patent rights on boot and shoe, textile and electrical machinery, and during a professional career of twenty years has achieved eminent success and a high standing at the bar. He is one of the ablest patent lawyers in Boston. Endowed with all the sturdy characteristics of the Scottish race he has won a reputation by his own efforts. He has never engaged actively in politics. He is a lover of out-door life and sports and is a keen angler; is a life member of the Bostonian Society, and is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Boston Athletic Association and various other organizations.

Mr. Macleod was married on the 15th of June, 1882, to Lola McConnel, daughter of the late Washington J. McConnel, of Greensboro, N.C., and they have four children: Eldon, Cameron, Helen and Evelyn.

HEZEKIAH EUGENE BOLLES, Boston, was born on a farm on Bolles's Hill in Waterford, New London county, Conn., January 6, 1853. His first American ancestor, Joseph Bolles, came to this country prior to 1640, and settled in Wells in the then Province of Maine, where he held numerous colonial offices and commissions. He was town clerk from 1654 to 1664. In 1653 he was appointed "Clerk of the Writts, with power to grant Warrants, Attachments, etc.," by the Commissioners of Massachusetts who held court at Wells. In 1664 Sir Ferdinando Gorges commissioned sundry of his loving friends, including Mr. Bolles, "as Deputies and Commissioners for the government of the Province of Maine."

Thomas Bolles, son of Joseph, at the invitation of Governor Winthrop, moved to New London, Conn., prior to 1668, and settled on what has since been known as "Bolles's Hill." He purchased his land from the Indians, and the receipt for the final payment, dated October 14, 1693, and signed by Owaneco (his mark), one of the Mohegan sachems, is still in existence. He was much employed in town affairs, and for nearly twenty years was in the Commission of the Peace.

Although brought up "in the Presbyterian way" his son, John Bolles, became a Quaker

HEZEKIAH E. BOLLES.

and Seventh-Day Baptist, and largely devoted a vigorous life to maintaining the right to worship God according to his own conscience: on account of which he and his children were much persecuted, suffering fines, imprisonment and beating with stripes, preferring to receive the stripes rather than compromise on paying a fine for immunity. Believing that slavery was wrong, he liberated all his slaves, and assisted them generously with support and care. He was the author of numerous religious books and pamphlets, including "A Message to the General Court at Boston, May, 1754," "True Liberty of Conscience is in Bondage to no Flesh," "A Brief Account of Persecutions in Boston and Connecticut Governments" and "Good News from a Far Country."

John had a son Joshua, who had a son Hez-

ekiah, who was the father of William Bolles, father of the subject of this article, all of whom possessed the strong traits of New England character. William Bolles, Abolitionist, born in 1800, was a well-known teacher, bookseller and publisher in New London, the author of "Bolles's Spelling Book," "The Complete Evangelist," and "Bolles's Pronouncing Dictionary." He was an uncompromising Abolitionist of the Garrisonian school, and died in 1866, never having cast a vote, because he would not swear to support a constitution under which human slavery legally existed. His wife, Cornelia C. Palmer, was the daughter of Gideon Palmer, a manufacturer and public-spirited citizen of Montville, Conn., a descendant of Walter Palmer, who settled in Stonington about the middle of the seventeenth century.

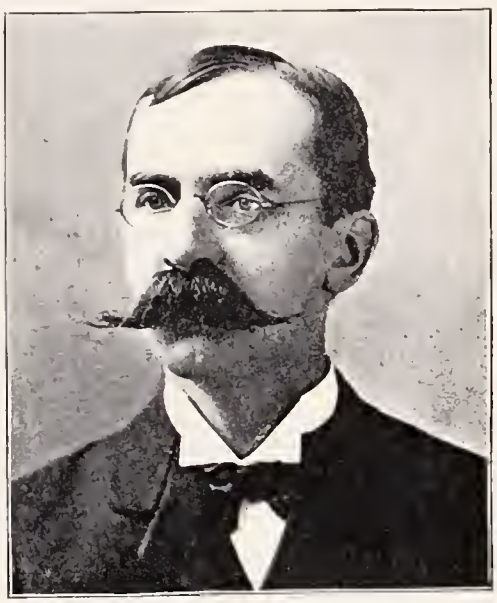
H. Eugene Bolles spent his early life on the parental farm, studying under the direction of his father and elder brother, Dr. William P. Bolles, now a leading physician of Boston. He attended the New London High School, being permitted to arrive late and depart early to perform his duties on the farm. Subsequently he became a clerk in the bookstore in New London formerly owned by his father; and at the age of nineteen, taught the country school in his own district. Later he lived in Norwich, Conn., dividing his time between working in his uncle's mill and studying law in the office of Solomon Lucas, esq. His legal studies were continued in Boston, where he was graduated from the Law School of the Boston University in 1874 at the age of twenty-one. He studied further before taking up practice in the offices of Brooks & Ball and Hon. Benjamin Dean, and while in the latter's office began practice. Prior to 1888 he was several years assistant-general-solicitor for the New York and New England Railroad. Subsequently he entered and has since continued in general practice.

Mr. Bolles has achieved a deserved success at the bar. He is an able lawyer, a strong advocate, and a good counselor, and for several years has occupied a prominent place in the profession in Boston. His successful career is especially noteworthy because it is the result of his own self-reliance, industry and personal efforts. He is independent in politics, a member of the Union Club, and Curtis Club of Boston, and of the Boston Bar Association, and also of the bar of the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Bolles was married September 9, 1882, to Elizabeth Clapp Howe, daughter of the late James Theodore Howe and Martha Jenkins, of Dorchester, Mass.

HARVEY LINCOLN BOUTWELL, Boston, is the son of Eli Allen and Harriet W. (Weeks) Boutwell, a grandson of Samuel P. Boutwell, of Barre, Vt., and Thomas Jefferson Weeks, of Hopkinton, N. H., and a great-grandson of Nehemiah Boutwell of Barre, Vt., and William Weeks of Hopkinton. His father was a soldier in the 106th Illinois Volunteers for three years during the Civil war and afterward became a prominent lumber manufacturer at Hopkinton, N. H., where he served for twenty years as a public officer, and which he represented in the Legislature in 1879, being elected on the Republican ticket. Samuel P. Boutwell, father of Eli A., was a farmer in Barre, Vt., and at one time drove a freight and passenger stage from Montpelier to Boston. He married Lydia Allen, a niece of Gen. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga. Thomas Jefferson Weeks, father of Mrs. Eli A. Boutwell, was a farmer and a prominent factor in the old New Hampshire militia. His father, William Weeks, the maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this article, was a graduate of Harvard College, a major and an aide-de-camp to General Washington during the war of the Revolution, and a farmer in Hopkinton, N. H., where he died. The family of Boutwell is an old and prominent one in New England, and has always been foremost in public and commercial matters.

Harvey L. Boutwell was born in Meredosia, Ill., April 5, 1860, and when young was brought by his parents to Hopkinton, N. H., where he spent his boyhood and youth, receiving his early education in the district schools. He also attended the Hopkinton and Contoocook Academies and was graduated from the New Hampshire College in 1882. Afterward he was engaged in teaching for several years, being principal of the grammar school at Claremont, N. H., in 1882–83, a teacher in the Boston Asylum and Farm School in 1884, and principal of the Eliot Evening School in Boston for ten years. In the mean time he took up the study of law, first with John Y. Mugridge



HARVEY L. BOUTWELL.

at Concord, N. H., and subsequently in the office of Wilbur H. Powers of Boston, and was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. *cum laude* in 1886, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of the same year. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Boston, chiefly in civil causes. His principal criminal case was as counsel for John Ross, who was arraigned for the murder of John W. Wills on the 4th of July, 1895, at East Boston. As a lawyer and advocate he has achieved a high standing at the bar.

Mr. Boutwell is a resident of Malden, Mass., and for many years has been active in the affairs of that city. He was a member of the Malden Common Council in 1893 and 1894, being elected by the citizens' party. In politics, however, he is a strong Republican. He represented the Ninth Middlesex District in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, being the only man in that district who has held the office for four consecutive years. His work as a legislator has been conspicuous. In 1895 and 1896 he served as clerk of the committee on metropolitan affairs, and in the latter year was also a member of the committee on constitutional amendments and House chairman of the joint committee appointed to redistrict the Commonwealth into senatorial districts. His committee in 1895 reported and had charge of the bill which authorized the construction of the present subway in Boston, one of the greatest and most successful engineering enterprises ever attempted. Mr. Boutwell was one of the men who favored and voted for this great improvement, and its completion in September, 1898, has amply demonstrated the wisdom and foresight of himself and his committee. In 1896 he took an active part in redistricting the Commonwealth, and the maps and report of his committee were adopted without change. In 1897 he was House chairman of the committee on manufactures, which had charge of the vast gas interests, and in this capacity he opposed the Commonwealth gas bill on the ground that it would, if adopted, make possible the consolidation of all the gas companies in Massachusetts and therefore create a monopoly. His committee recommended the measure, but he strenuously opposed it, being recorded as dissenting from the report. The bill was rejected by a very large majority. In 1898 he was House chairman of the same committee, the second member of the committee on insurance, and a member of the committee from Massachusetts appointed to assist in the

dedication of the soldiers' monument at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1898. During this term he reported from the insurance committee the present act for the revision and codification of all the laws in the Commonwealth relating to fraternal insurance, and also drafted, reported, and carried through a resolve directing the Metropolitan Gas Commissioners to devise and report a plan of consolidation or combination of all gas companies doing business in Boston. This action was approved by the gas commission. During his four terms in the Legislature Mr. Boutwell has taken a leading part in both committee work and debate, and by his ability and industry has won the respect and confidence of all parties.

He was president of the Malden Deliberative Assembly in 1890 and of the College Alumni Association in 1888, and is still a member of those bodies. He was a representative to the Supreme Commandery of the Golden Cross in 1891 and 1892, and is a member of that order, of the Odd Fellows, of the Sons of Veterans, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In June, 1898, he was elected by the alumni of the Boston University Law School as honorary vice-president of the Convocation (the governing body) of Boston University.

Mr. Boutwell was married on the 28th of December, 1886, to Miss Nellie C. Booth, of Norwich, Vt. They have two children: Louis Evans and Robert Dewey.

ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, Salem, for many years district attorney and clerk of the courts for Essex county, Mass., was the second of three sons of Rev. Asahel and Alethea (Lord) Huntington, and was born in Topsfield, in that county, July 23, 1798. His first ancestor in this country landed in Boston in 1633, a widow with five children, her husband, Simon Huntington, having died during the passage from Norwich in England. One of these children, Christopher Huntington, settled at Norwich, Conn., and had a son Christopher, who lived in that part of Norwich that is now Franklin. The latter's grandson, Barnabas, was the father of Rev. Asahel Huntington and grandfather of the subject of this memoir. All of these men were influential and respected in their time and held commanding positions in church and state. Rev. Mr. Huntington was graduated from Dartmouth College with the highest honors of his class in 1786, and three years later was settled as pastor of the Congregational church and society at Topsfield, where he died. He was also a farmer and schoolmaster, and fitted a large number of men for college, including Hon. David Cummins, for many years the leader of the Essex bar and judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Benjamin Althrop Gould, long master of the Boston Latin School; and Nehemiah Cleaveland, LL.D., principal of Dummer Academy. Rev. Mr. Huntington's wife, Alethea, was one of five daughters of Dr. Elisha Lord, of Pomfret, Conn., a noted physician in his day.

Asahel Huntington was sent to the academy at Bradford, Mass., at the age of eleven years, and there became a boarder in the family of Rev. Mr. Allen. He was in his fifteenth year when his father died, leaving the care of the home and farm almost wholly to him. His elder brother, Elisha, afterward a physician and lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth, was then in college, and a younger brother, Hezekiah, who died quite young, was sickly and weak, and consequently a large part of the direction and work of the homestead devolved upon Asahel. These duties he performed, however, with an ability and discretion that was commendable, and under the guardianship of his uncle, Dr. Nehemiah Cleaveland, he completed the foundation upon which he subsequently built an honorable career. In the autumn of 1813 he entered Phillips Andover Academy, where he had as classmate and roommate, Milton P. Braman, afterward the able divine and brilliant writer. In 1815 he entered Yale College and was graduated therefrom, maintaining a place among the first

scholars in his class, in 1819, having an oration at commencement. He also won the Berkleyan prize for excellence in classic literature in his senior year, but was deprived of the benefit of it because he was not a resident of New Haven.

Having fixed upon the profession of the law as the best adapted to his disposition and tastes, he entered the office of John Scott, of Newburyport, Mass., and the home of the Hon. Asa Waldo Wildes, another young lawyer in the same town. There he became an active and earnest member of a debating society, which included Caleb Cushing, Bailey Bartlett, and others, who were made famous

ASAHEL HUNTINGTON.

through the poems of Miss Hannah Flagg Gould, whose friendship Mr. Huntington enjoyed until her death. After the death of Mr. Scott he completed his legal studies in the office of Hon. David Cummins, of Salem, where he was admitted to the bar as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas in March, 1824. In the mean time he taught the district school at North Beverly. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court as an attorney in 1826 and as a counselor in 1828, and practised in Salem.

Mr. Huntington early took and maintained with honor a prominent place at the bar, and during his entire career had the confidence of his clients and the public and the respect of his associates. He possessed strong, sterling common sense as the result of severe training and discipline, and made his life an eminently practical one. In 1830 he was appointed prosecuting officer for Essex county. In 1832 the office was changed from county attorney to district attorney, and he continued to fill the position until 1845, when he resigned. He developed in this capacity an accurate and critical knowledge of criminal law, great proficiency in the principles of common law, and familiarity with general jurisprudence, and thus became in practice a strong man. To all these qualities he brought an average degree of culture in literature and science, incorruptible integrity, and high moral virtues, and besides attending to criminal matters was retained in a large proportion of the civil controversies. As prosecuting officer for the district comprising the counties of Essex and Middlesex his duties were numerous and necessarily arduous. The year 1843 was one of much more than the usual responsibility and labor; and during it there occurred an important trial in which he was compelled to meet an array of ability, learning, and legal skill quite unexampled in the history of the Commonwealth. But he met the demands of the occasion. The law was vindicated, and in the judgment, as well of the public as of the profession, in such a manner as to reflect high credit upon him.

Though physically and constitutionally strong, the labors of that year proved too exhausting for him, and late in that autumn he was prostrated with a dangerous illness, which prevented him from attending to any professional business until the next midsummer. It was at this time, in January, 1844, that there was superadded a calamity more terrible to him than he had experienced during his entire life. His integrity was questioned, and charges were publicly made that he was cor-

rupt in office and had embezzled public funds. They came from polluted sources, but with dates and sums and circumstances, and a call was made for legislative investigation. On January 19, 1844, an order was introduced and adopted in the House of Representatives directing the judiciary committee, of which Hon. Leverett Saltonstall was chairman, "to inquire into any charge which may be preferred against Asahel Huntington, district attorney of the Commonwealth, for malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office." Mr. Huntington, although enfeebled and almost overwhelmed, demanded an investigation, and on March 12 a sub-committee, consisting of Hon. Joseph Bell, of Boston, Hon. George S. Boutwell, of Groton, and Hon. J. H. W. Page, of New Bedford, all lawyers, was appointed to examine the charges that had been preferred against him. This committee met at Salem on July 9, 1844, and reported, "Mr. Huntington appeared and was ready to proceed. But no person appeared to sustain the charges." The absence of an accuser, however, was deemed insufficient vindication of the accused, and his friends, including Rufus Choate, N. J. Lord and J. H. Ward, engaged in the cause with characteristic enthusiasm and did not cease until his honor and integrity were completely cleared. In January, 1845, the committee reported to the House, and among other things said: "The evidence was entirely satisfactory to the committee, that Mr. Huntington had devoted himself with extraordinary zeal and untiring industry, even to the peril of his life, to the discharge of his official duties; that he had thereby acquired, and has a just right to retain, the widespread and well-founded confidence of his fellow citizens in the intelligence, integrity, fidelity, and ability with which these duties have been discharged. The committee are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that the charges of malpractice in office brought against Asahel Huntington, esq., district attorney of the Commonwealth for the Northern District, at the last session of the Legislature, are wholly unsustained by the evidence referred to for their support, and that no further action be had thereon by this House." This "report was read, unanimously accepted, and ordered to be printed" on January 7, 1845.

Thus wholly exonerated, he resigned the office of district attorney in 1845, after having held it for over thirteen years, and resumed with much success the general practice of the law in Salem. Never afterward was the slightest suspicion ever cast upon his character or integrity. In 1847 Essex county was again constituted a distinct district, and, yielding to public demand, Mr. Huntington assumed the duties of public prosecutor, which he discharged for four years longer, or until 1851, when he was appointed, by the Supreme Judicial Court, clerk of the courts for the county of Essex. By a change in the constitution this office was made elective in 1853, and subsequently, by successive elections, each for the term of five years, he filled it until his death, which occurred in Salem on the 5th of September, 1870.

Mr. Huntington was twice elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, and served as mayor of Salem in 1854. He was a trustee of Dummer Academy from 1844 until his death, president of the Essex Institute, a director and president of the Naumkeag Cotton Company of Salem, and an officer in several charitable and other institutions. He distinguished himself particularly in temperance reform, to which he devoted much of his active life. Under the lead of Dr. Justin Edwards, of Andover, he enlisted in this work of benevolence and good will, and by pen, speech and example won a wide reputation. He was generous to the poor and needy. His religion was a religion of thought and action. And he was a man of great energy, a warm-hearted friend, an eminent lawyer, a faithful officer, and a loyal, public spirited citizen, respected by all, and enjoying the confidence of the entire community.

Mr. Huntington was married August 25, 1842, to Mrs. Caroline Louisa (Deblois) Tucker, widow of Charles Tucker, of Boston. She had one son, Richard D. Tucker, who became a partner in the firm of Peele, Hubbell & Co., of Manila. They had three children: William Deblois Huntington (deceased), Sarah Louisa Huntington, and Arthur Lord Huntington.

Arthur Lord Huntington, Salem, youngest child of Hon. Asahel Huntington, was born in Salem, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard College in 1870, having as classmates Andrew Fitz, of Salem; Godfrey Morse and Henry Parkman, of the Boston bar; and Gov. Roger Wolcott, Hon. William F. Wharton, and William W. Vaughan, also of the Boston bar. He read law in Salem with Perry & Endicott, received the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School in 1874, and was admitted to the Essex bar in September of the same year. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Salem. He has been president of the Salem Common Council, mayor of Salem, and a trustee of the Harvard Law School Association.

JAMES LOREN POWERS, Boston, is the son of Loren Osgood and Jane (Oakes) Powers, a grandson of Abner Powers, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of New Hampshire. His father and grandfather were both natives of Athens, Vt., where he was born on a farm February 19, 1852.

Mr. Powers was educated in the public schools of his native town, in the high school at Grafton, Vt., and at the Chester (Vt.) Academy, from which he was graduated in 1872. The same year he entered the law office of Winslow S. Myers, of Bellows Falls, Vt., and in September, 1874, he came to Boston, Mass., where he continued his legal studies with Burbank & Lund, and where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, under examination of Judge John Lathrop, March 7, 1875. Since then he has practiced his profession in Boston, displaying eminent legal qualifications, and achieving for himself a high reputation. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts December 28, 1889, and in these as well as in the State courts has had many important cases. His practice has been successful and general in scope and character, and has increased steadily to extensive proportions.

JAMES L. POWERS.

In politics Mr. Powers is an ardent Republican, as his father was before him, but he has never sought nor accepted public office, preferring the uninterrupted practice of his profession. He served three years in Co. A, 1st Bat. Cav., M. V. M., enlisting May 25, 1883, and is a member of Middlesex Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the Vermont Society, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, and in Malden, Mass., where he resides, he is deeply interested in the advancement of the community, liberally encouraging every worthy movement, and generously supporting all projects which appeal to his convictions.

Mr. Powers was married February 9, 1879, to Mary E. Davis, of Boston, daughter of Dan-

iel H. and Sarah A. (Bean) Davis, of Conway, N. H., and on her mother's side the great-granddaughter of a soldier in the Revolutionary army at Bunker Hill. They have two children: Blanche and Dwight.

WILLIAM AMOS BANCROFT, Cambridge, is the son of Charles Bancroft and Lydia Emeline Spaulding, and was born in Groton, Mass., April 26, 1855. He comes from old Colonial stock, the Bancroft and the Spaulding families both being descended from English immigrants who landed in Massachusetts about 1640. Thomas Bancroft, the original settler of the name, arrived that year, and about 1650 moved to Reading, where he was a leading and influential man. The inscription on his tombstone reads: "Here Lyeth ye Body of Lieut. Thomas Bancroft, Aged 69 years, Deceased ye 19th of August, 1691." The line from him is as follows: (2) Thomas, (3) Thomas, jr., (4) Benjamin, (5) Edmund, (6) Amos, (7) Charles, and (8) William A. Amos Bancroft was a graduate of Harvard and a prominent physician in Middlesex county, and his son Charles married Lydia Emeline, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Patch) Spaulding. General Bancroft is also a descendant of Anne Hutchinson through her daughter, the wife of Thomas Savage, a commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts and commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts forces in one of King Philip's wars.

In farm work and in country sports young Bancroft laid the foundation of a vigorous constitution. He attended the public schools and the Lawrence Academy in his native town, and afterwards Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1874. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1878 and subsequently attended the Harvard Law School; he also pursued his legal studies in the office of William B. Stevens, now an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar September 2, 1881.

When in college he became noted for his athletic prowess, and was captain and stroke oarsman in the victorious Harvard University crews of 1877, 1878, and 1879, the victories being largely due to his skill and energetic management. Later, for about five years, he was the "coach" of various Harvard crews. When a college freshman he enlisted as a private in the Cambridge Company of the Fifth Regiment of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and after being promoted through the several grades became company commander in 1879 and commanding officer of the regiment February 2, 1882. For several years he was the senior colonel in the militia, and as such commanded the Second Brigade at the mobilization of all the State troops in Boston in 1895. He was unanimously elected brigadier-general and commander of the Second Brigade in July, 1897, and on May 27, 1898, President McKinley appointed him a brigadier general of volunteers, and he commanded a brigade in the Seventh Army Corps until the cessation of hostilities with Spain in August of that year, when he resigned. Under his command the company, regiment, and brigade have reached a high standard of efficiency. In 1889 the Fifth Regiment, nearly eight hundred strong, was detailed on account of its military excellence as escort to the Massachusetts delegation at the centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration in New York, and acquitted itself with great credit.

General Bancroft began the active practice of his profession in Boston in 1881, opening an office with his college classmate, Judge Edward F. Johnson, afterward mayor of Woburn. In 1885 he engaged in the street railway business as superintendent of the Cambridge Railroad, a horse railway in competition with the Charles River Street Railway. About fifteen months later he became superintendent of the two companies, which were united under the name of the Cambridge Railroad. During this time he had good success in the operation

of the two companies, and a number of changes were made for the advantage of the public, of the companies, and of the employees. In the winter of 1887 occurred a strike of about six hundred employees, who went out between lights, leaving the company with sixteen hundred horses on its hands and six men, a woman, and a boy in the stables to look after the horses and a few repair shop hands besides. He kept the cars running except for three days. The cars commenced running on a Saturday, stopped running the following day, Sunday, commenced running again Monday morning, and have been running ever since. The men

WILLIAM A. BANCROFT.

with whom he dealt at the time, those who went out on the strike, afterwards talked with him personally, and all save a very few admitted that they had made a mistake in striking.

After the West End Street Railway Company absorbed all the street railways in Boston, General Bancroft was appointed roadmaster of the entire system, superintending the first construction of the electric lines of the West End Company. As a street railway superintendent his administration was eminently successful, and his energy, firmness, and tact, together with his manner of handling the great strike of 1887, brought him into prominent notice. In 1890 he left the street railway company's service with the good-will of its employees and returned to the practice of law. In the fall of 1881 he was elected a common councilman of Cambridge, and in the following year was elected a representative from that city to the Legislature and was re-elected in 1883 and again in 1884. During his three years' service in the House he was House chairman of the military committee and of the committee on library, clerk of the street railway and finance committees, and a member of the committees on probate and chancery and bills in the third reading.

In the fall of 1890 he was elected an alderman of Cambridge and in the following year was re-elected, and he served as president of the board and as chairman of the finance committee during both terms. Elected mayor of Cambridge in 1892, he served for four successive years as the city's chief executive, and won an enviable record and the honor and respect of all by the uprightness and efficiency of his administration. At the close of his fourth term he was given a public banquet, and a leading Boston paper at this time said:

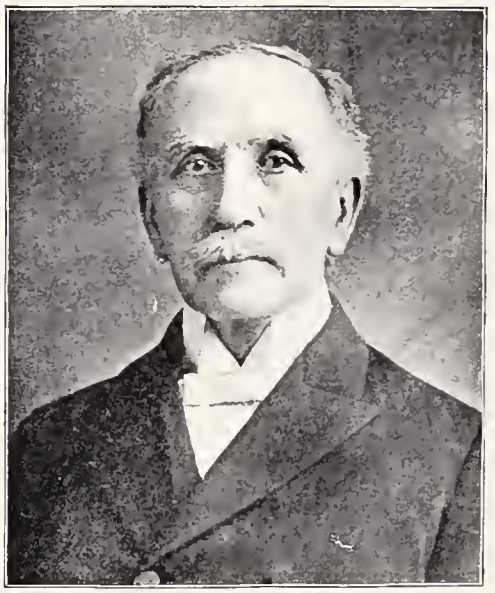
"These four years have been prosperous ones for the city of Cambridge. They have witnessed increasing revenues, and rapidly growing population and large public improvements. The addition which has been made to the city debt has been for permanent improvements, current expenditures have been met from current revenues, and the 'pay-as-you-go' policy, which has been a watchword in Cambridge, has been adhered to. The most fruitful years of this decade of progress have been those of Mayor Bancroft's administration, and the retrospect may well give him satisfaction."

In 1893, while mayor, General Bancroft was made an overseer of Harvard College for six years and was re-elected in 1899 for another term, and in the same year (1893) he presided over the Republican State Convention at

which the late Frederic T. Greenhalge was first nominated for governor. In 1894 he became president of the New England Alumni of Phillips Exeter Academy for four years and in 1898 a trustee of the Lawrence Academy. In 1899 he was made a trustee of the Norwich University of Vermont. He was president of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts in 1896, and has also been president of the Cambridge Club and of the First Volunteers Citizens' Association of Cambridge, and is still a member of those organizations. He is also a director in the United States Trust Company of Boston. In 1896 he became one of the counsel for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and in January, 1897, was elected a director of the company, and later, in the same month, was chosen vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors. In October, 1899, he became president of the company. He is a member of the Cincinnati, of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American war, and Commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign wars. He is also a member of several social and other clubs. His career in the law, in official service, and in the management of great street railway interests has been an eventful one, and one in which he has displayed remarkable ability and wonderful force of character. In every capacity he has not only been successful, but he has achieved honor, distinction, and universal respect. At the bar he obtained a respectable standing in spite of his other employments. His patriotism, his public spirit and enterprise, his quick perception, and his untiring energy in the advancement of all worthy projects are among his chief characteristics.

General Bancroft was married January 18, 1879, to Mary Shaw, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Perry) Shaw, of Peabody, Mass. They have three children: Hugh, Guy and Catherine.

JOSEPH DANIEL FALLON, Boston, justice of the Municipal Court of the South Boston District, is the son of Daniel and Julia (Coen) Fallon, and was born in the village of Doniry, County Galway, Ireland, December 25, 1837. He was reared on his father's farm, and attended the national and private schools of the neighborhood. When fourteen years of age he came to America, most of the family



JOSEPH D. FALLON.

having preceded him; and in 1852 he entered the College of the Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass., from which he was graduated with honor in 1858. The same year he received the degree of A. B. and in 1862 the degree of A.M. from Georgetown College, Holy Cross not being at that time a chartered institution, and in 1899 the degree of LL.D. from Holy Cross College. After leaving college he taught school in Woonsocket, R. I., and in Salem and Boston, Mass., for several years. While in Salem he began the study of law with Hon. Jonathan Cogswell Perkins, who had been a judge of the Court of Common Pleas at the time of the dissolution of the court in 1859.

Judge Fallon was admitted to the Suffolk bar March 11, 1865, and at once opened an office in Boston, where he soon established a

large and lucrative practice. As executor and trustee having charge of important interests, and as the legal adviser of clergymen and corporations in various parts of the Commonwealth, he has gained a high reputation, and the numerous trusts which have been confided to his care have been guarded with commendable skill and ability. When the South Boston Municipal Court was established in 1874 Governor Talbot appointed him its first special justice, and he served in that capacity until the death of Judge Robert I. Burbank, in 1893, when he was made the justice of the court by Governor Russell, which office he still holds. While serving as special justice he held court for long periods during the absences of Judge Burbank, occasioned by failing health, and upon him, in fact, devolved the most difficult part of the work of the court from its establishment. Every important new law went into operation while he was on the bench. His appointment as presiding justice in 1893 was unanimously confirmed by the Executive Council.

Elected a member of the Boston School Committee in 1864, Judge Fallon served in that body for nearly twenty years, supporting, encouraging, and advocating every advance made or proposed in the administration of the schools and for the improvement of the system, and achieving distinction as one of the ablest and broadest minded men among his associates. He was especially active and prominent in the movements for the addition of manual training, sewing, and the kindergarten to the public school system of the city. In the treatment of all questions relating to the schools he was in accord with Thomas M. Brewer, Samuel K. Lothrop, James Freeman Clark, Samuel Eliot, and Francis A. Walker, members of the board, and with them worked faithfully and harmoniously in promoting educational progress. He is a firm believer and a staunch advocate of civil service reform, and for many years has been one of the examiners for the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission in Boston, his work in that connection being especially earnest and valuable. He has been president of the Charitable Irish Society, a society formed in this city in 1737; president of the Catholic Union of Boston; vice-president of the Union Savings Bank of Boston since 1877, and for several years its counsel. In politics he is a Democrat, although he repudiates the 16 to 1 Silver Democracy. He resides in the South Boston district of Boston, where he is universally respected as a public spirited, patriotic, and progressive citizen.

Judge Fallon was married August 9, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Daley, of Boston, and they have four children: Euphenia M., Catherine M., Josephine S., and Joseph D., jr.

JAMES JEFFERSON MYERS, Boston, is the son of Robert and Sabra (Stevens) Myers, and was born on a farm near Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, N. Y., November 20, 1842. On the maternal side he is descended from the old New England families of Stevens and Tracy, while his paternal ancestors were the Mohawk Dutch families of Myers and Van Valkenburg. His grandparents on both sides were among the pioneer settlers of Western New York, and he still owns the farm on which he was born, and which was purchased by his grandfather of the Holland Land Company early in this century.

Mr. Myers was educated in the public schools of Frewsburg, at the academies in Fredonia and Randolph in Western New York and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1869. While preparing for college he spent a portion of each year in lumbering on the Allegany and Ohio Rivers, thus building up a strong physique and gaining a personal experience of the hardships of western lumbermen. In college he was an excellent student, won Boylston prizes for speaking for two successive years, and took an active interest in outdoor sports, rowing in his class crews. After graduating he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he received

the degree of LL.B. in 1872, having spent a large part of one year in Europe in the meanwhile. While prosecuting his law studies he also taught mathematics one year in Harvard. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the summer of 1873, spent a year in a law office in New York city, and in the autumn of 1874 began active practice in Boston, forming a copartnership with Joseph B. Warner, with whom he is still associated, though the partnership terminated about the time Mr. Myers ended active politics. As a lawyer engaged from the first in general practice Mr. Myers has achieved success, his ability, energy, force of character and legal attainments gaining for him a sound reputation at the bar as well as a large and substantial clientage.

In politics Mr. Myers has always been a Republican. He has resided in Cambridge since 1874. In 1892 he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature from the First Middlesex district, in which Harvard College is located and he has been re-elected every year since. During his first term (1893) he served on the committee on rules, elections, and probate and insolvency, and became a recognized leader in both the committee room and on the floor, taking a conspicuous part in many notable debates and being instrumental in helping to secure much important legislation. He was the chief supporter of the bill creating a commission to inquire into the Norwegian liquor system, was one of the most effective champions of the Metropolitan Parks bill, was active in the celebrated Bay State gas investigation, advocated the measure to protect the interests of the Commonwealth in the Fitchburg Railroad, spoke earnestly for the bill to abolish double taxation, and assisted in securing the appointment of a special committee on revision of the corporation laws, to sit during the recess, and as one of its members took a leading part in its work and in preparing its report.

In 1894 he was House chairman of the special committee on revision of corporation laws and a member of the committee on the judiciary and of the committee on rules. During this session he was prominently identified with the various measures for the prevention of stock-watering by quasi-public corporations, which came before and were reported by the first named committee, and which, through its efforts, were passed and became laws. He was also active in drafting the municipal conduit bill, authorizing any municipality to construct conduits for electric wires in its own streets: this he advocated with much force, but it was defeated.

In 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 he was House chairman of the committee on the judiciary and a member of the committee on rules. The former committee heard arguments from year to year on measures embodying the principles of the Torrens land transfer system, and finally, in 1898, secured the passage of the bill substantially as drafted by Alfred Hemenway, of Boston, who had been appointed a special commissioner for the purpose. Mr. Myers, as chairman of the committee, was largely instrumental in securing the enactment of this law, and took a leading part in the work from the beginning. His committee

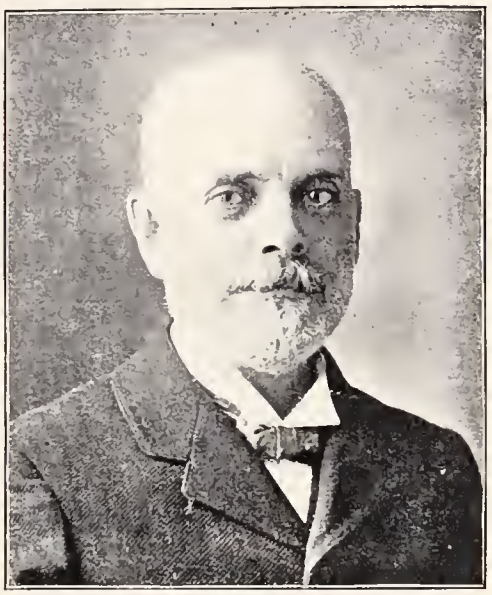
JAMES J. MYERS.

also secured the passage of the negotiable instruments bill, modeled after the English bill of that nature, and recommended by a committee of the American Bar Association, by bankers generally, and by many others. He assisted largely in preparing the small loans bill, guarding the interests of small borrowers of money, and also the bill relative to the collection of debts, called "the equitable process law," compelling men to pay bills contracted by their families for necessaries, and he was active in causing the appointment of a commission to simplify criminal proceedings and to provide for testimony relative to the estate of deceased persons. His committee also reported the bills which became laws prohibiting race-track gambling and keeping Sunday entertainments within proper bounds.

During his first seven years service in the Legislature Mr. Myers was never absent from his seat a single day. He has given this office his first attention, subordinating everything else, even his law practice, to its demands. And in the discharge of his duties he has gained special distinction for ability, industry, faithfulness, and courage. His long and active service in the House, and his position as chairman of its highest and most powerful committee, stamps him as its recognized leader. His eight successive nominations were practically unanimous, and at each election he has led the party vote. This together with his dignified courtesy, force of character, and ripe judgment testifies to his popularity and excellent reputation. He has always been deeply interested in public affairs, especially in the promotion of civil service laws and in guarding them against any encroachment; in maintaining inviolable the present temperance legislation of Massachusetts and making the local option law as effective as possible; and in the development of the park system in and around Boston and particularly in Cambridge and along the Charles River. In the Legislature he has always opposed every form of so-called junketing outside the State, and also every measure which was likely to prove of benefit to none but its instigators. In 1897 he was the choice of several of his strong associates for speaker, and on other occasions his name has been urged for congressional honors but he has preferred to remain in the House. Between the sessions of the Legislature he has devoted his energies to the practice of the law, thus keeping up his older and stronger clientage. In Cambridge he is a member of the Colonial Club, of which he was a founder and for two years president; a member of the Citizens' Trade Association, of the Cambridge Club, of the Oakley Country Club, and a member of many years' standing of the executive committee of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association. He was also one of the incorporators and has continuously been a trustee of the Prospect Union, a corporation organized to furnish educational and social opportunities to the working men of Cambridge and vicinity, the classes of which are taught by Harvard students. Mr. Myers has been president of the Cambridge Library Hall Association, treasurer of the citizens' committee for raising funds for the benefit of the Cambridge public library, treasurer for many years of the Cambridge branch of the Indian Rights Association, and is a Director of the Cambridge Trust Co. In Boston he is a member of the Union, University, St. Botolph, Twentieth Century and Merchants Clubs. He is also a member and one of the vice-presidents of the Massachusetts Reform Club; a member of the Massachusetts Club, the Middlesex Club, and the Massachusetts Republican Club; and a non-resident member of the Century, University, and Zeta Psi Clubs of New York city.

In January last he was elected Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in which he is now serving his eighth consecutive year. He is a bachelor and has for the last twenty-five years occupied rooms in the old and historic Wadsworth House in the College yard at Harvard.

JOHN MELVILLE GOULD, Boston, one of the best known legal scholars and authors of New England, and a man of broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, was born in Marshfield, Mass., July 4, 1848, son of Rev. John B. and Caroline E. (Dennison) Gould. His paternal ancestors settled at Hull, Mass., in 1640 and the family has been prominent in the development of New England. His father,



JOHN M. GOULD.

a Methodist clergyman, preached for many years in various charges of the Providence Conference and later at Bangor, Me.; and during the Civil war was chaplain of the 11th R. I. regiment. On the maternal side he is a lineal descendant of George Denison, brother of Major-General Daniel Denison of the Colonial army, who lived in Roxbury and later in Stonington, Conn., and in this line many members were also prominent in the early Indian wars. Mr. Gould fitted for college principally in the grammar and high schools of Providence, R. I., and was graduated from Brown University as salutatorian of the class of 1871. After his graduation he spent some time in travel in European countries and in the presidential administration of General U. S. Grant was deputy United States consul at Birmingham, England, under his father, as consul. He studied law in England, at Harvard Law School, and in the office of the late Chief Justice Field. In 1874 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and to the United States courts two years later. For a number of years Mr. Gould practiced in Boston in association with Paul West, a well known jury lawyer, the latter conducting the court business of the firm while Mr. Gould attended to the office practice. On the severance of this relation he practiced alone, gradually drifting into authorship, for which he has natural aptitude and inclination. During his active practice he was accorded considerable recognition as a counselor, a result due to his wide knowledge of the law; and also successfully carried through before the United States Court of Claims, a large claim for cotton confiscated by General Banks during the Civil war.

It is as an author and editor of legal treatises, however, that he has gained success and recognition. He has edited "Perry on Trusts;" "May on Insurance;" "Story's Equity Pleadings" in the last two editions; "Daniell's Chancery Practice," and "Kent's Commentaries," in their latest editions. He is the author of the standard work on the "Law of Waters" and with George F. Tucker and others was the author of "Gould & Tucker's Notes on the Revised Statutes of the United States" with supplement. In recognition of his valuable contributions to legal literature, Brown University, his alma mater, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph. D. about 1891. Judge Seymour D. Thompson of St. Louis, a well known jurist and legal author, paid Mr. Gould's work on the "Law of Waters" the following tribute: "This treatise has not been written without a vast expenditure of labor. Not less than eight thousand cases are cited, the foot notes of every page teem with citations so that nearly one-half of the page on the average is taken up with them. The author has made skillful use of this vast mass of material. He has thoroughly digested it and arranged it in an easy and pleasing style. The discussion of

the various branches of the extensive subject which he has chosen proceeds in what seems to be a natural order. It is not a mere statement of objective points, but the growth of legal doctrine is traced in a comprehensive manner. The author writes with the hand of a master and his work is entitled to the very first rank among American law books."

Mr. Gould is a man of broad scholarship and many fine social qualities, and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle. He was for some time assistant librarian of the Boston Social Law Library, and is a familiar figure to the members of the profession who frequent that institution. His residence is in Newton.

ERNEST WILLIAM ROBERTS, Chelsea, member of congress from the Seventh Massachusetts District, is the son of Orin P. and Eliza V. (Dean) Roberts, a grandson of Tristram Roberts, a leading farmer and blacksmith of York county, Maine; and a descendant of Thomas Roberts and his son John. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of Maine. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Dean of Madison, Me., who was born in 1809 and died October 10, 1895, and who was a son of Ebenezer Dean, who was born near the Sheepscott River on the Maine coast in 1757. Ebenezer Dean was a soldier in the Revolution during the last four years of that war, and died in 1857 at the great age of ninety-nine years and six months. His second wife, Jane Green, lived to see five of her sons, nine grandsons, and six who had married her granddaughters in active service in the Civil war.

Ernest W. Roberts was born in East Madison, Maine, November 22, 1858, and when six years old removed with his parents to Charlestown, Mass., where he received his first public school education. In 1865 the family moved across the river to Chelsea, where he attended the public schools until he entered the Highland Military Academy in Worcester, from which he was graduated in June, 1877. Soon afterward he took up the study of law at the Boston University Law School and in the Boston office of Hon. Ira T. Drew, formerly district attorney of York county, Maine. He was graduated from the law school with the degree of LL.B. and admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1881, and in the following autumn began the active practice of his profession in

ERNEST W. ROBERTS.

Boston. Here he has since continued excepting one year (1889) in California, where he was engaged on an important land case, and seven months in 1891–92 in Europe, on legal business.

Mr. Roberts early became interested in political affairs, and from 1884 to 1888 was a member of the Republican City Committee of Chelsea, serving the last three years as its secretary. He was a member of the Chelsea Common Council in 1887 and 1888, and a representative from that city to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1894, 1895, and 1896. In that body he was a member of the committee on water supply during all three terms and its clerk in 1896; chairman of the committee on liquor law and of the special committee which prepared and published the "History

of the Ancient Codfish" in 1895, and in 1896 chairman of the committee on liquor law and a member of the special committee to redistrict the State into senatorial and representative districts. During his three terms in the General Court Mr. Roberts took a leading part in some very important legislation, and in committee work and debate was prominent, alert and influential. He made an excellent record as an able, conscientious legislator, and increased the reputation which he had already attained at the bar. In 1894 he introduced and carried through the House the new charter for the city of Chelsea, and in 1895, as one of the sub-committee of three which drew the Metropolitan Water Bill, he reported that measure in behalf of the committee on water supply and fought it through successfully. This bill was the largest ever passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, calling for $27,000,000 for the extension of a water supply system in and near Boston. In the House Mr. Roberts introduced the bill providing for the consolidation and revision of the public statutes, to be completed in 1900; he advocated the construction of the Boston subway and various other important measures, and actively opposed those schemes which failed to take into consideration the welfare of the Commonwealth at large. In 1897 and 1898 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate from the first Suffolk District, comprising Chelsea, Winthrop, Revere, and a part of East Boston, and in that body he served as chairman of the committee on water supply and as a member of the committees on drainage, and ways and means both years. Here he again added to his already brilliant record and made a new reputation for legislative ability and statesmanship. Mr. Roberts's popularity and public service were further recognized by his party on November 8, 1898, when, after a spirited contest, he was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives from the Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts for two years from March 4, 1899.

As a lawyer and advocate, in public office, and as a citizen Mr. Roberts has achieved distinction and honor. He has filled every position with fidelity, ability, and credit, and at the bar has displayed the highest legal qualifications. His law practice has been confined almost exclusively to civil cases and general office business. He is a member of the Home Market Club, of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of the Middlesex Club, of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, F. & A. M., of Shekinah Chapter, R. A. M., of Naphthali Council, R. & S. M., and of Palestine Commandery, K. T., of Chelsea. He is also a member of the Kernwood and Malden Clubs of Malden, the Oxford, Park and Press Clubs of Lynn and the Review and Alter Ego Clubs of Chelsea, Mass., where he has resided since 1865.

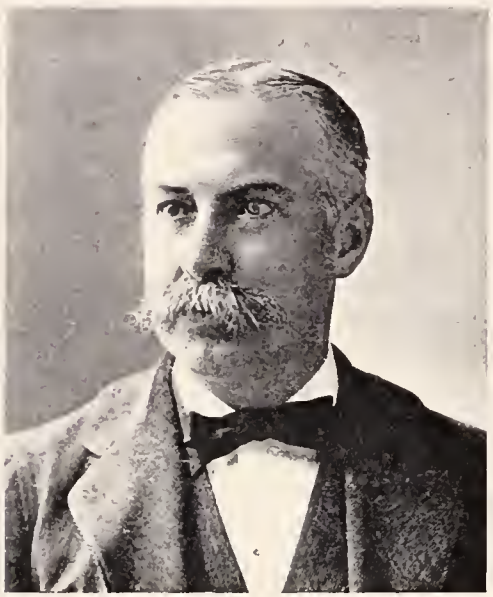
Mr. Roberts was married November 13, 1881, to Miss Nella L. Allen, of Albany, N. Y., who died January 10, 1897. On the 2d of February, 1898, he married Sara M. Weeks, daughter of Hiram B. and Sara M. Weeks, of St. Albans, Vt. They have a son, Ernest Weeks, born November 21, 1898, and a daughter, Sara Dean, born October 20, 1899.

SAMUEL T. HARRIS, Boston, is the son of William H. and Mary (Tibbetts) Harris, and was born in Charlestown, Mass., June 11, 1851. His father was a native of England, but came to America early in life, and became an honored and respected citizen of Charlestown. His mother was a member of an old New England family.

Samuel T. Harris attended the public schools, and having decided to adopt the legal profession, entered the office of Judge Pettingill, where he read law until June 28, 1872, on which date he was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He immediately established himself in offices in Charlestown, where he remained until June, 1892, at which time he removed to his present quarters in Boston.

Mr. Harris has made a specialty of the examination of titles and probate work, and in

this particular branch of the profession has gained a recognized standing, and is in high repute among his fellow practitioners. He is also engaged in extensive corporation work, and aside from this, has a large and continually increasing general clientage. He is a solicitor for the Charlestown Five Cent Savings Bank, of which he is also a trustee, and examiner for the Conveyancers Title Insurance Company of



SAMUEL T. HARRIS.

Boston. In politics he is a Democrat, and for two years prior to the annexation of Charlestown to the city of Boston, was secretary of the local Democratic city committee. In 1882 he was elected from ward five of Charlestown to the Massachusetts Legislature, and during his term of office, served as a member of the committees on liquor laws and constitutional amendments.

In social life, Mr. Harris is widely known and highly esteemed in Charlestown, where he has spent most of his life. He was president of the Charlestown Club, and is also identified with many other local clubs and societies. He is a member of the Henry Price Lodge, F. & A. M., St. Paul Chapter, R. A. M., Nonantum Lodge of Red Men, past chancellor commander of Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., an active member of the Phoenix Associates, and he is also a member of the Abstract Club of Boston.

Mr. Harris was married in 1895 to Carrie S. Cobb, daughter of Samuel D. Cobb, of Dedham, Mass., and to this union has been born a son, Harold Cobb Harris.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from 1842 to 1847, was born in Boston, June 2, 1785, the youngest child of William and Joanna (Perkins) Hubbard. He was descended in direct line from Rev. William Hubbard, of Ipswich, the historian, who was born in England, and was graduated at Harvard in 1642.

In 1786, after the death of their mother, Samuel Hubbard and his sister Elizabeth came to live with their grandparents, James and Joanna Perkins, in an old fashioned house on Common street, Boston, afterwards the site of the Tremont House. When he was eight years old he was sent to a school in Wethersfield, Conn., where he lived in the family of Rev. John Marsh, D. D. After his school life in Wethersfield, he spent a year in school at Billerica, Mass., and later lived at Colchester, Conn., whither his father had removed. He was about twelve years old when he went to Plainfield, Conn., where he fitted for college under the care of Calvin Goddard, esq., afterwards judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale with the class of 1802.

Judge Hubbard studied law with Judge Charles Chauncey of New Haven, Conn., about two years and completed his legal studies in the Boston office of Hon. Charles Jackson. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1806, and that summer, in company with a fellow student, made an exploring ride through the district of Maine, during the course of which he chose the village of Biddeford in which to begin practice; opening an office there in September, 1806, and continuing with good suc-

cess for some years. Early in 1810 he returned to Boston and formed a professional connection with his instructor which continued until the appointment of Mr. Jackson to the Supreme Court bench in 1813. He soon rose to the highest ranks in the profession, both as a counsellor and advocate, and became engaged in a most extensive and laborious practice. He was a man of commanding presence, a handsome countenance, and attractive manners, great in his power of observation and wonderfully retentive and exact in his memory of facts; all of these qualities making him a brilliant jury lawyer.

His legal business gradually drew him into mercantile affairs and at the organization of the Suffolk Bank in 1818, he was made one of the directors. He continued in this office twenty-four years and during this period was legal adviser of the bank, of which he was also president a short time.

Judge Hubbard was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1816–18; 1820; 1821; and 1831; and of the Senate in 1823 and 1824, and also in 1838. He was also a member of the State Convention called to amend the Constitution after the separation of Maine in 1820.

He gave much time and labor to educational and religious societies, and for twenty-two years, from 1821 to 1843, was a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, serving nine years as chairman. He was long a member of the Park Street Congregational church, and for many years taught large Sunday school classes. From 1823 to 1843 he was a trustee of Phillips Andover Academy, and from 1829 until his death a member of the Corporation of Dartmouth College. He was one of the organizers of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, and succeeded Hon. Marcus Morton as its president. He was also president of the American Educational Society for sixteen years from 1827 until 1843, and one of the original founders of the American Tract Society, and its vice-president from 1835 to 1842 inclusive. He was also a member of the American Bible Society, and vice-president of the American Home Missionary Society from its organization until his death. He was an indefatigable student and his library of English literature, for size and value, ranked among the first private libraries of the city of Boston.

Judge Hubbard was the principal trustee of the Gardiner Greene estate, one of the largest at that time in New England.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

In 1842 he was appointed by Governor Davis to succeed Judge Putnam as one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Shortly before his appointment he was made LL.D. by Harvard College. He had received the same honor from Yale in 1827. He died December 24, 1847, while still on the Supreme bench.

In an address before the Supreme Judicial Court shortly after the death of Judge Hubbard, Charles G. Loring paid him the following tribute: "In the management of trials before the jury Mr. Hubbard was distinguished for his minute and careful knowledge of every fact and circumstance and every point of law and evidence that could be anticipated to arise: for a peculiar penetrating sagacity in seizing upon the weak positions of his adversary's case and the strong ones of his own: for the clear-

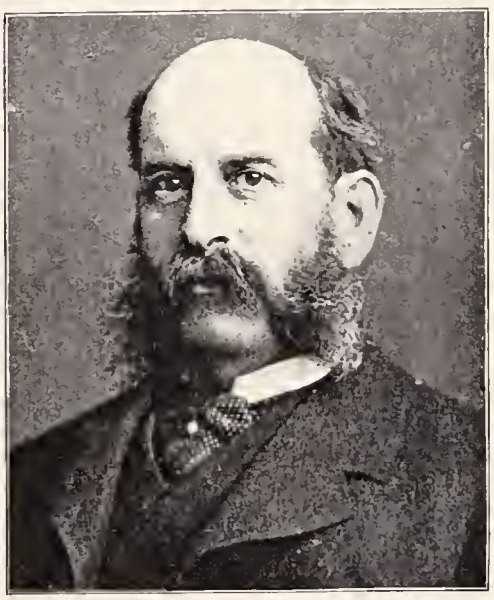
ness and discernment with which he arrayed his points of law and fact and the adroitness and honest earnestness of conviction with which he pressed them upon the jury; rather than for great powers of generalization or comprehensive scope of argument, or verbal eloquence. Although at times when under excitement in the belief that he was contending with false testimony or intended wrong, his appeals to the mind and heart might be ranked among the happiest efforts of eloquent men. . . . . After a long and most honorable and successful career in the practice of the law, he had in a great measure retired from it for a few years preceding his elevation to the bench in 1842. The term of his service has been indeed of short duration but sufficient to evince the wisdom of his appointment, and to establish his claim to be ranked among the most wise, accomplished, faithful and popular of judges, to impress upon the profession and the people an affectionate and reverential regard for his name, and to strengthen and elevate the highest judicial tribunal of his native State; the reports of his judicial opinions will hand down to posterity the characteristic traits of his mind as illustrated in his professional career, though they can do nothing to perpetuate those graces of heart and life which made him so dear to his contemporaries."

Judge Hubbard's epitaph has been written as follows:

Of an ancient family,
of commanding presence,
of urbane manners and a kindly heart.
Learned in the inspired oracles
as well as the human law,
a sound Divine, not less than a just judge,
active as a Philanthropist
because earnest as a Christian;
he moved with authority among men,
and walked with God
and was not, for God took him.

Judge Hubbard married June 8, 1815, Mary Ann, daughter of Gardiner Greene, a merchant of Boston. She died July 10, 1827. Their children were Elizabeth Greene, Joanna Perkins, Mary Ann, Gardiner Greene, and Caroline. He married second, October 28, 1828, Mrs. Mary Ann, widow of Rev. Henry Blatchford, daughter of Elisha and Rebecca (Manwaring) Coit, of New York city. She died in Liverpool, England, July 20, 1869. Their children were Sarah Wisner, Samuel, Henry Blatchford, William Coit, James Mascarene, and Charles Eustis, the latter now a practitioner at the Suffolk bar, and a sketch of whose career follows.

CHARLES EUSTIS HUBBARD, Boston, son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Coit) Hubbard, was born in Boston, August 7, 1842. His father, also a native of Boston, was graduated from Yale in 1802, practiced law at



CHARLES E. HUBBARD.

Biddeford, Me., for a period of eight years, and returned to Boston in 1810. In 1842 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and continued on the bench until his death, December, 1847. He gained high repute as a jurist, and possessed the confidence and esteem of the profession. The genealogy of the Hubbard family is one of the lengthiest and most prominent among the records of the pioneer New England families, and has been carefully traced back to the time

of the Conqueror. (See "One Thousand Years of the Hubbard Family.")

Charles Eustis Hubbard prepared for college at Phillips Grammar, and Boston Latin Schools, and was graduated from Yale with the class of 1862. In the same year he enlisted in Company A, 45th Mass. Volunteers, and served until the mustering out of his regiment in 1863. He then began to prepare for the legal profession, reading with the eminent Boston lawyers, Judge Dwight Foster and Henry W. Paine, and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1865, with the degree of LL.B. In 1866 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and for many years was engaged in active practice. In recent years he has devoted all of his attention to trusts. He is a business lawyer, and has been a director and clerk of the American Bell Telephone Company and of its predecessors from the beginning of the telephone business. He is a member of the Somerset, Exchange, and Oakley Country Clubs.

Mr. Hubbard married Caroline D. Tracy, and they have two sons and one daughter.

ROBERT FULTON RAYMOND, New Bedford, was born in Stamford, Conn., June 15, 1858, a son of Lewis and Sarah A. (Jones) Raymond. His ancestors settled in Salem, Mass., about 1630, and thence removed to Stamford, where many generations of the family have lived, usually following the occupation of farming. Mr. Raymond's great-grandfather, David Raymond, was a soldier of the Continental army. His father was a prominent citizen of Stamford, and held various local offices.

Mr. Raymond attended the district schools of his native town, and in 1874, when sixteen years of age, came to New Bedford and entered the High School, from which he was graduated in 1877. He subsequently attended Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., one year, and taught school in Marion, Plymouth county, Mass., two years, keeping up his college studies in the meantime. In 1880 he went to Boston, where he taught a private Latin school for one year and also attended lectures at Harvard College. In 1881 he entered Harvard Law School, where he studied for two years. He was admitted to the Bristol county bar at the June term, 1883, and to the United States Circuit Court, August 16,

ROBERT F. RAYMOND.

1898. Shortly after his admission Mr. Raymond formed a partnership with William C. Parker for the practice of law in New Bedford under the firm name of Parker & Raymond. This continued until 1885, since which time he has practiced alone. His practice, now grown to extensive proportions, has been of a general nature, and he has at frequent intervals appeared as counsel in cases of more than ordinary importance, including the Elizabeth Taber will case which involved upwards of $500,000, and the trial for murder of Minnie Mooney, to whose defense he was assigned by Judge Henry K. Braley. He was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts one of the trustees to close up the affairs of the Commonwealth Loan and Trust Co.,

and in this capacity has made frequent trips to various Western States.

Mr. Raymond is a prominent public speaker, and has delivered numerous addresses on religious, temperance, patriotic and political subjects. Although an active and staunch Republican, frequently serving as a delegate to party conventions, he has never sought public office. He is an indefatigable collector of books, and owns one of the best and most valuable private libraries in New Bedford, numbering some 3,000 volumes. It is especially rich in American history, economics, etc., and full in general lines, including German and French, as well as English literature. In 1894 he took the LL.B. degree at Harvard Law School. Mr. Raymond was a foundation member of the New Bedford Bar Association, and is also a member of Acushnet Lodge, I. O. O. F.; of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association, and of the Boston Wesleyan University Club. He is a trustee and a member of the Board of Management of the East Greenwich (R. I.) Academy; a member of the Official Board of the County Street Methodist Episcopal Church; a member of various executive boards of the New England Southern Conference, and leader of the Lay delegation to the general conference of 1900 of the M. E. Church, which met in Chicago. He is also a member of the Boston Wesleyan Association, which is composed of twenty men who are trustees of the New England organ of the M. E. church (Zion's Herald).

Mr. Raymond was married October 20, 1886, to Mary E., daughter of Captain David Walker of Groton, Conn., and a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Plymouth colony. They have five children: Annie Almy, Mary Lois, Allen Simmons, Robert Fulton, jr., and Grace Brewster.

JAMES EDWARD LEACH, Boston, a well known member of the Suffolk bar, and one of its prominent practitioners, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., December 1, 1850, a son of Philander and Sarah T. (Cushman) Leach. He is a lineal descendant on the paternal side of Giles Leach, who came from England in 1656 and settled in Weymouth. On the maternal side he descends from Robert Cushman, a member of the Pilgrim Church at Leyden, Holland, and his son, Thomas, who came over at the age of fourteen years in the ship "Fortune" in 1621, and became the successor of

JAMES E. LEACH.

William Brewster as elder of the Plymouth church. He is also descended through his mother, from John Alden, Miles Standish and Isaac Allerton of the "Mayflower" passengers.

Mr. Leach was reared in his native town and received his preliminary education at the Bridgewater Academy. He was graduated from Brown University with the class of 1874 and studied law at the Boston University Law School, from which institution he received the LL.B. degree in 1876. He also, while preparing for his profession, read for a time in the office of that able counselor, Hosea Kingman, of Bridgewater. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1876 and has ever since practiced in Boston, a period of twenty-three years. Mr. Leach was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1894.

He has engaged in a general civil practice and has a large clientage.

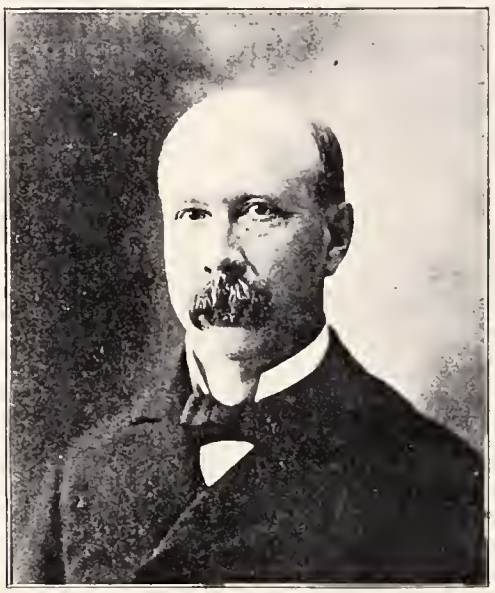
He is a charter member and was one of the organizers of the University Club of Boston and a member of the Revere Lodge of Masons.

Mr. Leach married, July 16, 1889, Alice M. Frye, daughter of James N. and Sabina (Bachelor) Frye, of Boston.

HENRY KING BRALEY, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was born March 17, 1850, at Rochester, Mass., son of Samuel T. and Mary A. (King) Braley. He is a lineal descendant of John Braley, who came from England in 1693 and settled in Portsmouth, R. I. Roger, his son, removed thence to Freetown, Mass., in 1740, and subsequently to the northern part of Rochester, Mass., where he bought a large tract of land and where some of his descendants have ever since resided. The family were Quakers up to the time of Abner Braley in the fifth generation. He became a Congregationalist and joined the church of that faith at North Rochester. He was the grandfather of Judge Braley and married Polly Hinds, a granddaughter of Rev. Ebenezer Hinds, one of the founders of the Baptist denomination in Middleboro, Mass. Judge Braley's mother was also a member of an old family of pioneer New England stock and a daughter of Nathaniel and Betsey (Douglass) King of Rochester, Mass.

He received his early education in the common schools of his native place and subsequently attended Rochester Academy and Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass. Like so many members of the legal profession he engaged in the profession of teaching and while an instructor in the schools of Bridgewater, Mass., began the study of law in the office of Latham & Kingman, and completed his studies in the office of the late Hon. Hosea Kingman of that place.

Judge Braley was admitted to the Plymouth county bar in October, 1873, on examination by Hon. Albert Mason and Hon. Charles G. Davis. In the following December he began the practice of his profession in Fall River and after a time formed a partnership with Nicholas Hathaway, under the firm name of Hathaway & Braley, which was continued about three years. In August, 1876, he formed a partnership with Marcus G. B. Swift, and this relationship was continued under the firm



HENRY K. BRALEY.

name of Braley & Swift until his elevation to the bench. It became one of the most influential and successful law firms in Bristol county and both Messrs. Braley and Swift gained high reputation as practitioners of industry and ability. The firm acquired a large corporation and general business and were connected with many of the most important cases tried in Bristol county for the decade beginning in 1880.

Judge Braley became a prominent and influential citizen of Fall River and entered somewhat actively into Democratic politics. He was city solicitor in 1874; mayor in 1882 and 1883, filling that office with honor to himself and credit to the municipality; and bar examiner for Bristol county by appointment of the Supreme Judicial Court from September, 1890,

until his appointment to the Superior bench. In 1886 he was his party's candidate for attorney general of Massachusetts.

He was appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court by Governor Russell February 2, 1891, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Judge Lathrop to the Supreme Judicial Court. During his service on the bench Judge Braley has, by his learning, and his lucid and practical interpretation of the law, demonstrated the wisdom of his appointment, and he has gained the high regard of the profession through the grace and dignity with which he presides.

While a practitioner in Fall River his extensive clientage brought mercantile business in its train and he was a director of the Globe Yarn Mills, clerk of the Border City Manufacturing Company and is now a trustee of the Fall River Savings Bank, all of that city. He was also a director of the Masonic Hall Association and vice-president of the Fall River Children's Home. Fraternally, he is a Free and Accepted Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and a prominent Odd Fellow, being past grand master of the I. O. O. F. of Massachusetts.

Judge Braley was married April 29, 1875, to Caroline W., daughter of Philander and Sarah T. Leach of Bridgewater, Mass. They have one son, Abner L. Braley, born December 30, 1889.

DANIEL ANGELL GLEASON, Boston and Medford, is the son of John Fiske and Maria (Tourtelotte) Gleason, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Gleason, who took the oath of allegiance at Watertown, Mass., in 1652, and who had several sons from whom descended numerous Gleasons of New England. John Gleason (2) settled in Sudbury, Mass., and died about 1690. Thomas Gleason (3) resided for a time in Marlboro, but in 1718 took up land in Worcester, and in 1723 was living in Shrewsbury. In 1726 he returned to Worcester, where he died in 1755. Isaac Gleason (4) died in Worcester in 1776, aged fifty-two. When the New England forces were mustered into service for the Revolutionary war two companies came from Worcester to enter battle, and Isaac was a member of one and his son Jonathan of the other. This Jonathan Gleason (5) married Mary Fiske and died in 1826, at about the age of eighty-two. John Gleason (6) was born in 1773, married Mary Simonds, and died in 1823. John Fiske Gleason (7), father of the subject of this article, was born in 1807, and as a resident of Worcester was active in politics and a contractor and builder by occupation. He served in the Worcester city government and in the Massachusetts Legislature, being a member of the House that elected Charles Sumner to the United States Senate in 1851. His wife, Maria Tourtelotte, was of French Huguenot descent.

Daniel A. Gleason was born May 9, 1836, in Worcester, Mass., where he spent his early life, receiving his preparatory education in the public and high schools. In the autumn of 1852, at the age of sixteen, he entered Yale University, but in the following winter transferred his studies to Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1856. Among his classmates who subsequently distinguished themselves in professional and public life were Charles Francis Adams, formerly president of the Union Pacific Railroad; George Z. Adams, a justice of the Municipal Court of Boston; George B. Bigelow, of the Boston bar; George Blagden, of New York; William W. Burrage, class secretary and a prominent Boston lawyer; the late Walter H. Burns, head of the English branch of J. Pierrepont Morgan & Co.; Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester; and Judge Jeremiah Smith, John Brooks, George B. Chase, David P. Kimball, Prof. James B. Greenough, Albert G. Lawrence, Gov. George D. Robinson, and others. After graduation Mr. Gleason went to Meadville, Pa., where he taught private school for three years, reading law in the mean time and being admitted to the Crawford county bar. In the fall of 1859

he returned to Massachusetts and entered the Harvard Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B in 1860. He also studied law in the office of Chandler & Shattuck, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar June 17, 1861.

Mr. Gleason at once began active practice in Boston and rapidly achieved a reputation as an able, industrious and painstaking lawyer. He was soon drawn into public life, becoming assistant to Attorney-General Dwight Foster, with whom he was associated in 1862 and a part of 1863. In 1863 he moved to West Medford, Mass., where he has since resided,

DANIEL A. GLEASON

and about the same time he became State tax commissioner, which office he held until 1881. In 1872 he was also made commissioner of corporations. In January, 1881, having been elected State treasurer and receiver-general of Massachusetts, he resigned the two commissions and served in that capacity until January, 1886, a period of five years, or as long as the constitution would permit one man to remain in the office. His administration of the finances of the Commonwealth was successful in the highest degree. During his long term the Commonwealth changed its Boston & Albany Railroad stock for bonds, sold out its New York & New England stock, and passed an act providing for the consolidation of the Commonwealth's interest in the Troy & Greenfield and the Hoosac Tunnel and connecting lines. Mr. Gleason, as commissioner of corporations, drafted the general corporation act, which is still on the statute books and known as Chapter 224 of the Laws of 1870. He also drew the national bank tax acts, and other measures of more than local importance.

On retiring from the State treasurership in in January, 1886, Mr. Gleason resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, making a specialty of corporation law, and in March, 1887, he was appointed treasurer of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, which position he has since filled. In Medford, where he resides, he has long been an active and influential citizen. He was a member of the Medford School Committee from 1864 to 1885 and its chairman during the last eighteen years of that period, and was active and persistent in the successful efforts to place the schools of the city upon a modern basis. He was largely instrumental in introducing water into the town and was a member of the Medford Board of Water Commissioners from its inception in 1869 to 1892, acting on the committee which built the water works. He has been one of the trustees and a member of the investment committee of the Medford Savings Bank since its incorporation in 1869, and is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Mystic R. A. Chapter, of Medford, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of the Medford Historical Society, and of the Union Club of Boston. In brief, he is one of the oldest and best known public men of Medford. He has been exceptionally fortunate in early securing and long maintaining the confidence of the people and especially of the friends of advancement and progress. He is a prominent and influential leader in town affairs, possessed of unrivaled gifts of persuasive eloquence and convincing logic, courteous in debate, fertile in resources, and a powerful supporter of any

cause to which he may give his sanction. A man of unquestioned integrity, he has long enjoyed universal confidence and respect, and in both the law and public and private office has gained an eminent reputation.

While a student at the Harvard Law School Mr. Gleason assisted Professor Emory Washburn in the preparation of his work on "Easements." Later he edited "Bouvier's Law Dictionary" and an edition of "Bouvier's Institutes," and assisted Mr. Phillips on that author's last edition of his work on "Insurance." For a time he was also editor of the Law Reporter.

Mr. Gleason was married January 7, 1863, to Annie Louisa, daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Henry) Hall, of Roxbury (Boston), and their children are Hall, a civil engineer; Sidney; Elizabeth, wife of Edward T. Bigelow; Annie; and Charles Bemis, a member of the Suffolk bar.

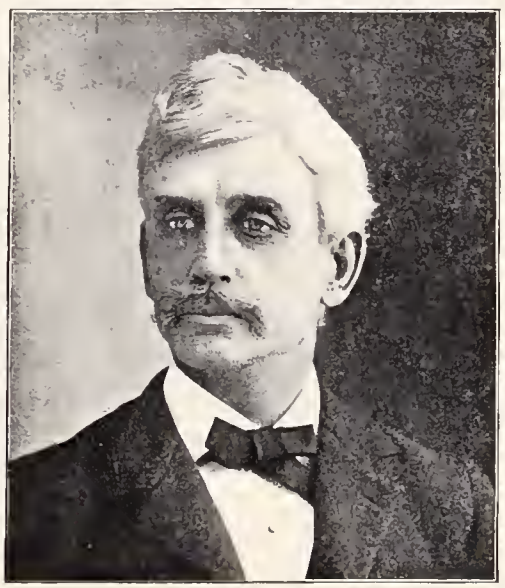
CHARLES B. GLEASON.

CHARLES BEMIS GLEASON was born in West Medford, Mass., September 9, 1872. He is the youngest son of Daniel A. and Annie Hall Gleason; was educated in the Medford public schools and fitted for college at the Medford High School. He received the degree of A.B., *magna cum laude*, from Harvard in 1894, and the degree of LL.B. in 1897. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 before Judge Morton. After graduation from the law school, Mr. Gleason spent one year in the office of Ropes, Gray & Loring, Boston, and since that time has been employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company as assistant to George C. Travis in connection with the claims growing out of the construction of the elevated lines of that company. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston and the Middlesex Bar Association.

NEWTON PARKER FRYE, Lawrence, is the son of Herman and Eliza (Richardson) Frye, and a lineal descendant of John Frye, who came from Bassing, now called Basingstoke, County Hants, and now known as Hampshire county, England, to Salem, Mass., in August, 1638. Back of him the family is traced to the time of William the Conqueror. This John Frye settled in Newbury Old Town and later moved his family up the Merrimack River to what is now North Andover in 1640, where he remained during the remainder of his life. He was the progenitor of all the Fryes in Eastern Massachusetts and of the branch which includes Senator William P. Frye, of Maine. Mr. Frye's parents were both natives of Andover, from which the present territory of North Andover was set off and incorporated in 1855. His father was a well known machinist. His great-great-great-grandfather, Colonel James Frye, who was born January 24, 1711, in Andover, served as a colonel of the regular militia in the French and Indian war, and on April 17, 1775, took the field with his regiment in the struggle for independence. He was subsequently stationed in Cambridge, and on June 16 was detailed with others to take possession of the heights of Charlestown, where, in the battle of Bunker

Hill the next day, he received a wound from the effects of which he died January 8, 1776.

Mr. Frye was born in Methuen, Essex county, Mass., October 26, 1845, and while a small boy moved with the family to Lawrence. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrence and Haverhill, in the Punchard Free School, and at Phillips Andover Academy, and afterward learned the machinist trade at North Andover in the shops of the Davis & Furber Machine Company. He remained with that establishment for fifteen years, and during the latter part of the period had charge of their



NEWTON P. FRYE.

card clothing machine works. While thus employed he took up the study of law in Lawrence in the office of Hon. Edgar J. Sherman, now on associate justice of the Superior Court, and there spent his leisure for four or five years, being admitted to the Essex bar in Salem, on examination, September 24, 1877. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Court for the District of Massachusetts on the 21st of January, 1881, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington May 2, 1888.

In the autumn of 1877 Mr. Frye began active practice in Lawrence, where he has since followed his profession with uniform success and without partnership relations. His legal business has been almost wholly of a civil character, and includes a large number of important cases involving equity, patent, and common law; and in the course of twenty-two years he has achieved an honorable standing at the bar and a high reputation for ability, sound judgment, and sagacity. Mr. Frye has resided in North Andover, near Lawrence, since 1862, and in 1879 represented that town in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving as clerk of the committee on insurance. In 1884 he was a member of the State Senate, and in that body was chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading, a member of the committee on probate and insolvency, and an influential factor in various other committees, in committee work, and in debate. He has always been an ardent Republican, and was a member of the State Central Republican Committee from 1885 to 1890 and chairman of the Republican Town Committee of North Andover for about twelve years prior to 1888. He is now and has been for many years a member of the Eighth District Republican Congressional Committee. He was a member of the Boards of Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor of North Andover from 1883 to 1886, serving as clerk and chairman each one year, and in 1894 was appointed by Governor Greenhalge a trial justice for Essex county, which position he still holds, having been reappointed in 1897 by Governor Wolcott. Mr. Frye has been a member since 1871 and is now a deacon of the Congregational church of North Andover, and for six or seven years was superintendent of its Sunday school, and in both bodies has long been prominent and active. He is a member of Cochichewick Lodge, F. & A. M., of North Andover, and of Mount Sinai Chapter, R. A. M., of Lawrence Council, R. & S. M., and of Bethany Commandery No. 17, K. T., of Lawrence. He is regarded as one of the ablest and foremost members of the Lawrence bar, and as

a public officer and citizen is highly respected and esteemed.

Mr. Frye was married April 10, 1869, to Jennie Pingree, daughter of Benjamin B. and Hannah (Patch) Pingree, of Rowley, Mass. Her mother was a cousin of Abigail Dodge, known in literary circles as "Gail Hamilton." Mrs. Frye died, childless, June 28, 1878, and on the 9th of January, 1884, Mr. Frye married Katherine C., daughter of Jeremiah S. and Sarah (Moore) Field, of North Andover, Mass. They have one son, James Lincoln Frye, born October 30, 1888.

WILLIAM HARRISON DUNBAR, Boston, a well known member of the Suffolk bar and of recognized reputation as a counselor, was born in Roxbury, Mass., December 15, 1862, a son of Charles F. and Julia R. (Copeland) Dunbar. His father, for

WILLIAM H. DUNBAR.

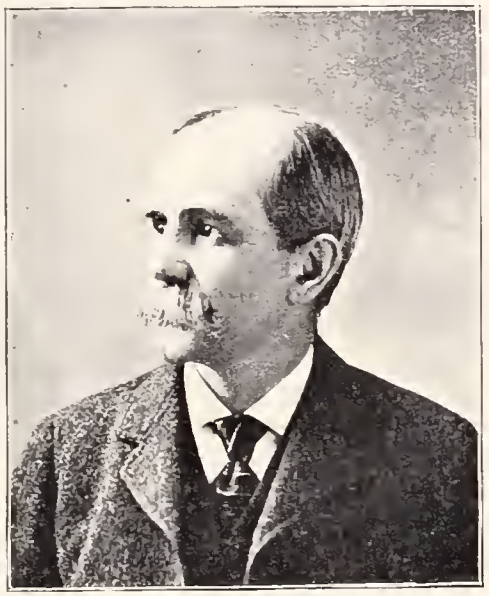
several years editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, and since 1871 professor of political economy at Harvard College, was for a short time a practitioner at the Suffolk bar. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides have lived in Plymouth county over two hundred years. Mr. Dunbar received his preliminary education in the Cambridge High School and was graduated A. B. from Harvard College with the class of 1882. Having decided to make the law his profession he entered Harvard Law School and in 1886 was graduated therefrom with the degrees of LL.B. and A. M. For a period of about one year he was private secretary to Mr. Justice Gray, of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, D. C.; and in January, 1888, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He is a member of the firm of Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter, which is numbered among the prominent law firms of Boston, and is extensively engaged in general civil practice, with considerable conveyancing and trust business. Mr. Dunbar, whose inclination and ability seem to lie largely in the direction of office practice, seldom appears in court. In 1898 he was appointed by the judge of the Court of Land Registration an official examiner of titles for that court. He is a man of quiet tastes and has never sought or held public office of any kind. He is in politics a pronounced independent.

He married in June, 1898, Katherine Copeland, of Calais, Me., and is a resident of Cambridge.

ALEXANDER McLELLAN GOODSPEED, New Bedford, son of Obed and Elizabeth (McLellan) Goodspeed, was born in Falmouth, Mass., December 31, 1847. He is a lineal descendant of Roger Goodspeed who settled in Barnstable on Cape Cod as early as 1639, and is generally believed to have come from Kent county, England. Mr. Goodspeed's father was a native of the town of Sandwich in Barnstable county and a man of considerable local prominence, serving as postmaster and at one time as agent of the Mashpee tribe of Indians. On the maternal side Mr. Goodspeed is of Scotch-Irish descent. The first of the family in America, Hugh McLellan, settled in

Gorham, Maine, about 1740. His ancestor, it is claimed, was Sir Hugh McLellan of Argyle, Scotland.

He attended the common schools of his native town, and also Phillips Andover Academy and Appleton Academy at Mt. Vernon, N. H. After acquiring his education he was for some time engaged in the profession of teaching and for several years, from 1869 to 1872, was in



ALEXANDER MC L. GOODSPEED.

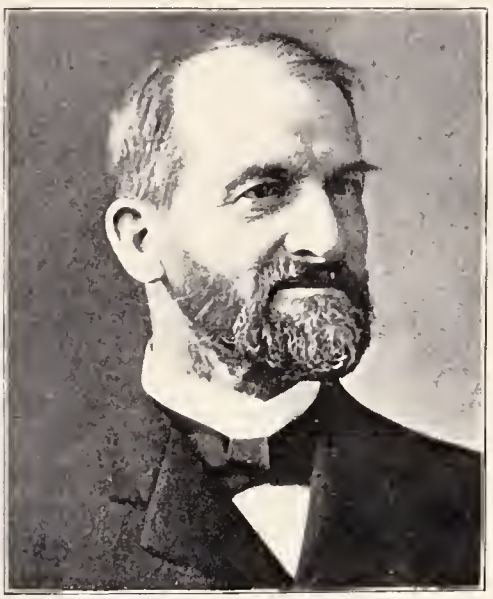
the Engineer Corps of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad. He began the study of law in the New Bedford offices of Marston & Crapo (Attorney-General George Marston and William W. Crapo), and continued with Mr. Marston when the latter associated with Wendell H. Cobb under the firm name of Marston & Cobb. In March, 1880, he was admitted to the Bristol county bar and for a short time remained in the office of the last mentioned firm. He then began his present practice in New Bedford. Mr. Goodspeed's practice has been almost entirely confined to civil business. He was admitted to the United States Circuit Court September 20, 1898.

A republican in politics and a pleasing and forcible public speaker, he has taken an active part in recent campaigns, but has never sought public office, although he served as a trustee of the New Bedford Free Public Library for five years, and is now a member of the New Bedford school committee. For upwards of twenty years he has been a director of the Falmouth National Bank and is also a member of the board of trustees of the New Bedford Five Cents Savings Bank. Mr. Goodspeed has long been a deacon and is now clerk of the Trinitarian Congregational church in New Bedford. He is a member of the Dartmouth Club of New Bedford and is unmarried.

JOSEPH WILLARD, Boston, son of Joseph and Susanna Hickling (Lewis) Willard, was born December 6, 1834, in Boston, Mass., where he has always resided. His father was born in Cambridge, Mass., March 14, 1798, prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy and at William Jennison's private classical school, and was graduated from Harvard in 1816. He read law in Amherst, N. H., with Charles Humphrey Atherton, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. After practicing in Waltham and Lancaster, Mass., he removed to Boston in 1829, and in 1839 was appointed joint clerk with George C. Wilde of the Supreme Judicial Court and of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1856 clerk of the Superior Court for the county of Suffolk. Upon the organization of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in 1859 he was elected clerk and so continued until his death, which occurred on May 12, 1865. February 24, 1830, he married Susanna Hickling Lewis, daughter of Capt. Isaiah Lewis, an old sea captain of Boston. He was succeeded as clerk of the Superior Court by his nephew, Joseph A. Willard, who still holds the position. The first ancestor of the family in this country was Major Simon Willard, who came from Kent, England, in 1634, and settled in Cambridge. In 1636 he led the colony to Concord, Mass., and settled that town. He was prominent for many years in civil and military life, was an officer in King Philip's war, and died

in Charlestown, while holding court, April 24, 1676. His son, Rev. Samuel Willard, was pastor of the Old South church, Boston, and president of Harvard College from 1701 to 1707. Rev. Joseph Willard, great-grandson of Samuel and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was president of Harvard College from December 19, 1781, until his death September 25, 1804. He married Mary Sheafe.

Joseph Willard is thus descended on his father's side from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England, and represents the sixth generation of successive graduation at Harvard, of which his grand-



JOSEPH WILLARD.

father and great-great-great-grandfather were presidents. On his mother's side Mr. Willard is a lineal descendant of Richard Warren of the Mayflower. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Boston Latin School with a Franklin medal and other prizes in 1850. In 1851 he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1855, among his classmates being Bishop Phillips Brooks, Alexander Agassiz, Judge Leonard A. Jones, Frank B. Sanborn, Theodore Lyman, Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, and James K. Hosmer, the latter now State librarian at Minneapolis, Minn. During the next year Mr. Willard was engaged in teaching, first as principal of the Derby Academy and afterward as assistant in a private classical school at Bridgeport, Conn. In the fall of 1856 he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1858. From 1858 to 1862 he remained at that institution assisting the professors on various law books. In 1859 and 1860 he assisted Emory Washburn in preparing his well known work on "American Law of Real Property" and later he aided Prof. Theophilus Parsons in the preparation of his treatise on "Law of Partnership." These labors subsequently drew him into the field of literature, in which he has always had a deep interest.

Mr. Willard was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 29, 1863, and during the next two years acted as assistant clerk and clerk pro tem. of the Superior Court for Suffolk county. He also formed a copartnership with George S. Hillard and the late Henry D. Hyde and began active practice in Boston under the firm name of Hillard, Willard & Hyde. In 1867 Mr. Hillard became United States district attorney and Mr. Hyde was made his assistant, and since then Mr. Willard has practiced alone, giving considerable attention to real estate law and trust matters. During the last twenty years he has also been in frequent demand as master in chancery, auditor, and referee, and in these capacities has gained a high reputation. He was a commissioner of insolvency under the old law from 1868 to 1873. Since 1870 Mr. Willard has contributed several papers to the Green Bag and a number of articles to the American Law Review, the Harvard Law Magazine and other periodicals, besides doing a large amount of editorial work on various law books. One article, entitled "Forcible Repossession by a Landlord," which appeared in the fourth volume of the American Law Review, p. 129, was referred to by the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in the decision rendered in the case of Low v. Elwell, 121

Mass., 309, as a critical and conclusive examination of the law under consideration by the court. In collaboration with Simon G. Croswell Mr. Willard edited the fifth edition of "Washburn on Real Property," in three volumes, in 1887. He contributed an article on "Guaranty and Surety" in Bouvier's Law Dictionary and was the editor of the seventh edition of "Taylor on Landlord and Tenant," having previously assisted Mr. Taylor during his lifetime in editing the fifth edition of that work.

Mr. Willard is a member of the Harvard Law School Alumni, of the Bar Association of the city of Boston, of the St. Botolph and other clubs, and of the Society of Colonial Wars. In 1894 he was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard. He is known as a lawyer of ability, a legal writer of acknowledged talent and learning, and a man of marked scholarly tastes. He has never married.

ABRAHAM BURBANK COFFIN, Boston, is the son of Warren and Hannah (Burbank) Coffin, and was born in Gilead, Me., March 31, 1831. On both sides he comes from old Colonial stock. When two years of age he moved with his parents to Londonderry, N. H., where he spent his boyhood and youth, attending the common schools and laying the foundation of a strong and healthy physique which has served him well in professional work. He also attended the Bedford and Nashua academies in New Hampshire and the Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with honors in the class of 1856. While in college he taught school in Boxford and Andover, Mass., and the high school at Stoneham in the same State, and thus combined the practical with the theoretical and at the same time earned a large part of his collegiate expenses. After graduating from Dartmouth he went to Fluvanna county, Va., where he taught school and studied law, and on January 13, 1858, he was admitted to the bar at Richmond. He at once returned to Boston and continued his legal studies in the office of the late John P. Healy, being admitted to the Suffolk bar December 13, 1858. Since then he has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in the building known as 27 School street, Boston, gaining a large clientage, and acquiring an enviable reputation as an able and industrious lawyer.

Mr. Coffin has been a prominent factor in the councils of the republican party, which he has served in various capacities with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constitu-

ABRAHAM B. COFFIN

ents. He has resided in Winchester, Mass., since 1858, and in 1875 represented that town in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on elections. In 1877 and 1878 he was a member of the Massachusetts senate, and during both years was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of the committee on taxation. He was a member of Governor Robinson's executive council in 1885 and 1886, and from 1887 to 1891 served as chairman of the Massachusetts board of gas and electric light commissioners. In the town of

Winchester he served for several years as a member of the school committee and of the board of health, and in various other positions has displayed the characteristics of a public spirited, patriotic, and progressive citizen.

He is a member of William Parkman Lodge, F. & A. M., of Winchester, of the Calumet Club of the same town, of the Boston Bar Association, and of the Middlesex Club of Boston, Society for Psychical Research, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Sons of American Revolution. He was married in Boston on the 14th of August, 1889, to Miss Mary E. Stevens, daughter of Junius M. and Elizabeth Lyons Stevens.

ALPHEUS SANFORD, Boston, son of Joseph B. and Mary C. (Tripp) Sanford, was born in North Attleboro, Bristol county, Mass., July 5, 1856, and received his preliminary education in that town and in Melrose, whither his parents removed when he was a boy. He prepared for college at the Boston Latin School and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1876, being president of his class and holding membership in the Kappa Chapter of the Psi Upsilon. During his four years in Bowdoin College he took a leading part in athletics, and especially in base-ball, and for some time was captain of the college base-ball nine. And while taking a prominent and active part in outdoor sports he stood high in his class and laid the foundation of a successful career.

On leaving college Mr. Sanford entered the law office of the late Joseph Nickerson, of Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1879. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of the law in Boston, steadily gaining an eminent reputation, and displaying in many important cases great ability, good judgment, and indomitable industry. He is a man of broad and liberal learning, of quick and keen perception, and of great force of character, and in both office and court business has achieved recognized prominence. Mr. Sanford has always been a strong republican, and early in his career became an important factor in local party affairs. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1886 and of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from old ward seventeen, Boston, in 1888 and 1890, serving as chairman of the house committee on election laws during his first term and as a

ALPHEUS SANFORD.

member of the judiciary committee during the latter year, and being also in that session one of the leaders on the republican side. He was a member of the board of aldermen of Boston in 1893, 1894 and 1895, being chairman of that body during the last two years. From 1889 to 1892 he was a member of the republican ward and city committee of Boston, and since 1891 he has been a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of which he was secretary in 1892. In all these positions he served with distinguished ability and universal satisfaction, and steadily magnified his reputation and popularity. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, and as a citizen is widely respected and esteemed.

Mr. Sanford was married September 20, 1883, to Mary C. V., daughter of William H. and

Charlotte (Read) Gardner, of Acushnet, Bristol county, Mass. They have two children: Gardner, born October 27, 1888, and Hazel, born August 18, 1892, and reside in Boston.

EDWIN WRIGHT, Boston, the last surviving justice of the old Boston Police Court, son of Jesse and Philura (Fuller) Wright, was born in North Coventry, Conn., March 7, 1821. He was a lineal descendant of John Wright, of Kelveden Hall and Manor, at Wrightsbridge, Essex, England, and of Samuel Wright, who came to America in 1639 and settled in Springfield, Mass. On his mother's side he was descended from an old New England family. Jesse Wright, his father, son of Jesse Wright, sr., of Columbia, Conn., was educated for the medical profession, but during the larger portion of his life was an inland trader, residing at Lebanon, Conn., where he settled with his family in 1825.

Judge Wright inherited all the characteristics of a sturdy and vigorous ancestry. In his youth he was left for long periods of time in the sole charge of his father's store and accounts, at Lebanon, and in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, exhibited a mature and discriminating judgment. He attended the Lebanon public schools, and while pursuing his studies was for two seasons the assistant of the State surveyor for New London county, Conn., not only helping in the practical work of the survey, but making duplicate and often the sole calculations and plans. His later education was received at Bacon Academy in Colchester, Conn., and there he fitted for Yale College, from which he graduated in 1844, with the valedictory, the highest honor of the class. After leaving college he was temporarily employed as assistant principal in the Boston English school and afterward was appointed principal of the Medford (Mass.) high school. Later he was promoted to the position of grammer master in the Elliott school of Boston. In these positions his methods of instruction, though somewhat at variance with the ordinary formulas, were highly effective in their results and received the most emphatic commendation. Having absolved the pecuniary obligations incurred during the period of his education, he entered Harvard Law School, and after a season of study in that institution, he became a student in the offices of Benjamin F. Brooks of Boston, where he soon had charge

EDWIN WRIGHT.

of the preparation of contracts and other legal documents, and all matters connected with the titles and transfer of real estate.

He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1850, and a year later began active practice on his own account in Boston. Though securing rapidly a general business of considerable volume, he gradually became more especially a real estate lawyer, and as such acquired an eminence in his profession. On the 9th of July, 1861, he was appointed a justice of the Police Court of Boston to succeed George D. Wells, and he served until the court was abolished in 1866. The business of this court was large and onerous, consisting of the disposition annually of 15,000 criminal and 3,000 civil cases, the inspection of prisons, the pardoning of criminals confined for non-payment

of fines, and the jurisdiction of insane cases; and owing to the advanced age of Mr. Wright's associates, much more than his share of labor fell on his shoulders. The accuracy of his judgments while on the bench is attested by the fact that no decision of the court during the term of his service was ever overruled or abridged.

On retiring from the bench, Judge Wright resumed practice in Boston, with a gratifying accumulation of business, and continued in the active discharge of his professional duties, until his death in 1899, devoting his attention to the law of real estate, titles, contracts, probate, etc. He formed no copartnerships. His recreation was found in the study of the various questions of the day—social, religious and ethical—and in their solution to apply the principles of law. On these questions he had written and lectured, and always to the edification of his readers and hearers. He delivered several courses of lectures on commercial law, and was for several years, by appointment, a lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the medical department of the Boston University, as well as a lecturer through several seasons before the whole school. He was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature in 1857 and 1867, from East Boston, and for several years served on the Boston school committee. He was a prominent Mason, having received the thirty-third and highest degree recognized by the fraternity. As a lawyer he achieved distinction and eminence for ability, for broad and thorough knowledge, and for sound judgment; as a jurist he won honor and credit for common sense and impartiality; and as a citizen he always enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community.

Judge Wright was married October 29, 1850, to Helen M., daughter of Paul Curtis of Boston, and their children are: Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright of New York, and Velma C., wife of Theodore C. Williams then of Boston, but for the past sixteen years a resident of New York. Another son, Walstein F., is deceased.

EDWARD EVERETT BLODGETT, son of Warren Kendall and Priscilla (Paddock) Blodgett, was born in Boston, Mass., on January 22, 1865. His early education was acquired under private tutors. He prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, from which he was graduated in 1883. In the autumn of the same year he entered Harvard, was graduated therefrom with the degree

EDWARD E. BLODGETT.

A.B., *cum laude*, in 1887, and from the Harvard Law School with the degree LL.B. in 1889, having anticipated his legal work while still pursuing his academic studies. While a student, Mr. Blodgett manifested great interest in the college athletics, and was also closely identified with Signet, Beta Theta Phi, Phi Delta Phi (Law), Ames Gray (Law), and is at present a member of the University and Country (Oakley) clubs of Boston.

Mr. Blodgett was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1890, to practice before the United States Courts in 1891, and to Supreme Court practice in 1893. For further details, see life of Warren K. Blodgett, and of Eugene P. Carver, both of which appear elsewhere in the pages of this work.

On November 17, 1891, Mr. Blodgett was

united in marriage to Miss Mabel L., daughter of Ramsom B. and Louise S. (White) Fuller, of East Corinth, Maine, and they have three children: Robert Fuller, born July 27, 1893; Ruth Hartwell, born August 28, 1894, and Richard Ashley, born June 28, 1897.

OLIVER CROCKER STEVENS, A. M., Boston, is the son of Calvin Stevens, M. D., and Sophia Toppan Crocker, and was born in Boston, Mass., June 3, 1855. He is descended from several prominent Pilgrim and Puritan families of Massachusetts, among his ancestors being Richard Stevens, of Ipswich and Marlboro; Abraham Toppan of Newbury; James Hosmer and George Hayward of Concord; Kenelm Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow of Plymouth; Henry Sewall and John Poore of Newbury; Roger Conant, of Salem; Edward Bangs, of Eastham; John Stow, of Roxbury; Edward Wigglesworth, of Charlestown; William Crocker, of Scituate; and William Hartwell, of Concord. These names represent some of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England, and stand for that sturdy independence and nobility of character which led a large number of their descendants into the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

Mr. Stevens received his preparatory education in the Boston grammar and Latin schools, and was graduated A. B. from Bowdoin College in the class of 1876, his part at commencement being a philosophical disquisition on "Electoral Rights." Among his classmates were Alpheus Sanford of the Boston bar and others who have achieved distinction in civil and professional life. In 1884 Bowdoin conferred upon him the degree of A. M. On leaving college, where he acquired high rank as a scholar, Mr. Stevens entered the Boston University Law School, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1879. He delivered on commencement day one of the two commencement parts, his subject being "Legal Ethics," the other being delivered by the late William Eustis Russell, afterward governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Stevens also read law in Boston in the office of Hon. Albert E. Pillsbury, subsequently attorney-general of the Commonwealth, and was admitted to the bar of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court July 8, 1879, to the bar of the United States Circuit Court July 26, 1880, and to the bar of

OLIVER C. STEVENS.

the Supreme Court of the United States March 4, 1884.

Since 1879 Mr. Stevens has maintained a law office in the Chandler building at 53 Devonshire street, Boston, and during a career of twenty years has gained an honorable standing at the bar. He formerly gave much attention to railway law, but of late years has made a specialty of trust matters, in which his ability, skill, and integrity have won for him a high reputation. In politics he is an ardent republican. He has been since 1891 a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College. While a student there he belonged to the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. He is now (1899) president of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association of Boston

and a member of the University Club. Outside of his professional work he has written a number of articles for the newspapers, and in all matters of a public nature he has ever been deeply interested. He has always resided in Boston.

Mr. Stevens was married on the 10th of June, 1885, at St. Albans, Vt., to Julia Burnett Smith, daughter of the late Hon. John Gregory Smith and Ann Eliza Brainerd, and sister of Hon. Edward Curtis Smith, Yale 1877, the present governor of Vermont.

GEORGE SUMNER FORBUSH, Brookline and Boston, son of James Eri and Elizabeth W. (Goddard) Forbush, was born in Ashland, Mass., on April 17, 1853. He is a descendant of the old Scotch family which is in direct line from Baron Forbes (corrupted to Forbush in this case; to Forbus and Furbus by some; while others retain the original spelling), representatives of which settled in this country about 1650. His mother belongs to the Worcester branch of the old New England family of Goddard.

James E. Forbush was for many years a prominent shoe manufacturer of Natick and Boston, and esteemed as one of Natick's most public spirited citizens. During the Civil war he was connected with the pension bureau at Washington, and acted as secretary to the Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. senator, and subsequently vice-president of the United States during General Grant's second term. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Forbush were life-long friends. Mr. Forbush passed away in 1868.

George S. Forbush, our subject, is essentially a self-educated man, although before the death of his father, which necessitated his leaving school at the age of fourteen, the foundation for a classical education had been carefully laid. He early decided to enter the legal profession, and toward this goal he bent every effort. He read law in the offices of Judge Mellen Chamberlain, in Boston (afterwards librarian of the Boston Public Library), and was graduated from the Boston University School of Law in 1874, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the spring of 1875, and at once established himself in active practice in Boston. For three years ('76 to '79) Mr. Forbush was a member of the firm of Barton, McClellan & Forbush (C. C. Barton and A. D. McClellan).

GEORGE S. FORBUSH.

Since 1879 he has continued in independent practice. In recent years he has been compelled to devote almost his entire time to corporation law, as he has the legal direction of numerous large interests, principally railroad and street railroad enterprises. He succeeded Governor Bodwell of Maine as president of the New York and Boston Rapid Transit Company, which was incorporated for the purpose of building an "air line" route between those two cities. During his connection with the company, he participated in many bitterly fought legal battles in the State of Connecticut, and assisted in establishing most of the precedents, still in force in that State, regarding railroad laws.

For two years he was associated with President Bostwick of the N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co.,

with offices in New York city, trying railroad cases. He is a staunch republican, but has never held public office. He resides in Brookline, Mass., and holds membership in numerous New York and Boston clubs.

On June 25, 1877, Mr. Forbush was married to Grace Shipley, daughter of Clarence and Susan Shipley Etheridge, of Boston, and they have two children, George Sumner Forbush, jr., and Grace Etheridge Forbush.

JAMES DENISON COLT, LL.D., Pittsfield, formerly associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, was the eldest son of Ezekiel R. Colt, a grandson of James Denison Colt, and a great-grandson of James Denison Colt, sr., one of the early settlers of Pittsfield. His father was a man of great force of character, and gave to his sons the advantages of a liberal education.

Judge Colt was born in Pittsfield, Mass., October 8, 1819, and received his preparatory education in the schools of his native town. In 1834 he entered Williams College, then under the presidency of Dr. Mark Hopkins, and was graduated therefrom in 1838, having as a classmate the Hon. John Wells, who subsequently became his associate on the bench. During the next two years he was tutor in a private family in Natchez, Miss., where he also commenced the study of law with General Gaines, then United States district attorney. He returned to Pittsfield in the fall of 1840 and attended medical lectures, and continued his legal studies in the office of Hon. Julius Rockwell and afterward at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Berkshire bar in February, 1842, and soon after formed a co-partnership with his instructor, Mr. Rockwell, in Pittsfield. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican.

Judge Colt's name first appears in the Reports of the Supreme Judicial Court in the cases decided at the September term, 1844, when he successfully argued three causes, one as the associate of his partner, one alone, and one with Reuben Atwater Chapman. His position at the bar was, from the outset, a prominent one, and very soon that of a leader. The seventeen years of practice before his first nomination to a judicial office were full of intense and varied professional work, but in the midst of it all he did not forget other duties. He was a member of the staff of Gov. George N. Briggs during most of that governor's term of office. In 1848 he was a member of the board of selectmen of Pittsfield, and in 1853 and 1854 he represented that town in the general court, serving as chairman of the house

JAMES D. COLT.

judiciary committee with ability and distinction. His thoughts and actions turned naturally to the promotion of education and good morals, and he was active and influential in the affairs of his parish and of the charitable, educational, and reformatory associations of his town and county. For a time he served as professor of medical jurisprudence in the Berkshire Medical College, and for many years was a trustee of Williams College, to which he gave much valuable time, and which in 1870 conferred upon him the honorary degree

of Doctor of Laws. He also received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University.

The learning, ability, high qualities of mind and heart which Mr. Colt displayed at the bar gained for him an enviable reputation throughout the commonwealth, and upon the creation of the Superior Court in 1859 both members of the firm of Rockwell & Colt were tendered by Governor Banks a position on its bench. Mr. Rockwell accepted the honor, but Mr. Colt declined on account of his extensive practice, which thereafter took him very largely outside of Berkshire county and not infrequently before the Supreme Court of the United States. His law partner during this period (1859–65) was his brother-in-law, Thomas Perkins Pingree.

In 1865 Mr. Colt was appointed by Governor Andrew an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, but was compelled to resign in 1866 on account of ill health. He then spent nearly two years in European travel and returning home was reappointed February 14, 1868, to the same justiceship, which he filled with great distinction until his death at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 9th of August, 1881.

Judge Colt was not only an acknowledged leader of the bar, but a jurist of uncommon ability. His mind by natural endowments was strong, comprehensive, and impartial. He was diligent, industrious, conscientious and faithful; persistent in the development and presentation of his causes and early displayed great strength of character and intellectual power. He had a clear and accurate knowledge of the principles of the law, and in the trial of causes at *nisi prius* and to arguments to the court in banc was a good listener. By nature and by habit he was a speaker rather than a writer. He was one of the most popular of judges. He was of a simple and reverent faith, of the warmest and tenderest feeling, free and genial, and of wide sympathies. Among the numerous resolutions passed after his death the following perhaps best expressed the sentiments of the entire bar of Massachusetts:

"Resolved, that in his death the Commonwealth has suffered a severe public loss. His ample learning; his conscientious application of his best powers to the execution of the duties of his high office; his broad, sagacious, and practical apprehension and understanding of affairs; his patience in investigation; his fraternal courtesy and spirit of professional fellowship; his kindly and sympathetic interest in the rights of suitors and his unsullied integrity of personal character, combined to make him worthy of our utmost confidence and our highest respect and esteem."

Judge Colt was married in 1857 to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel C. Gilbert, of Gilbertsville, Otsego county, N. Y., and had six children, of whom two sons and three daughters survived him.

JOSHUA CLAPP STONE was born in Boston on August 28, 1825, son of Henry Baldwin and Elizabeth (Clapp) Stone. His father was for many years cashier, and subsequently president of the Suffolk Bank of Boston. On the paternal side he was descended from the Stone and Baldwin families of Worces-

JOSHUA C. STONE.

ter county, and on the maternal side from the Clapp and Mather families of Boston. He prepared for college at the Leicester Academy at Leicester, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1844. He was a member of the Porcellian and Hasty Pudding clubs of Cambridge. In the same year (1844) he entered the Harvard Law School, and from 1846 he continued his professional studies in offices of John H. W. Page, esq., of New Bedford, Mass., interrupted only by his absence in Evansville, Ind., on business with the United States land office. He was admitted to the bar in Bristol county in 1849. From that time he was associated in practice in New Bedford with Mr. Page until 1853, when he formed a co-partnership with Lincoln F. Brigham, late chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, which co-partnership continued until Judge Brigham's elevation to the bench.

In 1859 Mr. Stone removed to Boston; but in 1862 his strong attachments for New Bedford induced his return to that city and he formed a co-partnership with William W. Crapo, which continued until his death on January 2, 1869, at his home in New Bedford.

For several years he held the office of judge of insolvency for Bristol county; and in 1866 and 1867 he was a representative to the general court from the eleventh Bristol district.

On September, 17, 1850, Mr. Stone was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna Hathaway of New Bedford, and to them were born five children: Henry Baldwin Stone of Chicago, Ill., (who died July 5, 1897), late vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and president of the Chicago Telephone Company; Nathaniel Hathaway Stone, of the firm of J. M. Forbes & Co. of Boston; Francis Hathaway Stone of New Bedford, a sea captain in the merchant service; Frederic Mather Stone, of the Boston bar (see sketch hereafter); and Caroline Stone of New Bedford.

FREDERIC MATHER STONE, Boston, a practitioner at the Suffolk bar for upwards of fourteen years, was born in Longwood, Mass., October 19, 1861, a son of Joshua C. and Elizabeth (Hathaway) Stone. He is descended from the old New England families of Mather, Hathaway and Stone. His father, a prominent Massachusetts lawyer, was a native of Boston, and died in New Bedford in 1869 in the forty-third year of his age.

FREDERIC M. STONE.

Frederic M. Stone was educated at the Friends' Academy in New Bedford and entered Harvard in 1878. He was graduated with the degree A. B. in the class of 1882, and after taking a post-graduate course received the A. M. degree the following year. In the fall of 1883 he began preparation for the legal profession at Harvard Law School and after attending that institution two years went to Chicago, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar and began practice.

He remained in Chicago but a short time, and in 1886 began practice in Boston. In 1887 he formed a partnership with Edward C. Perkins which still continues under the firm name of Perkins & Stone.

Mr. Stone is a republican in politics, but

never held public office. Until very recently he lived in Boston, and is now a resident of Milton. He is a member of the Somerset and Milton clubs, and of the Boston Bar Association.

In 1896 he married Mary L. Bryant, daughter of Lydia Luce and Herbert P. Bryant of New Bedford.

HENRY NEWTON SHELDON, Boston, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was born in Waterville, Me., June 28, 1843. His paternal ancestors have been farmers in Suffield, Conn., since 1660. His father, Rev. David Newton Sheldon, was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1830, and for several years was president of Waterville College, now Colby University. His mother, Rachel Hobart Ripley, was the youngest daughter of John Ripley, of Boston, and a lineal descendant of Robert Molineux, who was exiled from France in 1685 by reason of his religion.

Judge Sheldon attended the Bath (Me.) High School and completed most of his freshman year at Bowdoin College, when he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1863, among his classmates being ex-Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, Arthur Lincoln, Andrew J. Bailey, and George S. Dabney. He subsequently gave private instruction in Waterville and in Champlain, N. Y., and afterward had charge of the grammar school at North Yarmouth, Mass., until the summer of 1864, when he resigned, being succeeded by his classmate, Henderson J. Edwards. June 28, 1864, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 55th Mass. Vol. Inf., and on December 7, of the same year, was promoted to first lieutenant, which rank he held until the regiment was discharged and mustered out at Boston September 26, 1865. His service in the army, which was in South Carolina and Georgia, was brilliant and meritorious, and stamped him as a brave soldier and patriotic citizen.

While engaged in teaching in North Yarmouth Judge Sheldon also took up the study of law, and on returning from the south he resumed his legal education in the office of the late Joseph Gardner Abbott, of Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 12, 1866, and successfully practiced his profession in the New England metropolis until February 1, 1894, when Governor Greenhalge appointed

HENRY N. SHELDON.

him an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. He has since filled this position with great dignity, ability and satisfaction. In 1897 he also became a member of the commission appointed "to investigate and report upon a plan for the simplification of pleadings to be used in criminal proceedings."

Judge Sheldon rapidly gained a foremost place at the Boston bar, and for many years conducted a large and successful law business, both in the court and in chambers. His broad and comprehensive knowledge of legal science, his qualifications as a counselor and advocate, his indomitable industry, and his power in marshaling facts won for him a recognized eminence and an enviable reputation. For a time he was a partner of George C. Starkweather; later he formed a co-partnership with Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, which continued sev-

eral years. On the bench he has displayed a profound knowledge of the law, and is universally respected and admired for his unfailing courtesy, impartiality, and dignity. He has contributed a number of important articles to the American Law Register, and in 1882 published a book on the "Law of Subrogation," a second edition of which was issued in 1893. In 1883 he edited an American edition of "Bateman on Auctions." For several years he lived in Newton, Mass., whence he finally moved to Boston, and in 1886 he made an extended tour of England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. He is not only an able lawyer and jurist, but a talented writer and a public spirited citizen, whose scholarly qualities, patriotism, and progressiveness are widely admired.

Judge Sheldon was married December 31, 1868, to Clara P., daughter of Augustus Morse, of Hubbardston, Mass., and a sister of his college classmate, James H. Morse. They have had two children: Alice, born September 17, 1869, died April 26, 1879, and Wilmon Henry, born April 4, 1874, who was graduated from Harvard University in 1895.

WILLARD HOWLAND, Boston, son of Jairus and Deborah L. (Fish) Howland, was born in Pembroke, Mass., on the 3d of December, 1852. He is a direct descendant of Arthur, brother of John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, and settled in Plymouth.

Mr. Howland was educated in the public schools of Kingston and Woburn, Mass., his parents moving to the latter place when he was a child. Afterward he spent some years in active business life. He decided, however, upon the legal profession, the study for which he pursued at the Boston University Law School and in the office of the late Josiah W. Hubbard, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 11, 1878. Since then he has been engaged in active and successful practice in Boston, occupying offices at 23 Court street. Mr. Howland had for many years a large court business, and as a jury advocate achieved an eminent reputation. But more recently he has acted largely as chamber counsel. He is a good lawyer, possessing a broad and accurate knowledge of legal science, and has displayed great ability and a ready grasp of facts in many important cases.

WILLARD HOWLAND.

In politics he has always been an ardent republican, and quite early in his career became an active and influential leader, taking in campaigns a prominent part, especially as a public speaker. As a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from the twenty-seventh Suffolk district in 1889 and 1890, and the twenty-eighth Suffolk district in 1899 and 1900, he made a reputation which won for him the leadership of his party on the floor. In 1889 and 1890 he served as a member of the judiciary committee, also in 1899 and 1900, and is now chairman of that committee. In 1890 was chairman of the committee on street railways, and in this capacity especially made an enviable record. In 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the committee on rules, and was chairman of the

committee on judiciary, giving to him the leadership of the house. He introduced in the legislature the first bill which passed the house, authorizing cities and towns to manufacture and sell gas, a measure which having become a law, has since proved of great benefit to the people throughout the commonwealth.

As a member of the military order of the Sons of Veterans, Mr. Howland was judge advocate of Massachusetts for a time, and as an officer or member of several secret and benevolent societies he has devoted much attention to public and charitable matters. He resides in Chelsea, Mass., where he holds membership in various organizations, and where he was again elected to the legislature in November, 1898, re-elected in 1899 and elected to the senate by a handsome majority from the first Suffolk senatorial district to serve in 1901. He is also a member and formerly vice-president of the Middlesex Club, a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Massachusetts, and a member of the Boston Bar Association.

Mr. Howland was married August 24, 1874, to Miss Lottie A. S. Barry of Boston, and they have two children: Fred C., born in 1876, and Lizzie A., born in 1880.

FRANK LESLIE WASHBURN, Boston, for many years associated in practice with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, has long been recognized as a prominent member of the Suffolk bar. He was born May 1, 1849, in Peterboro, Hillsboro county, N. H., a son of George and Abigail Morrison (Cheney) Washburn; the latter a woman of culture and fine character, a sister of Hon. P. C. Cheney, governor and senator of New Hampshire, and of Rev. O. B. Cheney, founder and, until 1898, president of Bates College. Mr. Washburn is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from John Washburn, first secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Company in England, in 1628, and a settler at Duxbury before 1632. Joseph Washburn, of the third generation, married Hannah Latham, who was a granddaughter of Mary Chilton, the first woman who landed from the Mayflower. Mary Chilton's daughter Mary married John Winslow, brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, and they had a daughter Susannah who married Roger Latham in 1649; the daughter of this union, Hannah, became the wife of Joseph Washburn, great-great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

FRANK L. WASHBURN.

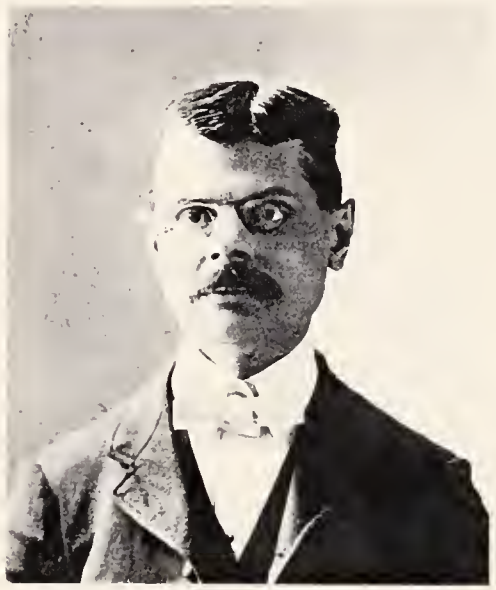
Mr. Washburn, thus descended, attended the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute at New Hampton, N. H., and was graduated, with the degree of A. B. from Bates College in 1875. Immediately following his graduation he came to Boston and began the study of law in the office of his cousin, Horace R. Cheney, esq. In March, 1879, he entered General Butler's office, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in November of the same year. Mr. Washburn was associated with General Butler from that time until the death of the latter, in 1893, and has been counsel for General Butler's estate since his death. He has enjoyed a large practice in civil business, and although more particularly an office lawyer, he appears not infrequently at the bar. In association with

Francis Forbes, esq., of New York city, he opened the case of Russia Cement Company vs. Le Page Liquid Glue Company (147–206 Mass.), decided June 19, 1888, which was argued by them successfully in the lower court against Judge E. R. Hoar and Causten Browne. Mr. Washburn has always been a staunch republican, but in attending to his professional pursuits he has found little time to devote to politics. He is counsel for the city of Melrose, where he resides; a member of the board of directors of the Melrose National Bank, and a trustee of the E. J. M. Hale estate, involving a trust fund of over $3,000,000. Fraternally, he is a member of Waverly Lodge, F. & A. M.; Wyoming Chapter, R. A. M.; and Hugh de Payen's Commandery, K. T. He is also a member and ex-president of the Melrose Club. Mr. Washburn is a man of fine presence and genial bearing; he possesses also a fund of dry humor and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle. He married June 14, 1877, Annabel E. Philbrick, daughter of J. H. Philbrick, of Candia, N. H. Two daughters have been born to this union: Grace Philbrick, and Katharine Cheney Washburn.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN DANA,* Boston, son of Thomas, and Mary Catherine (Baldwin) Dana, was born in Somerville, Mass., on June 26, 1863. He is descended from the original New England Dana stock, from which sprang those eminent jurists, Francis and Richard H. Dana, jr., whose life records appear elsewhere in the pages of this work. Thomas Dana has been for many years a prominent merchant of Boston.

William F. Dana received his primary education in the public schools of Boston, and prepared for college at John P. Hopkinson's classical school. He was graduated from Harvard in 1884, with the degree of A. B., and from the Harvard Law School in 1887, with the degree of LL. B. While a student, he was a member of the "Signet" and "O. K." societies.

He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on June 17, 1888, and in the same year he formed a co-partnership with Benj. E. Bates, esq., un-



WILLIAM F. DANA.

der the style of Dana & Bates. Prior to his admission to the bar, and during his attendance at the Harvard Law School, Mr. Dana passed two years in the offices of Messrs. Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, gaining there a practical knowledge of the law.

The firm of Dana & Bates existed until 1890, when Mr. Dana withdrew to form a co-partnership with William Choate, esq., whose death in 1892 left Mr. Dana in independent practice, in which he has since continued.

He has not confined himself to any particular branch of the law, although he has given the greater portion of his time to mercantile practice. He has been retained as counsel in a number of important cases, including the celebrated Maverick Bank cases, in which, associated with W. A. Sargent, esq., Mr. Dana

*The Dana genealogy:

I.	Richard Dana.			
II.	Daniel Dana.			Jacob
III.	Thomas Dana.	Richard	Caleb	Jacob
IV.	Thomas Dana	*Francis*	George	Anderson
V.	Thomas Dana.	*Richard H.*	James	Daniel
VI.	Thomas Dana.	*Richard H.*	*James Dwight.*	Anderson
VII.	William Dana.	Richard H.		*Charles A.*
VIII.	Thomas Dana.			
IX.	Wm. F. Dana.			

had charge of the brief work. He also appeared as attorney for the bondholders in the case of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad, which involved the issue of $1,100,000 of receivers' certificates, and had associated with him therein as senior counsel Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks (now U. S. senator from Indiana), and Hon. William R. Day (former secretary of state at Washington, and chairman of the Paris peace commission).

Mr. Dana has also published the following writings: "The Optimism of Ralph Waldo Emerson," a Bowdoin Prize Essay, (1886); "The Behring Sea Controversy," (N. E. Magazine, Jan. '90); "'Monopoly' under the National Anti-Trust Act," (Harvard Law Review, Feb. '94); "Federal Restraints upon State Regulation of Railroad Rates of Fare and Freight," (Harvard Law Review, Jan. '96); and "The Declaration of Independence," (Harvard Law Review, Jan. 1900).

Mr. Dana is a resident of Newton, Mass., and in 1897 he was elected a member of the common council of that city. In 1898, and again in 1900, he was elected to the board of aldermen, and in 1900 was made vice-president of that body. In this latter year, he was elected a representative to the general court from Newton, and resigned from the board of aldermen to assume that office. He was appointed by Speaker Myers upon the house judiciary committee of 1901. He is a member of the Abstract Club, of Boston; of the Boston Bar Association; of the Hunnewell Club, of Newton; and of various other organizations.

EDWIN NEWELL HILL, Boston, son of Edwin P. and Sophia D. (Newell) Hill, was born in Nashua, N. H., March 12, 1849, of English ancestry and of early New England stock. The family name was originally Hills. Soon after coming from England they settled in Nottingham west, now Hudson, N. H., and his great-great-grandfather, Elijah Hills, took an active part in the struggle for Independence, marching to Ticonderoga and participating in the Saratoga campaign. On his mother's side Mr. Hill is a great-grandson of Rev. Edmund Foster, of Littleton, Mass., and Phebe (Lawrence) Foster, his wife. While a theological student Rev. Mr. Foster was one of the minutemen, marching to Lexington, and subsequently was an active and prominent figure in the early history of the commonwealth, being known as the "fighting parson."

EDWIN N. HILL.

Edwin N. Hill was educated in the public schools of Haverhill, Mass., and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1872. Among his college classmates were the late John Forrester Andrew, Hon. Charles Almy, Charlemagne Tower, Perry Belmont, Edward W. Hutchins, Albert L. Lincoln, jr., Arthur Lord, William Caleb Loring, and James H. Young. Since the time of his graduation Mr. Hill has depended entirely upon his own efforts. He spent the year 1872–73 in Washington in the public service, and then became a student at law in the office of the late Richard Henry Dana, jr., of Boston, where he was admitted to the Suffolk bar April 24, 1876. Since then, with the exception of a short time in Haverhill, he has practiced his profession in Boston, devoting himself to a large and constantly in-

creasing clientage, and gaining success and reputation for ability and skill.

Although Mr. Hill has given close attention to professional work, he has nevertheless taken an active part in political affairs and keeps well abreast of all public questions, in which he is deeply interested. He has displayed much skill and aptitude in directing various important political movements. In 1882 and 1883 he represented Haverhill in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, being elected on the republican ticket, and served on the committees on education, State library, and railroads, on the special committee which investigated the veto of the Union Safety Deposit Vaults bill by Governor Butler, and as house chairman of the committee on the removal of Joseph M. Day, judge of probate and insolvency of Barnstable county. In these capacities Mr. Hill gained no little honor and distinction. He is a firm believer in tariff reform and in a permanent civil service, and as a citizen and lawyer is highly respected and esteemed. He is a very public spirited and progressive man, a member of the University Club of Boston, and a member of the Jamaica Club of Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury district, in Boston, where he resides. He has been a member of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston since 1888, and in the same year was elected a member of the Boston Bar Association, to which he still belongs.

Mr. Hill was married June 10, 1880, to Lizzie W., daughter of Walter D. and Sarah M. Briggs, of Cambridge, Mass., and they have two children: Walter Newell Hill, born September 29, 1881; and Doris Hill, born August 31, 1887.

WILLIAM WIRT WARREN, son of William and Abigail Lyman Warren, was born in Brighton, Mass., February 27, 1834. He received his education in the public schools of Brighton, at Harvard College, from which he was graduated A. B. in the class of 1854, and in the Harvard Law School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1856. After further study in the office of John Phelps Putnam in Boston he was admitted to the Suffolk bar on March 18, 1858.

His father, William Warren, was a prominent citizen of Brighton, of which town he was a selectman during several terms, and town clerk for many years, as well as the town's representative in the Massachusetts house of representatives. Mr. Warren's father and grandfather lived in the town of Brighton, to which his grandfather moved in early life from Watertown, where all his earlier ancestors had resided since the settlement there of

WILLIAM W. WARREN.

John Warren, who came from England in 1630.

The Warren genealogy states that "the first Warren known on English soil was William, Earl of Warren, who accompanied William the Conqueror. He had been Earl of Warren in Normandy, France. He resided in his castle at Lewis, in the county of Sussex, England. He took part in the battle of Hastings, fought October 14, 1066. William the Conqueror conferred on him the earldom of Surrey.

Mr. Warren's ancestor, John Warren, was a brother of Richard Warren, who came in the

Mayflower, and who died in 1628. In the genealogy of this Richard, published by J. Munsell in 1874, the writer ends with this sad note: 'These children are all dead and these are all the generations from Richard the first, to Theodore, the last.'

Major-General Joseph Warren was a descendant of Peter Warren, born in 1628, and was in Boston in 1659, and there purchased land."

John Warren's descendants were typical representatives of the sturdy New England race. Eight brothers in one generation, including the direct ancestor of William Wirt Warren, were in the battles of Concord and Bunker Hill. Mr. Warren's grandfather held a commission in the American army during the war of 1812.

Mr. Warren always took a keen and active interest in the welfare of his native town. He served as town clerk for ten years, from 1856 to 1866, and was for many years a member of the school committee. He was a trustee of the Holton Public Library from its organization in 1864 until it became merged in the Boston Public Library about ten years later. He was one of the incorporators, and from the time of its organization until his death, a trustee of and counsel for the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank. It was largely due to his efforts that a charter was granted by the legislature to the Butchers' Slaughtering and Melting Association in 1870, as a result of which the slaughtering business which had formerly been carried on in various parts of the town, to the detriment of its development as a suburb of Boston, and to the injury of the health of its citizens, was concentrated in one locality, where it has since been conducted upon the most approved and sanitary methods and under close public supervision. Mr. Warren was a director in this corporation until his death. He was an earnest advocate of the annexation of Brighton to the city of Boston, which was effected in 1874. One of his last acts for developing the town was in obtaining the agreement of land owners in the southerly part of the town, near the Chestnut Hill reservoir, for a bridle path through a large tract of land of great natural beauty, but untraversed by any street. This afforded an opportunity for seeing the attractiveness of the location, and resulted, two or three years later, in the extension of the far-famed Commonwealth avenue over the route of the bridle path to the Chestnut Hill reservoir. Mr. Warren was a member of Bethesda Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the First Parish (Unitarian) church at Brighton.

In politics he was a life long and consistent democrat, and as such refused to support General Butler, after the latter's capture of the party organization in the late seventies. He took an active part in the McClellan campaign in 1864, and all the subsequent presidential campaigns during his life. In 1865 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the seventh Massachusetts district. He was a member of the State senate in 1870, representing the third Middlesex district. He was the congressional candidate of his party in 1872, being defeated by Hon. J. M. S. Williams, whom in turn he defeated in 1874. As a member of the forty-fourth congress he served on the committee of war claims and was a member of the committee of the democrats of the house to determine upon the policy and conduct of the party in the celebrated contest between Hayes and Tilden as to the result of the presidential election of 1876. In the latter year Mr. Warren was again his party's candidate for congress in the eighth congressional district, but was defeated by ex-Governor William Claflin. He was an effective stump speaker, and his services were always in demand at democratic meetings. Among his more studied public addresses may be mentioned his eulogy of Vice-President Wilson in the house of representatives, his address in 1876 to the graduating class of the Georgetown Law School, and his Fourth of July oration before the city government in Boston in 1877.

Almost from the beginning of his professional career Mr. Warren obtained a large

clientele. In the earlier years his practice was of a general nature, although the trial of cases was always an important feature. He was peculiarly successful in the trial of cases before a jury. During the later years of his life he had a large corporation and commercial practice, representing the Fitchburg railroad as a special counsel in its legislative relations to the Hoosac tunnel, and he was generally recognized as an authority upon questions in United States bankruptcy law. He died very suddenly, on May 2, 1880.

BENTLEY WIRT WARREN, Boston, son of Hon. William Wirt Warren and Mary (Adams) Warren, was born in Brighton (now a part of the city of Boston), Mass., on April 20, 1864.

Hon. William Wirt Warren, who died in 1880, was for many years a prominent Boston attorney, and represented his district in the United States congress. He also filled many local positions of public trust, notably the office of collector of internal revenue for Middlesex county, and was a "Jeffersonian" democrat, as is his son, the subject of this sketch. (See sketch of W. W. Warren elsewhere).

Bentley Wirt Warren is a lineal descendant, in the ninth generation, from John Warren, who came from England in 1630, and was one of the early settlers at Watertown, Mass., and a brother of Richard Warren, "The Pilgrim." Mr. Warren received his preliminary education at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated from Williams College, with the degree of A.B., in 1885. While a student at Williams he was a member of "Alpha Delta Phi," and for a time editor-in-chief of the "Argo," a college paper published at that time. He studied law in the offices of Hon. Thomas P. Proctor, for many years his father's partner, in the Boston University School of Law, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1888. Mr. Warren entered upon active practice at once, and in November of the same year became a member of the firm of Proctor, Tappan & Warren. Upon the retirement of Mr. Tappan, in 1895, the style of the firm became Proctor & Warren, as it had been in 1860, when Mr. Warren's father and Mr. Proctor formed a co-partnership which lasted till the death of the former.

Though Mr. Proctor died in 1895, Mr. Warren maintained the firm name of Proctor & Warren, in memory of his father, and his preceptor and former partner, until January 1st, 1901, at which time he formed a partnership with Mr. Irvin McDowell Garfield, under the firm name of Warren & Garfield. Mr. Warren has given most of his attention, in recent years, to corporation practice, and more particularly to street railroad interests, Proctor & Warren having been counsel for the Lynn & Boston railroad for more than thirty years, and Mr. Warren is also counsel for the Street Railroad Association.

BENTLEY W. WARREN.

Mr. Warren represented his district in the State legislature for two terms, 1891 and 1892, and during this entire period he was a member of the committee on judiciary. In 1894 he was the democratic candidate for congress in the eleventh district, being defeated by General Draper. His legal work, involving as it does

the responsibilities of large interests, has brought mercantile business with it; and he is a director of several companies, including the Puritan Trust Company, the Lynn & Boston R. R., various street railroads, and the Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank.

Mr. Warren is a resident of Boston, and a member of the Union, University, Puritan, and other clubs, and is also a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club and of Bethesda Lodge, A. F. & A. M. On June 6, 1894, Mr. Warren was married to Ellen Hatch, daughter of Hon. William Windom, of Minnesota, and to them have been born two children, a daughter, Ellen Windom Warren, and a son, Bentley Wirt Warren, jr.

HENRY LANSING WILCOX, of Great Barrington, came to the Berkshire bar in 1890, having for two years previously practiced in New York. Mr. Wilcox is a native of New Marlborough, born July 16,

HENRY L. WILCOX.

1861, and is the son of Virgil and Emilie (Sheldon) Wilcox, of that town. He was educated in the Great Barrington High School, and also in Wheaton College, Ill., in the latter institution taking the full course and graduating in 1879. He then attended the law school at Valparaiso, Ind., where he remained one year. In 1880 he attended law lectures in the University of Michigan, and paid his way for a year in that famous institution by "tutoring." In 1881 he returned to Berkshire county and for the next two years was principal of the high school in Sheffield. In the winter of 1883–4 he entered the law office of Andrews & Edwards, at Hudson, N. Y., and remained with the firm until Mr. Edwards was elected to the bench of the New York Supreme Court.

At Saratoga, in 1888, Mr. Wilcox was admitted to practice law in New York State and directly began his professional career in Hudson. At the end of two years he came to Great Barrington, and since 1890 has been a member of the Berkshire bar. He devotes himself almost wholly to practice and takes little part in political affairs outside the county. He is a democrat.

On January 18, 1888, Mr. Wilcox married Grace Curtiss (daughter of Albert W. Curtiss, of Sheffield) by whom he has two sons.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Boston, son of Solomon and Mehitable (Lincoln) Lincoln, was born February 16, 1842, in Hingham, Mass., where he has always resided, spending portions of the year in Boston. His father, who graduated from Brown University in 1822, was a man of prominence and possessed various accomplishments, having been a noted lawyer at the Plymouth county bar, a painstaking and accurate historian, a conservative and sagacious bank commissioner by executive appointment, and during the last years of his life the president of the Webster Bank in Boston. A brief genealogical record of the family appears in this work in connection with the sketch of his elder brother, Solomon Lincoln, now a leading member of the Boston bar.

Mr. Lincoln was fitted for college at Hingham under the direction of his cousin, Henry

E. Hersey, a graduate of Harvard in 1850, and was graduated from Harvard College with honors in 1863, among his classmates being Professor John Fiske, the historian, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, Andrew J. Bailey, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, the late Hon. Frederic T. Greenhalge, governor of Massachusetts from 1894 to 1896, Hon. Henry Newton Sheldon, associate justice of the Superior Court, and Dr. George B. Shattuck, editor of the Boston Medical Journal. Since his graduation he has been secretary of his class. He read law at the Harvard Law School from March, 1864, to July, 1865, acting as proctor in the college at the same time. January 1, 1866, he entered the office of Lothrop and Bishop, in Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, June 16, 1866, and in January, 1867, he began the active practice of his profession. On November 23rd of the same year he formed a co-partnership with Lothrop and Bishop, which continued under the firm name of Lothrop, Bishop and Lincoln until its dissolution in 1879. Since then he has practised alone. As a lawyer Mr. Lincoln has been eminently successful, building up a large general law business and achieving a high standing at the bar. He has devoted himself largely to the law of trusts and the management of estates. He was appointed by acting-Governor Roger Wolcott a member of the ballot law commission of Massachusetts on July 30, 1896, to serve for one year from August 1, 1896, and has been twice reappointed to hold for terms of three years each. In October, 1897, he was chosen chairman of the commission.

In 1872 and again in 1880 Mr. Lincoln made extended tours of Europe, on the latter occasion visiting especially the cathedral towns of France, Italy, and Spain. In 1876 he delivered the Memorial Day address at Hingham. On July 30, 1877, he was commissioned judge advocate, with rank of captain, on the staff of Brigadier-General Eben Sutton, commanding the Second Brigade, M. V. M., which position he held until March 3, 1882, when he resigned and was honorably discharged. In 1879 and 1880 he represented the first Plymouth district in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading during the first session and as a member of the judiciary committee during the latter year. He took an active part in shaping important legislation and developed strong powers on the floor of the house. Mr. Lincoln has been a manager, secretary, and treasurer of the Boston Dispensary, treasurer of the Industrial School for Girls at Dorchester, clerk, treasurer, and trustee of the Proprietors of the Social

ARTHUR LINCOLN.

Law Library in Boston, a trustee of Derby Academy at Hingham, president of the Hingham Public Library Corporation, a trustee of the Massachusetts State Library, a director of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a trustee of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, a member and director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, member of the Boston and Hingham Civil Service Reform associations, of the Harvard Musical Association, of the bar association of the city of Boston, of the Society for the Promotion of Theological Education, of the Society for Encour-

aging Religious Education, of the Unitarian Club, of the Bostonian Society, and of the Apollo, Union, and St. Botolph clubs of Boston. He is also a member and treasurer of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America, a trustee of the Charity of Edward Hopkins, treasurer of the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, formerly treasurer of the American Unitarian Association, and a member of the corporations of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, Home for Aged Men, and the Suffolk Savings Bank for seamen and others. He has been one of the directors of the Alumni Association of Harvard College since 1872, excepting the years 1882 and 1883, when he was its secretary. He was a member of the executive committee on the commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard, and has been a delegate to several State republican conventions in Massachusetts and to the national Unitarian congress at Saratoga. In all these positions, as well as in the practice of law, he has displayed great ability, sagacity, and enthusiasm, and the characteristics of an enterprising, public spirited, and patriotic citizen.

Mr. Lincoln was married December 17, 1883, to Serafina, daughter of the late Joseph G. Loring, of Boston. They have one daughter, Serafina, born September 2, 1884.

ORLANDO CURTISS BIDWELL is a native of Monterey, Mass., born March 17, 1862, the son of Marshall S. and Sophia P. (Curtiss) Bidwell. In early youth Orlando C. went to live with his sister in Elmira, and in that city much of his young life was spent and there he acquired his early education in the public schools. He prepared for college in Elmira Academy and in the Lee (Mass.) High School. He entered Williams College in 1882, passed through the four years' regular classical course of study and was graduated in 1886. He then returned to Elmira and became a law student in the office of Edgar Denton. Later on he continued his studies under Judge Seymour Dexter and during a portion of his term here and also after he was admitted to the bar, he was clerk of the Surrogate Court. At a General Term of the Supreme Court held in Binghamton in September, 1889, he was admitted to practice in the courts of New York. He remained a few months in Elmira, practicing and serving as Surrogate's clerk, and in

ORLANDO C. BIDWELL.

the spring of 1890 he located permanently in Great Barrington, where he now is engaged in successful professional work. While his practice is general, Mr. Bidwell finds much of his time given to office work. He is a good, safe lawyer, and an ardent republican. He has been trustee of the public library, and the savings bank, chairman of the board of registrars, and chairman of the prudential committee of the fire district, filling acceptably and honorably each position to which he has been chosen.

On June 5, 1891, Mr. Bidwell married Helen Higley, of Salamanca, N. Y., by whom he has three children.

CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, Boston, a well known member of the Suffolk bar, and a prominent resident of Natick, Mass., was born in Sharon, Mass., December 10, 1844, a son of Norton Quincy and Susan Jane (French) Tirrell. His father, a native of Weymouth and a practicing physician there for many years, was a republican in politics and in religion a Methodist. During the Civil war he was offered a position as surgeon in one of the Massachusetts volunteer regiments, but was obliged to decline. He died in Weymouth in 1882.

When he was six years old Mr. Tirrell's parents removed from Sharon to Westfield, but soon after the family removed to Weymouth where Mr. Tirrell received his preliminary education in the public schools of that town. In 1862 he entered Dartmouth College from which he was graduated with the degree A.B. in 1866. For a few years he followed the profession of teaching as principal of the Peacham Academy at Peacham, Vt., and of the high school at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

He prepared for the law principally in the office of Richard H. Dana, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1870. He at once opened an office in Boston and entered upon a legal career which has proven eminently successful. Mr. Tirrell's practice has been almost entirely in civil business, and he has tried numerous cases of more than ordinary importance. He has acted as trustee in several large estates and thereby became actively interested in large business enterprises.

He went to Natick to reside in 1873 and has been a public spirited citizen of that village, whence he removed from Weymouth where for some time he was a member of the school committee. In 1871 on the republican ticket he was elected to represent Weymouth in the State legislature, and during his term served on the committees on probate and chancery. In 1880 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate from the fourth Middlesex district, and was assigned to the committee on public health, judiciary, prisons and bills of third reading; to the joint committee on the liquor laws of which he was chairman; and to the special committee appointed to sit during the recess for the revision and consolidation of the public statutes. In 1888 he was one of the republican presidential electors of Massachusetts. His services are in demand for addresses on special occasions.

The unanimous choice of all factions, he

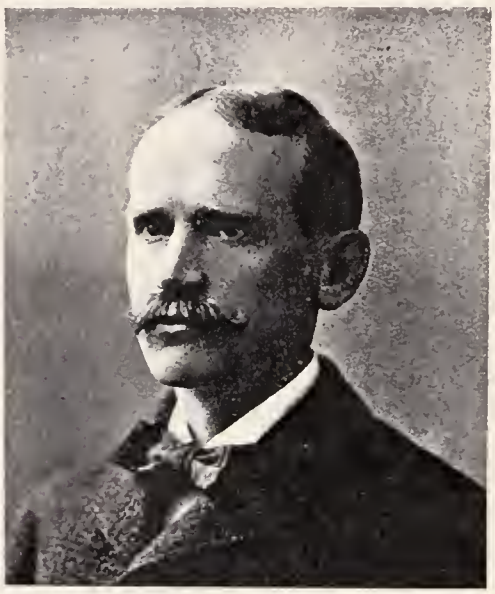
CHARLES Q. TIRRELL.

served for many years as moderator of the Natick town meetings. He has been active in promoting the cause of temperance and for many years has been a director of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. In 1900 he received the republican nomination for congress in the 4th Massachusetts district and was elected by a large majority.

Fraternally, he is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1898 and 1899 was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He is a member of Meridian Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Natick. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, Middlesex Bar Association, and of the Middlesex, Dartmouth and Episcopalian clubs. For a number of years he has been one of the wardens of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Natick.

Mr. Tirrell was married February 13, 1873, to Mary E. Hollis, daughter of Elisha P. Hollis, late of Natick. One son has been born to this union, Arthur H. Tirrell.

THOMAS FRAZER REDDY, Boston, is the son of Thomas and Catherine (Roach) Reddy, and was born in Boston, February 22, 1865, where his father, who died in 1899, had been a resident for over half a century.



THOMAS F. REDDY.

Thomas Frazer Reddy was educated in Boston, and was graduated from the Boston University School of Law, with a degree of LL.B., in 1887. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the same year, and began active practice at once. Prior to his admission to the bar he was for some time connected with the offices of the registry of deeds for Suffolk county. Subsequently he became connected with the prominent conveyancing firm of Balch & Rackemann. These years of thorough and practical preparation, fitted Mr. Reddy for a brilliant career at the bar, and it is only natural that he should have chosen conveyancing as his specialty, in which he has attained a remarkable degree of success. His efficiency, and his painstaking and careful methods, have placed him in the first rank among the younger conveyancers of the Suffolk bar. Mr. Reddy has been a frequent contributor to legal publications, including the American Law Review. He is one of the examiners of the Massachusetts Court of Land Registration, and aside from his conveyancing and probate practice, he is one of the conveyancing attorneys for the metropolitan sewerage commission, the Massachusetts highway commission, and the Massachusetts harbor and land commission, and also one of the conveyancing attorneys employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and the metropolitan park commission. For a time, Mr. Reddy was associated in practice, with Hon. Henry F. Naphen, M. C.

EDWARD PAYSON PAYSON, Boston, son of Edward and Penelope Ann (Martin) Payson, was born in Westbrook, now part of Portland, Me., on July 16, 1849. He is a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, from Edward Payson, and Mary Eliot, sister of Rev. John Eliot. Edward (1) was born in Nazing, England, October 13, 1613; settled in Roxbury, Mass., about 1636; later removed to Dorchester, where he died in 1689; he was a member of Rev. John Eliot's church, and is recorded as a land holder in 1639, and as having taken the Freeman's Oath on May 13, 1640. Samuel (2), was a land owner in Dorchester, a constable in 1698 and selectman in 1706–7–9, died in Dorchester, November 21, 1721. Phillips (3), born in Dorchester, February 29, 1704, A. B. Harvard, 1724, was ordained to the ministry at Walpole, Mass., September 16, 1730, and preached there for nearly fifty years; Seth (4), born at Walpole, Mass., September 30, 1758, A. B. Harvard, 1777, was ordained at Rindge, N. H., 1782, member of the senate of New Hampshire, 1802–3–4, D. D. Dartmouth, 1809, author of many published sermons, and a book on "Illuminism," a trustee of Dartmouth College and prominent in matters that

led up to the famous law suit in connection with the college. Edward (5), born at Rindge, N. H., July 25, 1783, A. B. Harvard, 1803, died at Portland, Me., October 22, 1827, was the distinguished pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Portland, Me., and a trustee of Bowdoin College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of D. D.

Edward (6), father of the subject, was born in Portland, Me., September 14, 1813, and died in Deering, Me., July 21, 1890. He was graduated from Bowdoin College with the degree A. B. in 1832, was an active member of the Mississippi bar for twelve years ('34–'46), and

EDWARD P. PAYSON.

member of the Cumberland, Me., bar from 1846 until his death. He represented his district in the Maine State legislalature ('64–'66), and was the author of the severe criticism of prohibitory legislation entitled: "The Maine Law in the Balance" ('55), "The Law of Equivalents, in Its Relation to Political and Social Ethics," ('88), two novels, "Doctor Tom," and "On The Verge," a "Socratic Dialogue" on Immortality, in Scribner's Magazine for June, 1877, and several essays in the National Quarterly Review. He married Penelope Ann Martin, daughter of Samuel and granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Galpine) Martin. William Martin, esq., was a grandson of Major Samuel Martin, of Green Castle, Antigua, and cousin of Sir Henry Martin and of Josiah Martin, last royal governor of North Carolina; he came from London to Boston in 1783; was a member of the general court of Massachusetts for North Yarmouth from 1792 to 1797; charter trustee of Bowdoin College to 1813; and died in Portland, June 15, 1814, aged eighty-one years. Penelope Ann (Martin) Payson died November 16, 1867.

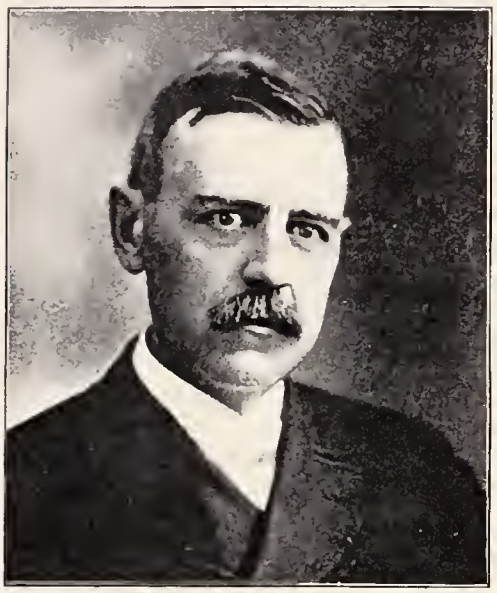
Edward Payson Payson was fitted for college at the Westbrook (Me.) Seminary and was graduated from Bowdoin with the degree A. B. in 1869. While a student he was a member of "D. K. E." He prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1871. He was admitted to the Cumberland (Me.) bar on June 5, 1875, and practiced in that State until 1883, when he settled in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar November 20, 1883, to practice before the United States Circuit Court September 23, 1878, and the United States Supreme Court March 20, 1891.

Mr. Payson is associated with his brother, William Martin Payson, A. B., Bowdoin, 1874, but has, in recent years, devoted almost his entire time to patent litigation in the United States Courts, and is recognized as one of the foremost attorneys in the patent branch of the law in New England. He is a man of broad culture, and has many fine social qualities. He holds membership in numerous societies and clubs, including the University and Reform clubs of New York, the University Club of Boston, and the Boston Athletic Association. He has been a contributor to the American Law Review; is the author of "Suggestions Toward an Applied Science of Sociology," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and developed from his father's "Law of Equivalents." This discussion of the proper principles on which criminal law, and philanthropy should be based, has attracted some attention as according with continental scientific views

of criminality rather than with the animistic theories of the common law.

Mr. Payson married Ethel Louise, second daughter of Charles Henry and Rhoda (Powell) Pratt, of Waterville, Me.

JAMES BERNARD CARROLL, Springfield, was born in Lowell, Mass., January 10, 1856, son of Patrick and Bridget (O'Rourke) Carroll, both natives of Ireland, who came to this country in 1848.



JAMES B. CARROLL.

Mr. Carroll was given an opportunity to obtain a liberal education and after attending the public schools of his native city until he was twelve years of age, was taken by his parents to Worcester where he was graduated from the high school and also from the Holy Cross College in 1880. To accomplish the chief purpose of his life he took up professional study in the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1880. On January 1, 1881, Mr. Carroll opened an office in Springfield and has ever since continued in increasing a successful practice in that city. He has engaged very little in criminal work, devoting himself to general civil cases. It is as a court lawyer that he has gained his reputation, and as an advocate before a jury he has no superior at the present Hampden bar.

In politics he has been a staunch democrat and his talent and influence have been honorably recognized by his party through his appointment to the office of city solicitor in 1886, serving two years. He was a member of the State central democratic committee in 1892, and in 1893 and 1894 was the candidate of his party for the lieutenant-governorship. Mr. Carroll is recognized as a public spirited citizen of Springfield and in his public and private life has gained the esteem and good will of the community. He is a director of the City National Bank; vice-president of the St. Vincent de Paul society and fraternally a member of the Knights of Columbus, holding also membership in various social organizations.

He was married in 1884 to Mary E. Corbett, daughter of Michael Corbett of Lowell, Mass.

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON, Boston, one of the prominent members of the Suffolk bar, was born in Lynn, Massschusetts, June 19, 1856, a son of Rufus and Ellen M. (Newhall) Johnson. He is a lineal descendant of Richard Johnson, one of the pioneers of Lynn, and on the maternal side of Thomas Newhall, who is recorded in history as the first white child born in that ancient settlement. His maternal grandfather, Benjamin F. Newhall, was for many years prominent in Essex county, not only as a man of affairs and a writer of some note, but in public life. The parents of Mr. Johnson moved in his early boyhood to Saugus, in the same county, and it was in the public schools of that town that he received his earliest training. He fitted for college at Chauncy-Hall School, in Boston, and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1878, with a commencement part, receiving his degree A. B., *cum laude*, and with highest

honors in philosophy. While at Cambridge he took several courses in the Harvard Law School, and afterwards a full course in the Boston University Law School. He completed his preparation for the legal profession in the offices of Ives, Lincoln & Huntress, at Boston and Salem, and was admitted to the Essex bar March 31, 1880. Immediately following he began practice in Boston, where he has since continued, engaged in a considerable and increasing business, being now the senior member of the firm of Johnson, Clapp & Underwood. His professional practice has been of a general character, though he has perhaps devoted himself most largely to commercial and railroad law. His aims have been entirely within the lines of his profession, the work of which he has followed closely.

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON.

At the time he entered upon the practice of the law, he took up his residence in Lynn, his native place, and has since resided there. Though repeatedly urged to enter public life, he has held no political office, except as a member of the Lynn school board for three years, 1890–1893, inclusive. He has nevertheless shown an unfailing interest in all public matters. He is a member of the University and Exchange clubs of Boston, and of the Oxford and Park clubs of Lynn. In 1894 he was appointed upon a commission to revise the charter of the city of Lynn, and took great interest in and devoted much time to the work of that commission. He is president of the Lynn Historical Society, vice-president of the Board of Trade, a trustee of the Lynn Institution for Savings, one of the board of managers of the Lynn Hospital, and has in every way shown a constant and active interest in the welfare of his city. In politics he has been a republican, though not an especially active partisan.

On May 14, 1900, at the invitation of the city government of Lynn he delivered the oration in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the transition of Lynn from a town to a city form of government.

JAMES ALDERSON BAILEY, jr., Boston, son of James Alderson and Marietta (Peirce) Bailey, was born in West Cambridge (now Arlington), Middlesex county, Mass., on the 25th of March, 1867. His father was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and a prominent man in local affairs, holding several important town offices. On the paternal side he is descended from the old English families of Bailey and Johnson, while his mother descends from the early New England families of Peirce and Locke, Capt. Benjamin Locke and Solomon Peirce, both her direct ancestors, being soldiers at the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Mr. Bailey was educated in the Arlington public schools, graduating from the high school in 1883. In 1884 he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated *summa cum laude* in 1888, with honors in political science. While there he became deeply interested in the study of political economy and history, and took a leading part in the debates of the Harvard Union, of which he was an officer. He was also a director of the Harvard Republican Club, Harvard Co-operative Society, and Harvard Dining Association. On leaving college he entered the Harvard Law

School, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1891. The same year he received the degree of A. M. in course. Having been admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890, while still a student in the law school, he began active practice immediately after his graduation, establishing himself in Boston. Early in his professional career he was engaged in several important cases, which attracted considerable attention. He at once gained an honorable standing at the bar, and in the general practice of his profession has achieved success as well as an enviable reputation.

In politics Mr. Bailey has been an active

JAMES A. BAILEY, JR.

and influential republican. He was chairman of the Arlington republican town committee and a member of the eighth congressional district republican committee for several years, and as secretary of the latter organization in 1892 he took a leading part in the management of the successful campaign of Hon. Samuel W. McCall for congress against Hon. John F. Andrew. In the fall of 1893 he was unanimously nominated by acclamation for representative to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature for Arlington and Winchester, and, being elected by a large majority, was the youngest man ever sent to the general court from that district. He served as clerk of the judiciary committee, as a member of the committee on elections, and as secretary of the republican caucus committee, and his work on the elections committee, in connection with the famous "ward seventeen" case, of Boston, was a feature of the session of 1894. Dissenting from his six colleagues, Mr. Bailey made the fight alone, and succeeded in having the house substitute and adopt his resolve declaring vacant the seats of the sitting member for the committee's report giving "leave to withdraw." This spirited contest made him not only one of the most prominent members, but a leader of that legislature, and won for him the respect and confidence of both party associates and political opponents. Re-elected to the house of 1895 he served on the committees on rules, judiciary and State house and was again secretary of the republican caucus committee. In 1897 he represented the Middlesex district, comprising Arlington, Somerville, and Belmont, in the Massachusetts senate, and as chairman of the committee on manufactures and a member of the committee on rules and metropolitan affairs he was a prominent and useful member. He was active in committee work and in debate, advocating with courage and fearlessness those measures which promised the largest good, and denouncing with equal energy all movements that benefited the favored few. He was especially prominent in attempting to secure amendments to the Boston elevated railway bill, designed to protect the rights of the people. April, 1900, he was appointed by Governor Crane a member of the metropolitan sewerage commission and elected chairman, succeeding the late Hon. Hosea Kingman, and is still acting in that capacity.

Mr. Bailey has been more or less active as a stump speaker in every campaign since 1892, when he championed the cause of Hon. Samuel W. McCall. He was a member of the republican State committee for three years and of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts for several years, and is

a member and former treasurer of the Middlesex Club. In 1894 he was associated with Causten Browne in preparing a new edition of "Browne on the Statute of Frauds," which was published by Little, Brown & Co. in 1895.

He is a member and was formerly a trustee of the Arlington Boat Club, and a member of Hiram Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Menotomy Chapter, R. A. M., of Bethel Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and of the Boston and Middlesex Bar associations. He has always resided in Arlington, Mass., and is unmarried.

WILLIAM MORGAN BUTLER, Boston, is the son of Rev. James D. and Eliza B. (Place) Butler, and was born in New Bedford, Mass., on the 29th of January, 1861. His father was for many years a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the New England Southern and Providence conferences. His grandfather, Daniel Butler, was an important factor in the early business life of New Bedford, where the family has resided since 1750, when Benjamin Butler, his great-grandfather, moved there. His first American ancester was Thomas Butler, who came from England to Lynn, Mass., in 1629, and removed to Sandwich in 1637.

Mr. Butler was educated in the public schools of his native city. Deciding upon the law as a profession he entered the Boston University School of Law and received the degree of LL.B. therefrom in June, 1884, having been admitted to the bar in September of the preceding year. Immediately after graduation he began active practice in New Bedford, and during the first three or four years was associated with Hon. Hosea M. Knowlton. Later he formed a co-partnership with Mayhew R. Hitch, which continued about four years, or until June, 1895, when he moved to Boston and established himself in business there. During the twelve years of his professional career in New Bedford, Mr. Butler established a high reputation for industry and ability, and gained not only a large general practice, but also a prominent place at the Bristol county bar. His removal to Boston was the result of a constantly increasing business in the department of corporation law, to which he has devoted his energies for several years. He has been eminently successful, and is widely recognized as an able counsellor and advocate.

In politics he has always been an ardent and consistent republican. He was a member of the New Bedford common council in 1886, and for two terms (1890-91) represented that city in the lower house of the legislature,

WILLIAM M. BUTLER.

where he served on the judiciary committee. He was an influential member of the Massachusetts senate in 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895, and was president of that body during the last two years. He was one of the youngest presidents the senate ever had, and on both occasions was chosen without opposition and by a unanimous vote. As State senator he took an active part in debate and in all legislation, and in the capacity of committeman rendered valuable service to the commonwealth as well as to his constituents. In 1892 he was chairman of the joint special committee on admin-

istrative boards and commissions and a member of the committees on judiciary and mercantile affairs. In 1893 he was chairman of the committee on judiciary and of the senate special committee to investigate the penal institutions and a member of the committees on probate and insolvency, bills in the third reading, and printing, and also of the committee to revise the corporation laws, the committee upon revision of the judiciary system, and the joint special committee of inquiry into the Torrens system of land transfer. As presiding officer he displayed parliamentary ability of a high order, dignity, and unfailing impartiality; his entire career in both the house and the senate was characterized by a faithful discharge of all legislative duties and unwavering fidelity to the best interests of the commonwealth and its people. He was appointed in 1896 by Governor Wolcott as a member of the commission to revise the the statutes of the commonwealth, retiring therefrom in 1900 on account of the demands of his law business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford, University, Papyrus, Algonquin, and Exchange clubs of Boston, and as a citizen is public spirited, progressive, enterprising, and patriotic.

Mr. Butler was married July 15, 1886, to Miss Minnie F. Norton, daughter of Ichabod Norton, of Edgartown, Mass., and they have had four children: Morgan, Gladys, Lawrence (deceased), and Miriam.

BENJAMIN DEAN, Boston, was one of ten children—five sons and five daughters—of Benjamin and Alice Dean, and was born in Clitheroe, Lancashire, England, August 14, 1824. Descended from a long line of Saxon landholders, who married early, lived temperately and virtuously, and passed much of their time in field and forest, he received the priceless inheritence of perfect physical health and courage, to which were associated such hereditary qualities as cautious aggressiveness, tenacious purpose, invincible determination, and great force of character. On the paternal side his lineage is traced by one line to a period anterior to the Norman Conquest and by another to an ancient Irish Catholic family. His maternal ancestors descended through the families of Loftus, Parker, and Stuart.

When the subject of this memoir was five years old the family came to America and settled in Lowell, Mass., where the father, an engraver to calico printers, spent the remainder of his life. There young Dean obtained a thorough education in the common and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1840.

BENJAMIN DEAN.

The same year he matriculated at Dartmouth College, where he remained until the end of his freshman period, when his father's failing health compelled him to abandon a cherished collegiate training. He then entered the law office of Thomas Hopkinson, of Lowell, afterward one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and also attended the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in October, 1845. Mr. Dean practiced his profession in Lowell in partnership with James Dinsmoor until 1852, when he removed his residence and office to Boston, where he

formed a co-partnership with Henry H. Fuller, which continued until Mr. Fuller's death on the 15th of September, 1853. Afterward he practiced alone, continuing the firm's business, until a few years before his own death, which occurred in South Boston, where he resided, in 1897.

Mr. Dean possessed rare legal and forensic talent, and as a lawyer and advocate won a leading place at the Boston bar. He was a man of great ability, of strong force of character, and of unwavering integrity, and during a long and active career was highly esteemed and respected. He always occupied a prominent position, not only in the law, but in public and business affairs. He was a member of the Boston common council in 1865, 1866, 1872, and 1873, and served through those years as chairman of the committee on ordinances. Prior to this, in 1862 and 1863, he had served as a member of the Massachusetts senate, having both terms such eminent colleagues as ex-Gov. John H. Clifford, (president), Charles G. Loring, Daniel S. Richardson, John H. Dodge, and Alvah Crocker. In 1869 he was again a member of the senate, and the high esteem in which he was held as a legislator was attested by his selection for the chairmanship of the judiciary committee to succeed Hon. Francis Dewey.

As a democrat he was elected to the 45th congress from the third congressional district of Massachusetts, then the only district of this kind wholly in the civic limits of Boston. He received 9,315 votes against 9,295 cast for Hon. Walbridge A. Field, his republican opponent, who, however, received a certificate of election on the strength of the return made by the Boston board of aldermen. Mr. Dean promptly contested the seat, to which he was finally declared entitled. He served faithfully and with much credit until the close of the term, and then resumed the active practice of the law. Twice before this and once afterward he was the democratic candidate from his district for member of congress, but was not elected, although he received a flattering vote each time. He enjoyed the distinction, however, of being the first democrat ever elected from his congressional district.

Mr. Dean was chairman of the board of park commissioners of Boston from 1886 to 1889, and was also for many years a member of the board of directors of the public institutions for the city of Boston, a trustee of the South Boston Savings Bank, a director of the South Boston Railroad Corporation, a trustee of the Garfield National Monument Association, and president of the South Boston Gas Company. In Freemasonry he was long one of the leading lights in New England.

Mr. Dean was very enthusiastic in all nautical and aquatic sports and always the owner of one or more pleasure boats. He was an expert yachtsman, and for several years served as commodore of the Boston Yacht Club, the oldest yachting organization in New England.

He was married in 1848 to Mary Anne, daughter of Hon. Josiah B. French, mayor of Lowell, Mass., county commissioner, and president of the Appleton National Bank of Lowell, and of the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire. They had six children: Benjamin Wheelock (died in 1892), William Loftus, Josiah Stevens (a member of the Boston bar), Clitheroe (Mrs. Charles Little James), Mary (Mrs. Walter Tufts), and one who died young.

JOSIAH STEVENS DEAN, Boston, associate justice of the South Boston Municipal Court, is a son of the late Hon. Benjamin Dean, whose memoir appears in this work, and was born May 11, 1860, in Boston, Mass., where he has always resided. His mother, Mary Ann, was the daughter of Josiah B. French, a prominent citizen of Lowell, mayor of the city, and president of the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire.

Mr. Dean attended the public schools of his native city and afterward the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he laid the foundation of a thorough practical training. Turning his attention to the law he pursued

his legal studies at the law schools of Boston University and Harvard College and in his father's office, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1885. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general civil practice of his profession in Boston. In 1891 and 1892 he was a member of the Boston common council, and in 1893 he was nominated by the democrats for the office of register of probate and insolvency for Suffolk county, and although he carried the city of Boston, which had never been done before in a county contest against the incumbent, he was defeated by the votes of Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop.

JOSIAH S. DEAN.

In 1893 he received from Governor Russell the appointment of associate justice of the South Boston Municipal Court, and in August, 1895, Governor Greenhalge appointed him one of the public administrators for Suffolk county, and he continues to hold both positions. In 1897 he was a member of the board of aldermen of Boston.

During his career of fifteen years at the bar Judge Dean has built up a large and successful civil practice. On the bench he has displayed eminent judicial qualifications, excellent judgment, and keen discrimination between right and wrong. His ability as a lawyer and jurist is recognized and admired, and has gained for him a high reputation. He has been connected with a large number of important cases, many of which involved extensive interest, and with Lewis S. Dabney, was counsel for the South Boston Railway Company prior to its consolidation with the West End Street Railway Company. He is prominently identified with the South Boston Citizens' Association, the South Boston Savings Bank, the Federal Trust Company, and is a director of the D. S. Quirk Company. He was the first president of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Boston and vicinity, and is a member of the Boston Athletic Association, of the Union Club, and of the Boston Bicycle Club, of which he has been secretary. As a citizen he is public spirited and progressive, and in every capacity, especially in the law, he has achieved distinction and has exhibited the sterling characteristics of his race.

Judge Dean was married August 2, 1888, at Bradford, England, to Miss May Lillian Smith, daughter of the late Prof. Walter Smith, some time director of drawing in the Boston public schools, and the first director of the Massachusetts State Normal School at Boston. They have four children: Benjamin, Kemerton, Russell, and Sydney. Their summer home is at Gloucester, Mass.

GEORGE ALEXANDER OTIS ERNST, Boston, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 8, 1850, and is the son of Andrew H. Ernst and Sarah Otis. His father, a native of Germany, came to Cincinnati with his parents and for many years was a leading citizen and prominent horticulturist of that city; he died in 1860, widely respected and esteemed. His mother, Sarah, was the daughter of George Alexander Otis, well known in the early literary world of Boston, where the family had been conspicuous for several generations.

Mr. Ernst began his education in private schools in Cincinnati. After his father's death

he removed with his mother to Boston, and continued his studies in the Mount Pleasant Military Academy at Sing Sing, N. Y., and in the Eliot High School at Jamaica Plain. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1871, and then spent two years in the Harvard Law School. He also read law in Boston in the offices of Ropes & Gray and James B. Richardson, now a justice of the Superior Court, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in March, 1875. For one year he practiced in partnership with George S. Frost, but since then he has carried on a large professional business alone. Mr. Ernst has made a specialty of corporation mat-

GEORGE A. O. ERNST.

ters, trusts, wills, etc., and, as a study, the laws relating to women. His practice has been largely of an office character. He has always been a stanch republican, with an independent spirit, and in 1880 attended the national republican convention at Chicago as a member of the committee representing the Massachusetts young republicans to secure a civil service reform plank in the party platform. In 1883 and 1884 he was a member of the lower house of the legislature, serving as chairman of the committee on elections and as a member of the committee on street railways during the first year and as a member of the railroad committee the second year. In this capacity he took an influential part in legislation and assisted in forming the first civil service law in Massachusetts.

Mr. Ernst has made a special study of Massachusetts law in its bearing on the property rights of women and is a warm believer in the principles of woman suffrage. He has also devoted some attention to literature, contributing to periodicals and translating from the French. In 1879 he won the first prize offered by the Boston Christian Union for an essay upon the "True Political Interests of the Laboring Classes." He translated from the French two of Gaboriau's novels, viz.: "The Widow Lerouge" and "The Clique of Gold," and also has translated three plays: "A Christmas Supper," "The Double Wedding," and "Our Friends," all of which were produced at the Boston Museum, with the great comedian, William Warren, in the leading parts. Mr. Ernst is also the author of "Law of Married Women in Massachusetts," which was published by Little, Brown & Co. in 1897. He has been a member of the Boston Bar Association since 1877; holds membership in several social and civil organizations; is one of the managers of the Adams Nervine Asylum and president of the Animal Rescue League of Boston. He is a respected, public spirited, patriotic, and progressive citizen, an able lawyer and counselor, and a man of the highest integrity and honor.

On the 11th of December, 1879, Mr. Ernst was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Jeanie C., sister of the late Edwin Lassetter Bynner, author of "Agnes Surriage" and other novels. They have two children: Roger and Sarah Otis. They reside at Jamaica Plain, Boston, where Mr. Ernst has been for several years chairman of the standing committee of the Unitarian church.

ROGER FAXTON STURGIS, Boston, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 21, 1862, a son of Robert Shaw and Susan Brimmer (Inches) Sturgis. His paternal great-grandfather, Russell Sturgis, was a native of Massachusetts who came from the Cape to Boston early in life, and was a prominent merchant for many years. His paternal grandfather was Nathaniel Russell Sturgis of Boston. Robert Shaw Sturgis, who died in Philadelphia in 1876 in the fifty-sixth year of his age, was a partner in the well known firm of Russell & Co. of Canton, China, and there spent several years of his life.

ROGER FAXTON STURGIS.

Roger Faxton Sturgis was educated in Philadelphia schools and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated A. B. with the class of 1884. For two years following he studied law at Harvard Law Shool, and in the summer of 1886 entered the office of Brooks & Nichols. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1887, and from that time until 1890 remained with that firm. In 1893 he became a member of the firm of Storey & Thorndike from which he withdrew in July, 1898.

Mr. Sturgis practices law in Boston, is a resident of Brookline and a member of the Somerset Club.

He was maried in 1893 to Mildred Frazer, a daughter of Lawson Frazer of Covington, Ky. They have three children: Susan Brimmer, Roger and Anita.

HORACE EVERETT BARTLETT, son of Thomas and Patience (Hawkins) Bartlett, was born August 1, 1847, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he resided during his whole life, living upon the paternal farm and in the ancestral homestead. He was descended from the family of Bartletts which settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1634, and gave the name to the Bartlett Springs, and back of them from a family that came over with William the Conqueror, were knighted, and received an estate at Stopham, Sussex, England, where the present baronet, Sir Walter G. Bartlett, resides, his ancestral estate having been handed down from father to son, unbroken and undivided, for more than eight hundred years. Coming to America with the Puritans, the Bartletts have been conspicuous in civil and professional affairs in New England for more than two centuries. In New Hampshire, especially, they have figured as jurists, statesmen, and soldiers, and in every capacity distinction and honor marked their achievements. Mr. Bartlett's great-grandfather, General Thomas Bartlett, was an officer in the Revolution and an eminent civilian. His grandfather, Thomas Bartlett, moved in the latter part of his life from Nottingham, New Hampshire, to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where Thomas, the father of Horace E., was a farmer. His mother's family, the Hawkinses, were pioneers of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, where she was born. Among Mr. Bartlett's ancestors were Governor John Winthrop and Governor Thomas Dudley.

Mr. Bartlett was graduated from the Haverhill High School in 1865 and from Dartmouth College in 1869, having, in the latter year, the first English oration at commencement,

and holding membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society. Among his classmates were Charles P. Chase, the college treasurer; Charles W. Bartlett, of the Boston bar; Edward E. Parker, judge of probate for Hillsboro county, New Hampshire; Hiram P. Harriman, judge of probate and insolvency for Barnstable county, Massachusetts; and others who have become prominent in professional and civil life. On leaving college in 1869 Mr. Bartlett became principal of the Ashland (Massachusetts) High School, but at the end of the school year, in 1870, he was called to the principalship of the high school in Haverhill, his native city,

HORACE E. BARTLETT.

which he held until June, 1875, when he resigned to accept the principalship of the Lawrence (Massachusetts) High School, continuing in that position until June, 1879. His career as a teacher had been an eminently successful one, and gave him a wide reputation and acquaintance, but he finally determined to devote himself to the law, for which he was well qualified.

Resigning the principalship of the Lawrence High School in June, 1879, after having taught for a continuous period of ten years, he associated himself with his cousin, the late Hon. Joseph K. Jenness, then a leading lawyer and citizen of Haverhill, occupying the present offices of Moody & Bartlett. Mr. Jenness, who was for a time mayor of the city, was one of the ablest and foremost members of the Essex bar, and under his instruction Mr. Bartlett acquired a broad and accurate knowledge of the law and of the principles of practice. He was graduated from the Boston University School of Law, with the degree of LL.B., *cum laude*, in June, 1881, completing the full course in a single year, was admitted to the Suffolk bar on the 13th of the same month, and at once began active practice in Haverhill with Mr. Jenness, who died in August of that year. On September 1, 1881, Mr. Bartlett formed a co-partnership with Hon. William H. Moody, now a member of congress, under the firm name of Moody & Bartlett. Joseph H. Pearl was admitted to the firm December 1, 1895, but the old name remains unchanged—the oldest one in continuous existence in northern Essex.

Mr. Bartlett was regarded as a lawyer and advocate of marked ability, of broad and accurate knowledge of the law, and of unquestioned integrity and untiring industry. He achieved eminent success and a high reputation at the bar, especially in the line of real estate, probate, and corporation practice, to which he devoted much attention and which constitutes a large share of the firm's business. But while attending to the duties which an extensive clientage create he never neglected his duties as a citizen. He was always deeply and actively interested in the cause of education, to which he had contributed much time ever since his college days. For ten years he was an educator of note, and it is an interesting fact that the present high school building in Haverhill (his native city) was erected and dedicated while he was its principal. He was especially active and influential in the introduction of the training school and other improvements in Haverhill's school system, and from about 1880, or for a period of nineteen years, was a leading member of the Haverhill

school committee. Probably no other man has done so much to advance the best interests of the public schools of Haverhill, and certainly no one deserves higher credit for efforts in this connection.

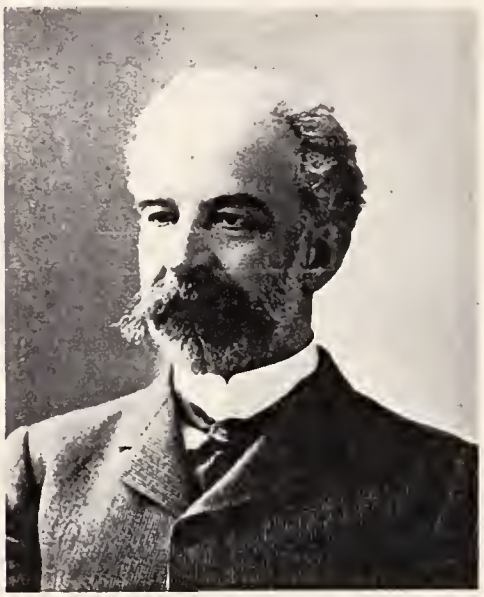
In 1898 Mr. Bartlett was appointed an associate justice of the Haverhill Police Court to succeed Ira A. Abbott, who was made standing justice in place of Judge Henry Carter, deceased. Mr. Bartlett was one of the oldest members of the Pentucket Club, a member of the Monday Evening Club, and a communicant of the North Congregational church of Haverhill. He was also a member of the Essex Bar Association.

Mr. Bartlett was married May 19, 1886, to Grace Monroe, daughter of Luther Johnson, a prominent citizen of Haverhill, and cashier of what is now the First National Bank until his accidental death by drowning on Christmas day in 1864. Mrs. Bartlett was a woman of ready comprehension, clear insight, critical judgment, and excellent memory—a scholar of remarkable ability to whom life brought the fullest pleasure; and nature, music, art, and literature in their highest forms, gave deep enjoyment. She died January 13, 1894, leaving no children. After the death of his wife, to whom he was deeply devoted, Mr. Bartlett's health gradually failed, and extensive travel in America and Europe failed to bring healing. He died in the home in which he was born, December 27, 1899, leaving the memory of a man scholarly in tastes, clear in judgment, sympathetic, helpful—the shining record of a noble and successful life.

MALCOLM Mc LOUD, Boston, the son of Rev. Anson and Jane (Cornish) McCloud, was born in Topsfield, Essex county, Massachusetts, July 7, 1854. His father was pastor of the Topsfield Congregational church for nearly thirty years, and spent most of his life in that village, of which he was an honored and much beloved citizen.

Malcolm McLoud was educated in the public schools of Topsfield and Newburyport, Massachusetts, and at Marietta, Ohio. He early evinced an inclination to enter the legal profession, and began to read law in the offices of R. L. Nye, a prominent practitioner of Marietta, Ohio.

He was admitted to the bar in Marietta, on April 6, 1876, but immediately afterward removed to Boston, where he has ever since practiced at the Suffolk bar, a period now covering a quarter of a century. For a number of years he had as a partner, the late F. V. B. Kern, under the firm style of Kern &



MALCOLM MC LOUD.

McLoud, and since Mr. Kern's death, in October, 1898, Mr. McLoud has practiced independently. He is one of the best known conveyancers in the commonwealth, and has devoted almost his entire attention to this branch of the law, in which he has gained a large clientage.

He resides in Boston, and is a member of the Boston Art Club.

In December, 1881, Mr. McLoud was married to Agnes Q. Andrews, daughter of Gen. Samuel Andrews, of Boston, and they have two children: Anson, and Miriam McLoud.

JOHN FREEMAN COLBY, Boston, was the eldest son and the second of three children of John and Mary H. (Holt) Colby, and a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Anthony Colby, who was living in Cambridge in 1632, and who moved to that part of Salisbury which is now Amesbury, Mass., in 1640. Joseph Colby, son of John and great-grandson of Anthony, removed from Amesbury to Hampstead, N. H., whence his youngest son, John Colby, who married Ruth Stevens, finally went to Weare, in the same State. John Colby, son of the last named John, was born in 1765, and about the time of his majority purchased land and settled on that part of Society Land which became a part of the town of Bennington, N. H., on its incorporation in 1842. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and died August 29, 1829. His son John, father of the subject of this memoir, was born April 1, 1801, and died November 5, 1849, in Bennington, having spent his life there as a farmer. He was married April 29, 1831, to Mary H., daughter of Benjamin and Bathsheba (Baker) Holt of Lyndeboro, Vt., who survived him and died in 1880.

John F. Colby was born in that part of Society Land, which subsequently became a part of the town of Bennington, N. H., March 3, 1834. He was reared on a farm where agriculture was the chief industry of a large neighborhood, and his early opportunities for learning were therefore few and small. But he possessed a strong thirst for knowledge, which his father encouraged, and by industry and economy secured two terms of schooling besides the advantages which his home life afforded. His father's death in 1849 threw him upon his own resources at the age of seventeen, and that year he taught his first term of school. He subsequently fitted himself for college in his native state at Mount Vernon and at the Merrimac Normal Institute in Reed's Ferry, finishing under the private tutelage of the late Hon. George Stevens, of Lowell, Mass. In 1855 he entered Dartmouth, where he took a broad and liberal college course, teaching school every winter, and graduating in 1859 with the confidence of both officers and students and with the assurance of the faculty that "his progress during the four years had been relatively greater than that of any other man in the entire class of seventy." While there he was librarian of one of the college libraries for three years.

After graduating, Mr. Colby accepted the position of principal of the Stetson High School at Randolph, Mass., where he achieved such marked success that promotion and distinction were open to him as a teacher. Tempting

JOHN F. COLBY.

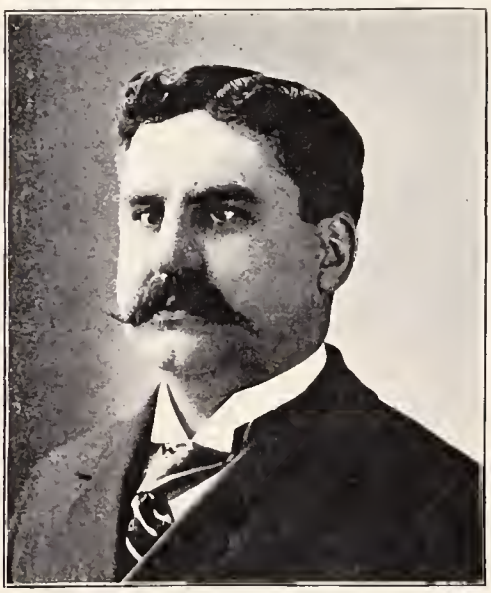
business offers were also urged upon him. But he settled upon the law as his profession, and, having studied it privately removed to Boston in 1864 and entered the office of Hon. Ambrose A. Ranney and the late Nathan Morse. He was admitted on examination to the Suffolk bar in December, 1864, after less than two years of actual study, and from that time until his death continued in the general practice of the law in Boston almost without interruption. Endowed with a lofty conception and great enthusiasm for the profession, he gained the reputation of being a sound lawyer, a consci-

entious and faithful attorney, and an able advocate. He devoted himself to his professional duties with great ardor and with eminent success, avoiding, as a rule, both business responsibilities and political preferment. In brief, he became one of the foremost members of the Boston bar.

Mr. Colby, though generally resisting public office, was a member of the Boston common council in 1878, and 1879, serving on the judiciary and other important committees, and represented the eighteenth Suffolk district in the Massachusetts legislature in 1887, being house chairman of the joint committee on harbors and public lands and a member of the joint committee on parishes and religious societies. In these two bodies he displayed marked ability, and won an honorable reputation. His religious convictions matured while he was a student at the Merrimac Normal Institute at Reed's Ferry, and in 1854 he joined the Congregational church at Mount Vernon, N. H. Afterward he was actively and prominently engaged in Christian work. On his removal to Boston in 1864 he connected himself with the Mount Vernon Congregational church under Rev. E. N. Kirk, D.D., and Rev. S. E. Herrick, D.D., and took a leading part in the affairs of the parish, being a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday school, clerk and treasurer of the church, a member of the examining committee and treasurer of the society. He was also elected deacon, but declined the office. In 1884 he transferred his membership and labors to the Union Congregational church under Rev. R. R. Meredith, D.D. He was a member and an officer of the Congregational Club, and active in several benevolent organizations. Mr. Colby was receiver of the Mechanics bank of Boston after its failure in 1877, and for several years was a trustee of the North End Savings Bank of the same city. He combined business with pleasure in the management of a farm connected with his summer home at Mount Vernon, N. H., and was on his way there when he died June 6, 1890, at Hillsboro, in that state. He was a man of firm convictions, of unquestioned integrity, of great industry, and of strong friendships. Endowed with an indomitable will, he was a power before courts and juries, and during a long and active career at the bar achieved eminence and honor.

Mr. Colby was married January 24, 1861, to Ruthey Ellen Cloutman, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Stevens) Cloutman of Mount Vernon, N. H. They had three children: John Henry, whose sketch appears in this work; Charles Dane, born June 30, 1865, at Mount Vernon, died September 2, 1865; and Arthur Stevens, born March 24, 1869, in Boston, died at Mount Vernon in 1889.

JOHN HENRY COLBY, Boston, is the eldest of three sons of the late John Freeman Colby and Ruthey Ellen Cloutman, and was born in Randolph, Mass., January 13,



JOHN H. COLBY.

1862. In 1864 he came with the family to Boston, where he attended the public schools of the city and the Roxbury Latin School, and where he has ever since resided. He was graduated B. S. from Dartmouth College in 1885, with an oration at commencement and membership in the Beta Theta fraternity, and

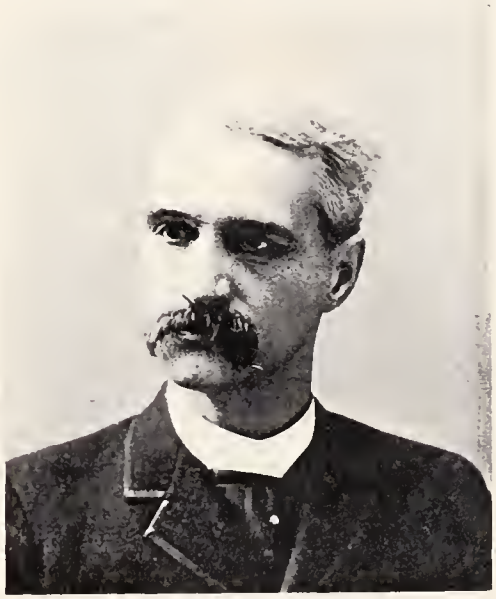
then entered his father's law office in Boston. In 1886 he became a student in the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1889. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in June of the same year, he at once began active practice with his father, whose memoir appears in this work. The latter died in June, 1890, and Mr. Colby practiced alone until 1892, when he formed a co-partnership with Edwin A. Bayley which still continues under the firm name of Colby and Bayley.

As a lawyer and advocate Mr. Colby has been eminently successful. He has been connected with a number of important cases, and in their trials has gained a leading reputation among the younger members of the Boston bar. His ability, industry, and learning, combined with his sagacity, skill, and sound judgment, have won for him a high standing. His practice has been general in character. He represented ward twelve in the Boston common council in 1893, 1894, and 1895, was a member of the board of aldermen in 1897 and 1899, member of the legislature in 1900, and for several years served on the republican ward and city committee of Boston. In 1898 he was appointed one of the examiners of land titles for Massachusetts under the new Torrens registration act. He is secretary of the Congregational Club of Boston, a director of the Boston City Missionary Society and of the American Congregational Association, and a member and chairman of the standing committee of the Union Congregational church of Boston.

Mr. Colby was married October 8, 1891, to Annie Evarts Cornelius, daughter of J. Evarts and Sarah (Storrs) Cornelius, of Boston, Mass., and they have one son: John Noyes Colby, born in December, 1893.

CHARLES EDMUND HIBBARD, the first mayor of Pittsfield, and a practicing lawyer in that city since 1887, was born in Farmington Falls, Maine, March 15, 1844. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and also at Amherst College, having graduated at the latter institution in 1867. He began reading law with William Collamer, of Woodstock, Vt., and finished his course with William M. Rogers, of Methuen, Mass.; and on April 21, 1869, he was admitted to practice in Suffolk county.

Mr. Hibbard began his professional career at Tama city, Iowa, where he practiced about two years and then returned to Boston. In 1881 he located in Lee, thence removed to Pittsfield in 1887, and for a period of more than eighteen years he has been regarded as



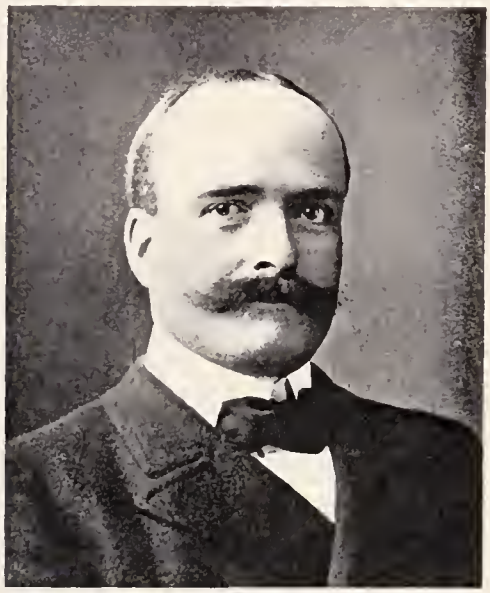
CHARLES E. HIBBARD.

one of the most persevering and shrewd trial lawyers in Berkshire county, whether the cause be of a civil or criminal character or a suit in equity. From 1887 to 1893 Mr. Hibbard was district attorney for the western district of Massachusetts, and in 1891 was elected mayor of Pittsfield, being the first incumbent of that office under the city charter. He is a firm democrat.

At Montpelier, Vt., February 2, 1870, Charles E. Hibbard married Henrietta A., daughter of Sylvester and Sarah (Hubbard) Hayden. Of this marriage three children

have been born, all of whom are now living. Charles Lovejoy Hibbard, a son, is a graduate of Williams College. He came to the bar in 1894, and since 1898 has been a law partner with his father.

STEPHEN R. JONES, Boston, is the son of Bradford E. and Kate M. (Paine) Jones, and was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Mass., in November, 1866. He is of Pilgrim stock. He is the ninth genera-



STEPHEN R. JONES.

tion removed from Francis Cook, one of the Mayflower's company, and the eighth generation removed from Experience Mitchell, who came to Plymouth in the ship Ann in 1623.

Bradford E. Jones, for many years a merchant of Brockton, has been prominent in the public affairs of that city, served as a member of the first board of aldermen, after a change of government, has held various other local offices, is vice-president of the Brockton Savings Bank, and holds many other offices of trust.

Stephen R. Jones was graduated from Brockton High School in 1885, and from Amherst College, with the degree of A. B., in 1889. In the autumn of 1889 he entered the Boston University School of Law, and was graduated there with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1892. In September of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and at once began practice in the offices of Carver & Blodgett, in Boston. In 1894 Mr. Jones became a member of the firm of Carver & Blodgett. He has been engaged in a constantly increasing general civil practice, and is numbered among the foremost of the younger practitioners of the Suffolk bar.

He resides in Brockton, and holds membership in the Algonquin and University clubs of Boston, the Oakley Country Club, and the University Club of Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM HENRY COOLIDGE, Boston, is the eldest of nine children of William Leander and Sarah Isabella (Washburn) Coolidge, of Natick, Mass., where six generations of his ancestors were farmers, and where he was born on the 23d of February, 1859. He is descended from John Coolidge, one of the first settlers of Watertown, Mass., and from several soldiers of the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

Mr. Coolidge was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools, graduating from the Natick High School in 1875 and from the Newton High School in 1877. In the latter year he entered Harvard College, where he was prominent in both scholarship and athletics and from which he was graduated with honor in 1881. He was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, and of other organizations, and among his classmates were Frederick Joy and Winthrop H. Wade, both lawyers, and a number of men who have become prominent physicians. Mr. Coolidge, on leaving college, spent two years (1881–83) at the Harvard Law School and continued his legal studies in Boston in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, then one of the leading law firms in New England. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1885, and since then has been actively and successfully engaged in the

practice of his profession in Boston. He was assistant counsel for the Boston and Lowell railroad and its lessee, the Boston and Maine railroad, from 1885 to January, 1889, and since then he has been counsel for the latter corporation. In January, 1889, he formed a co-partnership with the late Hon. Almon A. Strout, which continued under the firm name of Strout & Coolidge until July 1, 1897, when Mr. Strout returned to Portland, Me. In 1899 he formed a co-partnership with Clarence A. Hight, formerly of Portland, Me. For several years he has devoted himself almost exclusively to corporation business. He is a di-

WILLIAM H. COOLIDGE.

rector of and counsel for a number of large corporations, a member of several clubs and other bodies, is of unfailing integrity and industry, and he is one of the leaders of the younger bar of Boston.

Mr. Coolidge was married at Bergen Point, N. J., October 3, 1887, to May Humphreys, daughter of the late George D. and Sarah Frances (Young) Humphreys, of St. Louis, Mo., and they have had three children: Solon Humphreys (deceased), Isabelle, and William Humphreys Coolidge. They resided in Winchester, Mass., three years, then in the city of Newton and since 1894 on Gray Cliff road in Newton Center, near Boston.

HENRY LAURENS DAWES, more frequently known, however, by reason of his long period of honorable service in the higher branch of our federal legislature as Senator Dawes, was born in Cummington, Mass., October 30, 1816, the fifth in a family of seven children of Mitchell and Mercy (Burgess) Dawes. Mitchell Dawes was a farmer in moderate circumstances, well educated himself and a firm believer in the education of his children, yet not possessing the means sufficient to give them a college course. Henry L. attended a district school and afterward, when not employed with work on the farm, devoted his leisure to study and thus with little assistance he fitted himself for college. In 1835 he entered Yale College, maintained himself throughout the four years' course and graduated in 1839. In after years this institution conferred on him the degree of LL. D., as did also Williams College. After graduation he spent nearly a year in the study of law in the office of Samuel Stevens, of Albany, and afterward, on returning to Massachusetts, he taught school about a year. He also continued his legal studies under the direction of Wells & Davis, of Greenfield, and in August, 1842, after an examination by Chief Justice Williams, of the Common Pleas Court at Northampton, he was admitted to practice law in this state.

In connection with his admission to practice it is interesting to note that our young legal aspirant was examined in private by the chief justice, in the room of the examiner in his hotel, and that the subjects were mostly suggested by the legal papers presented during the day in court. On the next morning the young man repaired to the court house and waited throughout the entire day's session, but neither by word or sign did the court appear to recognize his presence or the ordeal of the preceding evening. Finally, just before adjournment the justice directed the clerk to

"swear in Henry L. Dawes as an attorney of the courts of Massachusetts."

After admission to practice Mr. Dawes at once opened an office in North Adams, when there were only three lawyers in that now thriving municipality. He lived and practiced in North Adams from 1842 to 1864, when he removed to Pittsfield. During that period he had two partners: first the late E. B. Penniman, about three months, and later W. P. Porter, for a short time. In still later years, while living at the county seat, Senator Dawes retained much of his extensive clientage, but almost throughout the entire period of half a

HENRY L. DAWES.

century Massachusetts had need of his time and his service both in the legislative branches of this commonwealth and of the federal congress. As a lawyer at the bar from the very beginning of his career his ability and integrity were acknowledged, hence as a law maker and high public servant his services were indispensable to the general welfare.

In 1848 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature on a union ticket of whigs and democrats whose aim was to secure a charter for the construction of the Troy and Greenfield (now part of the Fitchburg) railroad company. In 1849 and again in 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. In 1850, at the time of the fruitless coalition of democrats and free soilers, he was the whig candidate for the State senate and was elected by the legislature, there being no election at the polls. In the following year he was again chosen to the lower house and at the end of his term determined to return home, and devote himself entirely to professional work. However, despite the seriousness of this resolution, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1853, and in the same year was appointed district attorney for the four western counties of Massachusetts, serving in that capacity from 1853 to 1857.

In 1856 Mr. Dawes was elected a representative in congress and was the first congressional nominee of the republican party, which he himself had helped to organize in Massachusetts. His service in the house continued eighteen years, during which time he was prominently associated with all the leading discussions of the day and also was burdened with much of the important committee work; and during this time he twice declined appointments as justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He served as chairman of the appropriations committee several years; chairman of the committee of elections ten years, and for four years was chairman of the ways and means committee, and hence was the leader of the house during that time.

On March 4, 1875, Mr. Dawes took his seat in the United States senate, a worthy successor to the lamented Sumner, having previously been elected to that high office by the legislature of this state. His record here was in full keeping with his course in the lower house of congress, but in this brief professional sketch we have not the space to narrate that record in detail, and must therefore content ourselves with reiterating the nation's frequently expressed verdict of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Senator Dawes was in the upper house three full terms of six years each, and through the

entire period he served on the committee on Indian affairs and also on the committee on appropriations. In 1893 he retired to private life, yet at the request of President Cleveland, he consented to accept an appointment as chairman of the commission to the five civilized tribes of Indians. This office he has retained under the successive administrations of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

In 1844 (May 1) Henry L. Dawes married Electa A., daughter of Chester Sanderson, of Ashfield. Of this marriage six children were born, three of whom are still living. They are Anna L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, Chester Mitchell Dawes, of Chicago, Ill., attorney for the C. B. & Q. railroad company; and Henry Laurens Dawes, jr., a practicing attorney of Pittsfield.

Henry L. Dawes, jr., of the law firm of Pingree, Dawes, & Burke, of Pittsfield, is a native of North Adams, born January 5, 1863, and is the son of Henry Laurens and Electa A. (Sanderson) Dawes. He was educated in Phillips Exeter Academy and in Yale College, graduating at the latter institution in 1884. He read law in the office of his father—Senator Dawes—and also with Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, of Boston, and attended a course of lectures in the Boston University School of Law. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in February, 1887.

Mr. Dawes began the practice of law in Chicago, Ill., being associated with John P. Noyes about three years. In 1890 he returned to Pittsfield and became a member of the law firm of Pingree, Dawes, & Burke, as now known.

On September 29, 1897, Mr. Dawes married Catherine Pingree, daughter of the late Thomas P. Pingree, his former partner, now deceased.

JOHN JAMES NELLIGAN is a native of Lee, Berkshire county, born May 24, 1855, the son of Michael and Mary Nelligan and the second of their four children. John J. was educated in the district schools and also in Williams academy at Stockbridge, where he was graduated in 1874. At the age of twenty-one years he began the study of law with Thomas L. Judd and later entered the office of Judge Shores, of Great Barrington. Mr. Nelligan had been a law student about eight months when his father died, and he left his studies and took his parent's place in a mill in the capacity of time-keeper; also having a supervision over the mill employees. He was thus engaged about ten years and during that period was the main support of his widowed mother and her other children. However, the determined young man did not entirely abandon his legal studies, but continued them in connection with his employment, and in 1887,

JOHN J. NELLIGAN.

at Pittsfield, he was admitted to practice law. He at once opened an office at the county seat, where he now lives and where, also, he enjoys a good practice, devoting his attention especially to the care and management of estates.

For several years Mr. Nelligan was an active factor in democratic politics and once was a candidate for the Massachusetts house of representatives, being defeated at the polls by the close margin of only five votes. On September 14, 1882, Mr. Nelligan was married to Julia Fogarty, of Lee, Massachusetts. Four daughters have been born to them.

THOMAS L. WAKEFIELD, for forty years prominent at the Suffolk bar, was born in Londonderry, Vermont, June 15, 1817. He was fitted for college at the academies at Chester, Vermont, and Lancaster, New Hampshire, and entered Dartmouth with advanced standing in 1840. He was graduated in 1843, and after teaching for a time in the Lancaster Academy, went to Bordentown, New Jersey, and there read law in the office of G. S. Cannon.

In May, 1854, he removed to Broadalbin, New York, and was admitted to the bar of Fulton county in October of that year. In April, 1847, he was elected district attorney of

THOMAS L. WAKEFIELD.

Fulton county and held that office until his resignation and removal to Boston in 1849. Soon after his arrival in Boston he formed a law partnership with Horace E. Smith, and later his brother, John H. Wakefield, became a member of the firm. Mr. Smith eventually removed to Albany, New York, and was for many years dean of the Albany Law School. John H. Wakefield died suddenly soon after the withdrawal of Mr. Smith, and Mr. Wakefield thenceforth practiced alone until within a few years of his death, when he formed a co-partnership with his two sons, Thomas H., and John L. Wakefield.

Mr. Wakefield became a resident of Dedham, Massachusetts in 1852, and was elected a representative to the general court from that town in 1865 and 1866. He was also elected to the senate in 1871 and 1872, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was afterwards appointed chairman of the commission for the construction of the State reformatory at Concord. In politics he was a decided republican, but he was never a strict partisan, and knew very little of practical politics. He was nominated and elected to political offices by the free choice of his party, uninfluenced by any efforts of his own.

As a lawyer he was held in high estimation by his brethren of the bar; his legal opinion was always received with deference, and he conducted his cases in court with the utmost fidelity and discretion. He had a well balanced judgment and temperament so equable that he easily maintained his self-control. Often he was selected to serve as auditor and master in important cases, and in the latter years of his life devoted himself especially to patent law. Among the students of law in his offices were Charles W. Carroll and Fisher A. Baker, both of whom served with distinction in the Civil war, the former falling on the field, and the latter becoming a successful practitioner in New York; George William Estabrook, Thomas H. Armstrong, George Fred Williams, his two sons, and others also read law under his direction.

He resided many years in Dedham, and was one of the most honored and valued citizens of that village. In all the relations of a townsman he exhibited a most admirable example. He rarely omitted to attend the town meetings, and was ready to act by voice or vote upon a proper occasion or to serve in any capacity to which he might be designated by his fellow citizens, yet without any obtrusiveness. He was public spirited and joined in carrying forward many good enterprises. He loved fair play and strove to promote good humor. He

had no sympathy with the spirit of bitterness or of personal detraction sometimes generated in local controversies. He was a religious man without cant or hypocrisy, a genial companion and a steadfast friend, tolerant in his judgment of others, prudent in speech and discreet in action. During all his residence in Dedham he was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and was active in all the affairs of that parish.

Mr. Wakefield married, first, at Chester, Vermont, Jane, daughter of Dr. William Perry of Fayetteville, Vermont. In November, 1855, he married Frances Anna, daughter of the Rev. John Peirce Lathrop, who survived him.

He died June 21, 1888, in the 72nd year of his age, leaving the memory of a life well rounded and full of benignity as a precious legacy to his family.

JOHN LATHROP WAKEFIELD, is the son of Thomas L., and Frances A. (Lathrop) Wakefield, and was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, July 3, 1859. His father was, for upward of forty years prominent at the Suffolk bar, served in the house of representatives and senate; and while a member of the latter body, was chairman of the committee on the judiciary. He was widely known as a patent lawyer. See previous sketch.

One of Mr. Wakefield's maternal ancestors, Rev. Dr. John Lathrop, was for many years pastor of the old North Church, in Boston, where, nearly a century before, Rev. Thomas Bridge, one of his paternal ancestors, was pastor of the First Church. His mother is a sister of Judge Lathrop, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and through her, he is descended from the New England Pickering family.

Mr. Wakefield received his preliminary education in the Dedham High School, and in 1880 was graduated from Harvard University, with degree of A. B. He prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, and in his father's office, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1884. In the same year he established himself in independent practice in Boston, but later on, became a member of the firm of Thomas L. Wakefield and Sons. He withdrew from this co-partnership in 1887, and from that year, until 1895, was connected with the legal department of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company.

In 1895 Mr. Wakefield became a member of the present firm of Rand, Vinton & Wakefield. His practice is confined largely to trusts and conveyancing.

Mr. Wakefield has always resided in Dedham, where he is quite prominent in public affairs. He is a trustee of the Dedham Savings Bank, president of the Dedham Boat Club, a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and, for nine years, a member of the local school committee. In Boston he holds membership in the Bar Association of the city of Boston, Norfolk Bar Association, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the University Club, the Massachusetts Reform Club, and the Loyal Legion.

JOHN L. WAKEFIELD.

JESSE MORSE GOVE, Boston, is the son of Dana B. and Susan (Morse) Gove, a grandson of Jesse Gove and a lineal descendant of John Gove, who settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1637. His father studied law in early life, but engaged in mercantile business for many years, and in March, 1870, while residing in Lowell, Mass., was admitted to the Middlesex bar; afterwards he practiced in Boston under the firm name of Dana B. Gove & Sons until about 1885, when he retired and returned to the old homestead in Weare, N. H., where he resided until his death in June, 1899.

Jesse M. Gove was born in Weare, N. H.,

JESSE M. GOVE.

December 11, 1852, and the next year was taken by his parents to Lowell, Mass., where he was educated in the public schools. He also attended the private school of Dr. Hixon in that city and read law with his father in Boston, whither the family had removed in 1872. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1875, with his brother, Horace D., and the two immediately formed a copartnership with their father under the style of Dana B. Gove & Sons. This firm name still continues, although its senior member retired from active practice more than sixteen years ago. In the general practice of his profession Mr. Gove has been connected with a large number of important cases and has gained a high standing at the bar. He is an able lawyer and advocate, and has achieved success and reputation.

Mr. Gove has been for many years a prominent Republican, and on several occasions has been honored by his party with responsible positions. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1881 and of the Board of Aldermen in 1888 and 1889, and a representative from Ward One to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1883, 1884 and 1885. In the latter body he served as chairman of the committees on cities, claims, and elections, and as a member of the special committee to investigate the old Bridgewater Work House. He took an active part in debate and in committee work, and was influential in shaping important legislation during those three years. In 1894 he was the Republican candidate for member of congress in the Ninth Congressional district, one of the Democratic strongholds of the Commonwealth, and although he greatly reduced the usual Democratic majority he was defeated. Mr. Gove was chairman of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston in 1887 and 1888, and was a delegate to the National Republican conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, and 1900. As a citizen he is public spirited, enterprising, and patriotic, and in the twofold capacity of public officer and lawyer he has made an enviable record. His popularity is the result of ably and efficiently directed efforts, and his recognized success at the bar is due to his broad knowledge of law, his thorough preparation, and his excellent judgment in the presentation of facts.

Mr. Gove was married August 17, 1882, to Agnes E., daughter of James and Jane Ballantyne of Lowell, Mass. They have two children: Dana Ballantyne and Edward James, and reside in Boston.

EDWIN FRANCIS LYFORD, of Springfield, was born in Waterville, Kennebec county, Maine, September 8, 1857, son of Moses and Mary L. (Dyer) Lyford. For a period of twenty-eight years his father was one of the professors of Colby University and became well known as an educator. He is a descendant of Francis Lyford, one of the early residents of Boston.

Mr. Lyford prepared for college at the Coburn Institute and was graduated from Colby University with the degree of A. B. in 1877. Five years later this institution conferred the degree A. M. upon him. While a student at

EDWIN F. LYFORD.

Colby he was one of the editors of the "Colby Echo" and has since become a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and is now president of the Colby Chapter. He began the study of law in the Waterville office of Hon. Reuben Foster and in 1879 was admitted to the Maine bar; at this time he was also engaged in teaching.

Mr. Lyford removed to Springfield in 1883 and has ever since been a practitioner at the Hampden bar. He has been a prominent figure in local and State republican politics and served as chairman of the republican city committee two years. He served as a member of the city council two years; in the Massachusetts house of representatives two years; and in the Massachusetts senate one year. While in the house he was chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the Bay State Gas Company and while in the senate was chairman of the special committee which investigated the "unemployed" question. He became known as a faithful and hard working legislator and served with honor to himself and credit to his constituents.

Mr. Lyford is now one of the special justices of the Springfield Police Court. He is a valued and public spirited citizen of Springfield, and a member of long standing of the State Street Baptist church. He holds membership in the Winthrop, Country, Saturday Night, and Middlesex clubs, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of the college from which he graduated. He was married in June, 1899, to Bessie L., daughter of Sumner Adams of Springfield, Mass.

EDMUND P. KENDRICK, ex-mayor of Springfield, Mass., and a well known attorney, was born in Lebanon, N. H., February 1, 1849. He is a son of George S. and Hannah (Lyman) Kendrick, and traces his ancestry direct to an early English family, several members of which came to this country about the year 1630. Edmund P. Kendrick's immediate ancestors were the Amesbury branch of the family, his great-grandfather having been a shipbuilder there. His grandfather, Stephen Kendrick, was born at Amesbury and removed to Lebanon, where he was a successful merchant, and served as a trial justice and town clerk many years. He married Thankful Howe, daughter of Capt. Abner Howe, who won distinction in the Revolutionary war. Their son, George S. (father of Edmund P.) was a native of Lebanon; received a liberal education and was a successful merchant; was appointed postmaster and was prominent among the Abolitionists of that State. His wife, Hannah Lyman, was a native of Vermont and

a daughter of Elias Lyman, who was a prominent citizen and whose ancestors served with credit in the Revolutionary and the Indian wars.

Edmund P. Kendrick attended the public schools of his native town and was graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. He prepared for college, but failing health prevented his entering, and his education was continued under private tutors. He located in Springfield in 1867 and took a course in a business college. He subsequently read law in the office of Judge Henry W. Bosworth and attended the Boston University Law School,

EDMUND P. KENDRICK.

graduating from that institution in the class of 1876. He was admitted to the bar at Springfield in the fall of that year.

He at once began practice and soon acquired a good business, serving as attorney for several large corporations. He was chosen a director in the Connecticut River Railroad Company, is vice-president of the Hampden Loan and Trust Company, and has held many other positions of honor and trust. He was elected a member of the Springfield Common Council in 1881 and was twice re-elected, serving the last two years as president of the board. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1884–85, serving on the judiciary and public service committees and the committee on rules. In 1890 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen, and in 1892 was chosen mayor of Springfield. He was re-elected for the next year by a large majority. He declined a third nomination, but accepted from his successor the appointment of city solicitor.

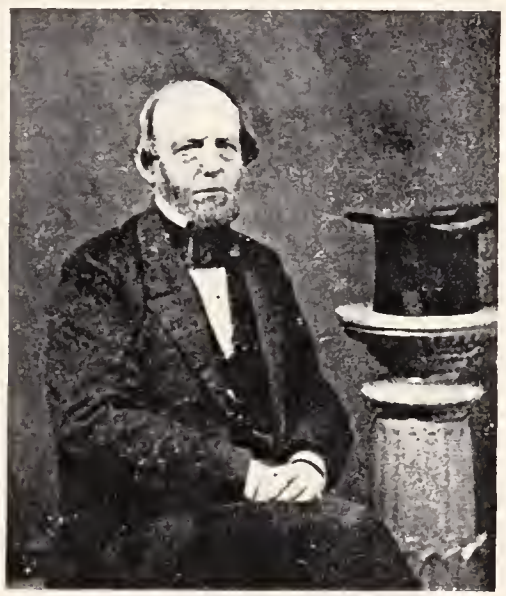
He is a 33d degree Mason, a member of the various branches of the order, and has held the highest offices. He has been district deputy for the Sixteenth Masonic District, and grand king of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, as well as deputy grand master of the Grand Council of the State.

Mr. Kendrick married, on April 9, 1885, Clara A. Holmes, daughter of the late Otis Holmes, of Springfield. They have one son.

GEORGE JOSEPH TUCKER, Pittsfield, was directly associated with the practice of law for a period of twenty-two years, and indirectly for more than half a century. The older members of the Berkshire bar frequently have regretted that Mr. Tucker in a measure alienated himself from the profession for which by nature and education he possessed the qualities of mind that unmistakably marked the man of genius and gave tone and character to the life of the true legist. With him, during his period of practice, principles always prevailed over expedients and his influence always was for the right and thus had a salutary effect upon the younger and more timid members of the profession, who looked to him for counsel and advice and for whose welfare he always manifested the greatest consideration. As a citizen and public official his character was above suspicion, and his death, though in the fullness of years, was regarded as a serious loss to the profession and to the people of Berkshire county.

Mr. Tucker was born in Lenox, October 17, 1804, and was the second son of Joseph and

Lucy (Newell) Tucker. His father was a native of Stockbridge and came to the bar in Berkshire county in 1816. From 1801 to 1847 he was register of deeds and for many years, beginning in 1813, he also was county treasurer. George J. prepared for college at Lenox Academy and was graduated at Williams College in 1822. He studied law with Judge William P. Walker, and attended Litchfield Law school. He was admitted to practice in 1825, and devoted himself closely to professional work, with an abundant degree of success, until 1847, when, on the death of his father, he succeeded him as register of deeds for the mid-



GEORGE J TUCKER.

dle district of Berkshire county, and also as county treasurer. These offices he held (except the office of register of deeds, which, for a brief period the legislature deemed to be incompatible with that of treasurer) until 1875, when he resigned the registry and continued to hold the treasurership until his death, in October, 1878. In the office of county treasurer Mr. Tucker was succeeded by his son, George H. Tucker, the present county treasurer, and thus that position, by the votes of the electors of the county, has been transmitted from sire to son through three generations, covering a period of almost a century.

Mr. Tucker was twice married, his first wife being Eunice S. Cook, of Lenox, whom he married September 27, 1829, and by whom he had three children. Judge Joseph Tucker of the District court is the only survivor of this marriage. Eunice Cook Tucker died in 1843. Mr. Tucker's second wife, whom he married August 5, 1845, was Harriet Sill (daughter of Capt. Micah Sill, of Middletown, Connecticut), who bore him four children: Harriet M. (wife of Oliver Peck), Sarah S., Caroline S., and George H. Tucker, all of Pittsfield.

DANIEL EPENETUS WEBSTER, a practicing attorney in the Hampden courts for more than twenty years, and withal one of the best types of the purely self-made lawyer at that county bar, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1853. When Daniel was about twelve years old his parents were living in New York city, where, just as his father had prepared for professional life as a lawyer, he was stricken ill and died, leaving a widow and three small children with very limited means of support. Epenetus Webster, the father, was in many respects a remarkable man, and as an uncompromising abolitionist he entered into the anti-slavery discussions of the period with such determination that he incurred the absolute hatred of the pro-slavery adherents. In his young manhood he had taught school in the south, where he was an eyewitness of many of the iniquities of slavery, and while there he became so completely imbued with the ideas and sentiments of anti-slavery, and so intense did his feelings become at the time, that he soon ranked with the most determined abolitionists of his day. He was as fearless, too, as he was zealous, and on one occasion in later years when he was editing a newspaper in southern Ohio, his utterances so enraged the slavery element across the Kentucky border that they mobbed him and demolished his printing establish-

ment. Soon afterward, mindful of the necessities of his family, he returned east and had just entered the legal profession when he died. His widow subsequently settled in Springfield, where two of her sons now are honored members of the Hampden bar.

Daniel E. had not the opportunity to acquire an early education beyond the advantages afforded by the public schools, for he early was compelled to work to maintain himself. After leaving school he was clerk in a dry goods store, and still later, through the help of an acquaintance, he was given employment in a wood-working establishment, where by work-

DANIEL E. WEBSTER.

ing overtime he earned sufficient money to obtain a legal education. In the course of a year he began reading law in the office of Judge Henry Morris, yet during a portion of his study period he continued working at night in the factory, and he also taught evening school.

Mr. Webster was admitted to practice in 1879, and from that time to the present he has been a member of the Springfield bar. Among his professional associates he is known as a close student of the law, logical in all his arguments at the bar of the courts, and a strong advocate before a jury. Naturally and deservedly he enjoys a good practice, and more, he also enjoys the respect and esteem of the bar in general, for candor and fairness are his characteristics. Politically, he is a strong republican and is perfectly frank in expressing his opinions on public questions, yet he is not active in politics and never has sought office.

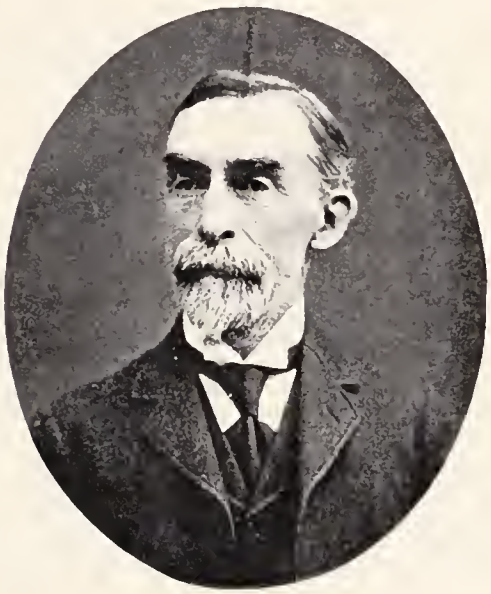
On January 10, 1882, Mr. Webster married Alice, daughter of Samuel Hall, of Brandon, Vermont. Of this marriage three children have been born.

LUTHER WHITE, senior member of the bar in the city of Chicopee, Massachusetts, special justice of the Chicopee Police court, was born in Granby, Hampshire county, September 2, 1841. His parents were Andrew and Philena (Stebbins) White, his father having been a respected farmer in Granby for many years previous to his death. Luther was brought up on his father's farm, where he worked during the warm months and attended district school in the winter. Later on he attended the Chicopee High school and was graduated in 1859. He prepared for college in Williston seminary, and then entered Brown university, taking what then was known as the philosophical course, and graduating in 1864.

Returning home from the university, the young graduate, unlike many of his fellows of later years, went to work on his father's farm, remaining there a year. During this period, however, he was strongly inclined to study medicine, and to that end he took a special four months' course in the laboratory of Brown university; but something impelled him to change his determination, for he soon became a law student in the office of Wells & Soule, giving the same patient attention to the law books as he previously had given to his laboratory studies. Later on he changed location and continued his early law course with Charles Robinson in Charlestown (now part of Boston), and in 1868 was admitted to

practice. He remained with Mr. Robinson about a year and then opened an office in Springfield. In 1870 he removed to Chicopee, where he now lives and where he is the senior member of the city bar.

In professional circles in Hampden county Luther White is known as an industrious, painstaking lawyer. He is a constant worker in whatever he undertakes, and if success is not always his reward it is not because of neglect on his part. From 1878 to 1885, he was practically out of professional life, having, during that period, been secretary and treasurer of the Ames Manufacturing company of



LUTHER WHITE.

Chicopee, in which concern he was a large stockholder. After his connection with the company was ended, he resumed practice.

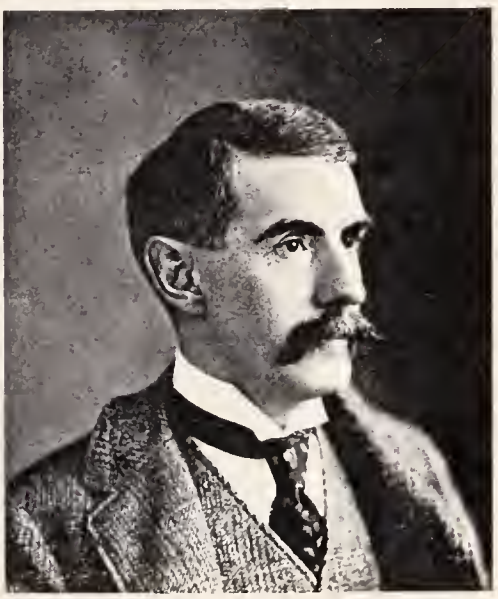
Politically Mr. White is a republican, and as one of the leaders of his party in Chicopee naturally has taken a somewhat active part in public affairs. He has served as a member of the school committee and also as alderman. Three times he was a candidate for the house of representatives, but as often was he defeated in a district which long was noted for its unfailing democratic majorities. Frequently Mr. White has been urged to accept the nomination for the mayoralty of Chicopee, but as often he has declined the honor. As early as 1875 he was appointed special justice of the Chicopee Police court, and now he is one of the oldest officers in Hampden county serving in that capacity.

On October 12, 1871, Luther White married Mary J. Hadley (daughter of Moses C. Hadley, of Chicopee), by whom he has one daughter.

WILLIAM WALLACE McCLENCH, general counsel for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, and who in 1896 was the nominee for the office of attorney-general of this commonwealth on the gold-democratic ticket, is a native of Chicopee, Hampden county, born April 6, 1854. His father, Joseph U. McClench, was a prominent business man in Chicopee previous to his death in 1895. His mother's maiden name was Mary A. Johnson. William W. acquired his early education in the Chicopee public schools and was graduated at the high school in 1871. He entered Tufts college and was graduated in 1875. He then taught school about two years, a part of the time in the Hitchcock, or Brimfield, academy, and afterward in the Ware High school, where he was principal. He read law in the office of Stearns, Knowlton & Long, in Springfield, and in October, 1878, he was admitted to practice in the Massachusetts State courts.

Mr. McClench began his career as a lawyer in Chicopee, where for eleven years he was professionally associated with Mr. Stearns, one of the leading attorneys of the Hampden bar. He came to Springfield in 1889 and was partner with the late Judge Gideon Wells, in the firm of Wells, McClench & Barnes, which partnership continued four years. For the next five years he was law partner with Frederick H. Gillett, who now is serving his fifth term in congress. In the meantime Judge Wells had been appointed counsel for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, and in 1895, at his request, Mr. McClench

again joined his former colleague in the capacity of associate counsel. Judge Wells died in 1898, upon which Mr. McClench was advanced to the position of general counsel to the company, which he still holds, and fills with entire satisfaction. Indeed he is well equipped for his present responsible duties, for when he first associated with Mr. Stearns, he was known as a careful, prudent counselor, conservative and methodical in the conduct of his legal business. The duties of his office, however, have occupied Mr. McClench's entire attention, and since the death of Judge Wells he has in a great measure become alienated from the general practice of law.



WILLIAM W. MC CLENCH.

Originally, Mr. McClench was a staunch republican, and while practicing in Chicopee he held several minor offices, such as associate judge of the police court, chairman of the town committee, of the school board, and of the board of registrars of voters. He was the second mayor of Chicopee, in 1892, having been honored with a nomination from both the republican and democratic parties—an event without parallel in the previous or subsequent political history of that municipality. In later years Mr. McClench became allied with the democracy and once was its candidate for the district-attorneyship of Western Massachusetts. In 1893 he was the candidate in the eighth district for the governor's council, and in 1896 he was the nominee of the gold democracy for the office of attorney-general. While in active practice, and previous to the creation of the State board of examiners of applicants for admission to practice law, he was a member of the local board of examiners, succeeding in office the late Governor Robinson. This, however was in no sense a political office. Mr. McClench retained his residence in Chicopee until April, 1900, when he removed to Springfield.

On December 8, 1880, Mr. McClench married Katharine A., daughter of Sylvester B. Hill, of Chicopee. Three children have been born of this marriage.

PERCY WINFRED CARVER, Boston, son of Richard, and Hannah P. (Gay) Carver, was born in Pownal, Prince Edward Island, Dominion of Canada, on July 21, 1871. His father was then, and is still a resident farmer at that place. His maternal grandfather, James B. Gay, was a prominent New England business man.

Percy W. Carver spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and received his early education in the district schools and under private tutors. He was graduated from Prince of Wales college at Charlottetown, with honors, in 1888. The following year he devoted to private instruction, preparatory to his matriculation for the exhaustive Canadian bar examinations. Subsequently he became confidential clerk to Sir Louis Henry Davis, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Laurier cabinet, and senior member of the Charlottetown law firm of Davis & Hazard. Francis L. Hazard, the junior member of the firm was a judge of the Charlottetown City court.

In the offices of Davis & Hazard Mr. Carver read law for three years and a half, and during this period he formed the acquaintance of

Eugene P. Carver, of the well known Boston law firm of Carver and Blodgett. Mr. Carver induced him to come to Boston, where he became a clerk with this firm. Soon after his arrival he entered the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1896. Mr. Carver is justly proud of his achievement in having taken all of the examinations in one year, and being graduated *magnum cum laude*. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1896, and has been in independent practice in Boston since that date, and has been eminently successful from the start. His practice is general, and he appears frequently in court as counsel in important cases. He is well known and popular among his fellow practitioners and with the public at large. Again, Mr. Carver is justly proud of having secured his education entirely through his own efforts, and like the majority of self-made men is a hard worker, conscientious, and painstaking in every detail of his profession. He is a good lawyer, and a safe counsellor.

PERCY W. CARVER.

Although a Canadian by birth, Mr. Carver is a good American by adoption. He has held membership in many of the various Canadian organizations of Boston, always keeping in view the purpose of persuading his Canadian friends to become naturalized American citizens, while not losing their high regard for their mother country.

He is secretary of the British Charitable society of Boston; is a member of Harmatt Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of East Boston; of St. Andrews Chapter, R. A. M.; of Boston Council, R. & L. M.; of Dunster Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Charles River Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Cambridge.

Mr. Carver is unmarried, and resides in Boston.

BUTLER ROLAND WILSON, of Boston, son of John R. and Mary, was born in Greensboro, near the city of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1861. His father was a practicing physician in that section, a prominent citizen and a leader of local affairs generally.

Mr. Wilson's paternal grandfather was an "old school" southern planter, but also practiced medicine. John Wilson, great-grandfather of our subject was a native of Scotland, and settled first in this country in the Carolinas. Later he removed to Georgia, where the homestead was established. Mr. Wilson's mother, also of Scotch descent, was born in Richmond, Virginia.

Butler R. Wilson received his early education in the public schools of Atlanta, and in 1881 was graduated from Atlanta university, with the degree of A. B. In 1884 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of A. M. While an undergraduate at the university he was prominent in all the college societies, especially the debating societies; he also served as captain and manager of the "'varsity" base ball team, and was chosen class orator upon graduation. During the entire period of his college life he spent his vacations teaching in the district schools.

It had been the earnest desire of his family that he enter the ministry, but in the year following the completion of his college course, he

came north for the benefit of his health, passing one summer on a farm at Hadley, Massachusetts. At this time he developed his desire to study law, and his determination to oppose the wishes of his family in the choice of his profession resulted in his being thrown upon his own resources to a great extent. However, he did not allow this fact to discourage him, but became more determined than ever to overcome all obstacles, which he did; and in the autumn of 1881 he entered the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated with a degree of LL.B., with honors, in 1884; and in the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar.

BUTLER R. WILSON

During the year following his admission Mr. Wilson associated in practice with Archibald H. Grimke, and later with Judge George L. Ruffin. Upon the latter's death he was associated with Judge Ruffin's son, Hubert S. Ruffin, which connection continued until 1887, in which year Hubert S. Ruffin also died. Since that year Mr. Wilson has practiced independently.

During his first ten years at the Suffolk bar he engaged largely in criminal practice, and was connected with many noted criminal cases, which brought his name before the public frequently. In recent years he has given his attention principally to civil business, in which branch of the law he has built up a large general practice.

Although Mr. Wilson has always been a staunch republican and active in every campaign for the past sixteen or eighteen years, stumping in the interests of the republican candidates, he has never become a candidate for public office himself, though the party has frequently presented his name. At two republican national conventions he has been alternate delegate at large, and in the convention of 1888 voted in every ballot in place of Gen. Cogswell, who led the Harrison forces. He was one of the organizers and is a charter member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

For a number of years Mr. Wilson has been a member of the Red Cross Association, and has held membership in numerous charitable, social and fraternal organizations. He has been especially devoted to work tending to uplift the colored race, and is now auditor and one of the directors of the Boston Home for Aged Colored Women. In connection with his charitable work he has frequently lent his professional aid to the unfortunate poor.

Mr. Wilson possesses rare oratorical gifts, and his reputation as a powerful advocate before juries is well earned. He is a man of broad education, and although unusually well read in the law, he has never found time to contribute to legal literature, though he has often written articles on general topics for the daily press and various magazines.

While a student at Boston university he was a regular press correspondent and also editor of a local party paper called the "Hub."

In May, 1898, Gov. Wolcott appointed him a master in chancery for Suffolk county. Mr. Wilson resides in Boston.

CHARLES GIDDINGS, residing in Housatonic, Massachusetts, and practicing in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, was born in the former place, May 10, 1867. He was educated in the Great Barrington High school, graduating in 1885, after which he took a special course of study in Williams college, remaining one year in that institution. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical college, in New York city, where he remained one year but during that time determined to enter the legal profession. Accordingly, he entered the law department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated

CHARLES GIDDINGS

with the class of 1891. Returning to Pittsfield he became a law student in the office of Hibbard & Turtle, and at the June term of court in 1893 he was admitted to the bar.

Since his admission Mr. Giddings has practiced in Great Barrington, where he is known as a capable, energetic and rising young lawyer. For several years he has been closely identified with county and town political affairs, on the democratic side, and in 1894 he represented his district in the lower house of the State legislature. In the fall of 1900 he was on the democratic State ticket as candidate for the office of councillor in the eighth district.

On September 20, 1899, Mr. Giddings married Edith M. Ramsdell, daughter of T. G. Ramsdell, vice-president and agent of the Monument Mills company, of Housatonic.

WILLMORE BESEXTER STONE, Springfield, Mass., son of Ambrose D. and Florette (Grandin) Stone, was born in East Longmeadow, Mass., June 24, 1853. His parents descended from French ancestry and were natives of Canada. They gave their son the opportunity for acquiring education in the public schools and with private tutors, and later in the Springfield High school, from which he graduated in 1872 among the highest in his class. He further prepared for college, intending to enter Harvard, but illness prevented the consummation of his ambition in this direction. However, he spent the succeeding four years with private tutors, with whom he pursued the regular Harvard course of study, and which he supplemented with a still wider range of classical reading and study.

Mr. Stone was ambitious to fit himself for the legal profession and accordingly entered the law office of Augustus L. Soule, afterward justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, where he remained until the elevation of Judge Soule to the bench in 1877. He then entered the office of Stearns & Knowlton. During his period of law study he tutored students in the classics and acted as principal of evening schools in Indian Orchard and in Springfield for a number of years. Possessed of literary tastes and a clear and convincing style, Mr. Stone wrote much for the public press, principally upon political topics. He was admitted to the bar on June 24, 1878, and soon was in the enjoyment of a large practice, which has continued to the present time. In the year 1881 he was retained to assist the government in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Dwight Kidder, for the murder of his brother. In 1882 he was assigned, with E.

B. Maynard (now judge of the Superior Court), to defend Turpen Jenckes against the charge of murdering John Otis. In 1889 he was assigned by the court, after being retained by the defense, in the Commonwealth vs. John Daly, for the murder of Policeman Abbott. In these somewhat famous criminal trials Mr. Stone demonstrated his ability. He also has been counsel in many important cases, among which was the noted Massasoit House case, so-called. Mr. Stone's professional work is characterized by careful preparation, ability to seize upon and make the most of the weaknesses of his adversary's position, and indomitable industry.

WILLMORE B. STONE.

Mr. Stone has been an active figure in state and county democratic politics several years and frequently has been honored with nomination for public office. He served a considerable time as chairman of the democratic city committee and also as member of the democratic state central committee. In the fall of 1895 he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives and was four times successively re-elected, serving in all five years. In 1900 he was the nominee of his party for the State senate in a district strongly republican, and where it was hoped his personal and professional popularity might turn the scale of doubtful contest.

In relation to his service in the lower house a contemporary writer has said of Mr. Stone: "He has been one of the best debaters in the house, and an orator as well as debater. He has had the high esteem of members of both parties, and stood near to both the speakers under whom he served—Lieutenant-Governor Bates and Speaker Myers. He won recognition in his first year, and has maintained his rank under the trying light of five years of consecutive service. In his second year he was appointed on the committee on rules, which is a position given only to the best "all-around" members of the house, and held the place in every subsequent session of his service. He was also for years second member of the judiciary committee, and he would have been chairman had not party politics overruled other considerations and given the place to a republican. Hence, for five years, he has sustained the reputation of a member rarely fitted for general service to the State, while his watchfulness for local matters, especially following them closely in committees and seeing to them on their passage, needs only to be mentioned to be acknowledged.

"If his service be analyzed in detail, aside from these general statements, it will be found equally important and creditable. He was author of important laws, such as that for preparing jury lists and impaneling juries, laws relative to evidence and others in relation to practice in the courts. One of the well known probate judges in the State, who had watched legislation of his class for twenty years, said that he did not know of any member who had had the success he had in securing the passage of bills. In company with the present speaker, he worked over and was responsible for, more than any other member, except Mr. Myers, the Torrens land registration act, which is one of the most important acts of twenty-five years. Much labor was spent on the bill, and it passed with great reliance upon the work of these two members."

Mr. Stone is a careful and diligent student of history and the science of government, and few men of his age in the profession are better versed in the knowledge of economic subjects. He is prominent in the social life of Springfield, and is a member of the Winthrop, the Nayasset, and the Country clubs, and also of the Young Men's Democratic club of Massachusetts.

Mr. Stone married (Dec. 22, 1880) Caroline Bliss Newell. They have six children.

ENOCH HENRY BEER, known generally in Northern Berkshire county as one of the most studious, thoughtful and competent lawyers of the North Adams bar, was born in Devonshire, England, September 25, 1847.

ENOCH H. BEER.

He acquired an elementary education in the parish schools and also under private tutors, but at the early age of fourteen years he started out to make his own way in life. He went to London and for more than six years was employed in an attorney's office, where he worked diligently and where, also, he devoted every leisure hour to study, passing a thorough examination in an academical course, for he was determined to become an attorney and solicitor. Throughout this period he maintained himself by working for his legal employers. Then, about a year previous to his departure for the United States, he successfully passed a preliminary examination at the Law Institution of London.

In 1873 Mr. Beer came to America and spent about a year in traveling in the West. In 1874 he came to North Adams and read law in the office of Preston & Brown, continuing there about two years. In June, 1876, he was examined in Pittsfield by Chief Justice Brigham, and was duly admitted to practice in the Massachusetts courts. He then opened an office in North Adams, where he now lives and where, also, he is regarded as one of the safe, thorough lawyers of the county bar. The present law partnership of Beer & Dowlin was formed in 1891, the junior member of the firm having been a former student in Mr. Beer's office.

Mr. Beer's practice is general in the profession, yet he is engaged in many patent cases. He is a republican, and as a citizen takes an earnest interest in public affairs. He was town agent (solicitor) about two years. In March, 1880, Mr. Beer married Celestia J., daughter of Joel S. Burrington, of Pownal, Vermont. Four children, three of whom are living, have been born of this marriage.

WILLIAM LOWELL PUTNAM, Boston, son of George and Harriet (Lowell) Putnam, was born in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, November 22, 1861. His father is one of Boston's leading lawyers and for many years was a partner of William Goodwin Russell, and is noticed in another article of this work. His mother was a niece of the poet and scholar, James Russell Lowell, and a granddaughter of Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., minister of the West Church in Boston, and of Patrick T. Jackson, one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of Lowell.

Mr. Putnam was graduated from the Cambridge High school in 1878 and from Harvard college in 1882, holding membership while in the latter institution in the Hasty Pudding club. After finishing his collegiate studies he spent a year in European travel, visiting Germany, Italy, Spain and England, and upon returning home entered the Harvard Law school, where he remained two years. He subsequently spent three months in the solicitor's office of the New England railroad and three years in the law office of Ropes, Gray & Loring in Boston, and took his degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law school in 1886,

WILLIAM L. PUTNAM.

having been admitted to the Suffolk bar January 26, 1886. In the fall of 1888 he associated himself in practice with his father's well known law firm of Russell & Putnam, with which he continued until September 1, 1898, when it was reorganized under the name of Putnam & Putnam, the individual partners being George Putnam and his sons, William L. and James L.

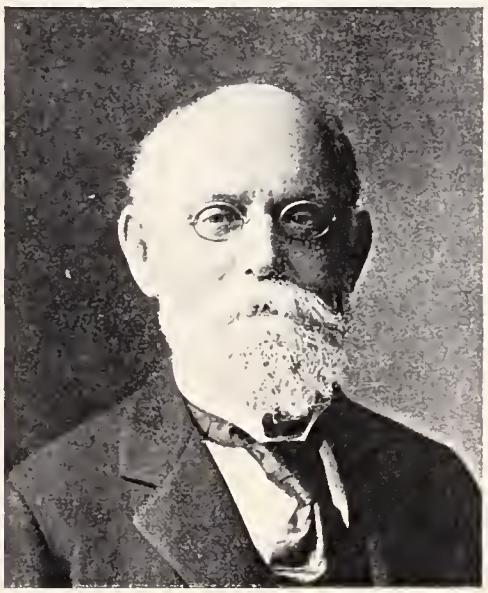
In the general practice of his profession Mr. Putnam has achieved a recognized standing among Boston's younger lawyers. As counsellor and advocate he has displayed eminent qualifications and ability of a high order. He has given considerable attention to trade mark cases, and has been active in the settlement of the estate of the late Henry L. Pierce, of which he is a trustee. He is a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a member of the Boston Bar Association, of the Union and St. Botolph clubs of Boston, and of the University club of New York. He is an able lawyer, a public spirited and enterprising citizen, and a man of broad culture, good judgment, and integrity.

Mr. Putnam was married June 9, 1888, to Miss Elizabeth Lowell, daughter of Augustus Lowell, of Brookline, Massachusetts. Their children are George, Katharine Lawrence, Roger Lowell, and Augustus Lowell.

CHARLES ALLEN TABER, Boston, one of the veteran members of the Suffolk bar, and by virtue of his long practice in this city widely known to the legal profession, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, a son of Allen and Hannah M. (Phillips) Taber. He descends from the old Quaker family of Taber, representatives of which have for two hundred years been prominent in the business, political, and professional life of New England, and especially in Bristol and Barnstable counties, of Massachusetts. His father, who lived at New Bedford when a youth, afterwards removed to Maine, and subsequently to Boston, where for many years he was extensively engaged in the carpet trade.

Charles Allen Taber was educated in the schools of his native town, and having decided to embrace the legal profession began to read at Lynn under the direction of Jeremiah Stickney, a lawyer of power and prominence in his time. Later he read with Ingalls and Parsons of Lynn. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1870. He began his long practice in Boston five years later, forming a partnership with Hon. George S. Boutwell, then senator from Massachusetts and previously governor.

It is interesting to note that they were among the first tenants of the Equitable Building, where Mr. Taber has always been located. He early proved his ability as an advocate and gained considerable recognition from his able defense in the case of Commonwealth v. Charles F. Freeman. The latter, a religious fanatic, then living at Pocasset, Massachusetts, was accused of the murder of his child, whom, in a fit of frenzy said to have been induced by brooding on his religion, he had stabbed to the heart. Mr. Taber argued the case in the Supreme Court against Judge Edgar J. Sherman, then attorney-general, and secured an



CHARLES ALLEN TABER.

acquittal on the ground of insanity. It is related that during the trial he attracted no little attention to himself by his rather original statement that it was a "case of religious delirium tremens." Although he thus early proved his ability as a pleader, Mr. Taber has for several years past been steadily earning reputation as a patent attorney, a branch of practice into which he drifted out of natural proclivity and aptitude. He has become a recognized expert on the patent laws, and enjoys an extensive business in the courts and as a solicitor of patents. Fraternally, he is a member of Mt. Carmel Lodge, F. & A. M.; and Sutton Chapter, R. A. M. He has never desired public office and in politics is an independent.

EPHRAIM WARD BOND.—Although a considerable portion of the life of Mr. Bond was occupied with other than legal pursuits, his professional career was such as to entitle him to recognition as one of the distinguished members of the Hampden county bar. His father's family was a prominent one in Springfield for many years, his father, Thomas Bond, removing to that place in 1826 from West Brookfield, where he had accumulated moderate wealth as a merchant. The date of Ephraim Ward Bond's birth was 1821 and after preliminary school experience he entered Amherst college and graduated as valedictorian in the class of 1841. He took a post-graduate course at Yale, read law in Boston, supplemented with a year and a half in the Harvard Law school, graduating in 1844. Opening a law office in Springfield, the young man soon showed the results of his thorough training and the possession of exceptional attributes and qualifications for his profession. In 1851 he formed a co-partnership with E. D. Beach, thus constituting a firm of great strength through the persuasive eloquence of the elder member and the accuracy and care manifested in the preparation and presentation of cases by the younger. The firm enjoyed a very large and lucrative business until its dissolution in 1864, trying during that period more cases than any other in the county. Their business covered all branches of the civil and the criminal law, the elder member attaining great success before juries, while Mr. Bond more frequently appeared before the courts on questions of law. One of Mr. Bond's most conspicuous mental characteristics was his ability to concentrate his whole mental energy upon one subject on the shortest notice, and to thereupon clearly present the salient features of the subject in text that was

seldom marred by changes from the first draft. His own knowledge and appreciation of this facility to accomplish a task promptly and well frequently led him to postpone preparation until the last day, a habit which gave him the local nick-name of "the late Mr. Bond." But nevertheless, his clients seldom if ever suffered on this account.

Mr. Bond was an active whig and republican and was called to fill several stations in public life. He was one of the selectmen of the old town of Springfield in 1848–50; was a member of the common council in 1853 and alderman in 1861–62. He was for several

EPHRAIM W. BOND

years chairman of the town whig committee, and his knowledge of the voters of the town was so complete that he could predict with almost unerring accuracy the number of votes that would be cast for any candidate of that party. Mr. Bond was always foremost in efforts for the promotion of educational affairs in their broadest relations to the community. During many years he was a leader in the long struggle to secure for Springfield a large and valuable public library, a purpose that was finally consummated, and held the office of president of the library association many years, beginning with May, 1880. He made two subscriptions to the institution of $5,000 each, at times when there was great need of generous public action. Mr. Bond was prominently connected with several of Springfield's financial institutions. He was one of the incorporators of the Five Cents Savings bank, established in 1854, one of its original trustees, later one of the vice-presidents and finally president, serving as such in 1890 and 1891. He was also one of the directors of the Pynchon National bank from its organization in 1853. He was a representative in the legislature in 1852, and during that session the original city charter of Springfield was passed, which he assisted in preparing, as well as the charter of the Hampden Savings bank, which was secured largely through his efforts and against determined opposition.

Upon the final dissolution of the law firm of Beach & Bond, Mr. Bond's taste for other lines of business and his faith in his own sagacity and foresight led him into other channels of activity. He was one of the early directors of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company, and in March, 1863, was elected its president; he resigned the office in 1886, having in the meantime seen the business of the company wonderfully augmented and its assets about doubled. Mr. Bond was associated with the South church in Springfield and his family occupied an enviable position in the social life of the city. His death took place on December 5, 1891.

ARTHUR PERRY CARPENTER, senior member of the law firm of Carpenter & Parker, of North Adams, is a native of Readsboro, Vermont, born March 31, 1867, the son of Solomon R. and Laura M. (Bishop) Carpenter. His young life was spent on his father's farm, and his early education was acquired in the common schools. Later he was a student in the Castleton State Normal school, at Castleton, Vermont, taking the regular course, and was graduated in 1887. He then turned

his attention to teaching in common and graded schools, and having earned the necessary means, he next took up a commercial course of study in the Rochester (New York) Business university, graduating in 1890.

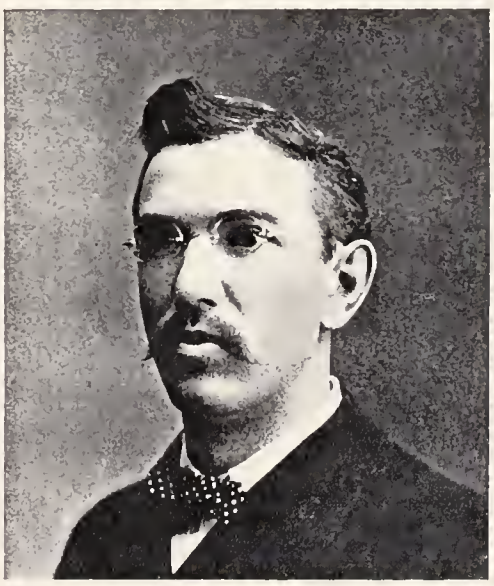
After finishing these courses of study Mr. Carpenter for a time was employed as book-

ARTHUR P. CARPENTER.

keeper, but soon resumed his former vocation of teacher, continuing about four years. He then took up the study of law, not as a diversion but with a determination to enter the legal profession, yet he continued teaching winter terms of school while so engaged. His legal tutor was Stephen T. Davenport, of Brattleboro, Vermont, in whose office he remained until 1895, when he entered the Boston University School of Law. In the next year he was admitted to practice in the Vermont courts, and in 1897 he was graduated at the law school. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar in Berkshire county, and at once opened an office in North Adams. He was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court, Massachusetts district, in 1898, and in August, 1900, was admitted to practice in the Vermont district of the same court. As a young lawyer at the county bar he stands well, and the law firm of which he is a member has won the confidence of the people in Northern Berkshire. Mr. Carpenter is a democrat, and is conservative in the expression of his political views. He seeks no political preferment. While living in Whitingham, Vermont, he was a member of the school board. He is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M., of Jacksonville, Vermont, and also is a member of the Old South Congregational church of Boston.

On September 1, 1897, Mr. Carpenter married Addie L., daughter of Myron L. and Betsey Boynton, of Jamaica, Vermont.

FRANK HERBERT CANDE, clerk of courts for Berkshire county, was born in Sheffield, May 25, 1869, the son of Hopkins T. and Sarah E. (Parsons) Cande, of that town. Frank H. was brought up on his father's farm,



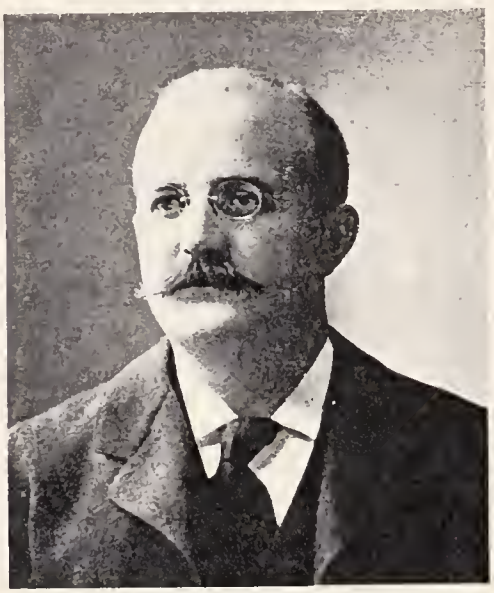
FRANK H. CANDE.

and was educated in the Sheffield public and high schools, graduating in 1886. He read law under the instruction of A. Chalkley Collins, in Great Barrington, and was admitted to the bar at a term of court held in Pittsfield in February, 1891. He began practice in

Dalton, a suburb of Pittsfield, but at the end of about six months removed to the county seat and occupied the office of Senator Dawes; and when Mr. Crosby (who previously had practiced in the same office) removed, in 1895, Mr. Cande succeeded to his place. In November, 1896, he was elected clerk of courts, which office he now holds, and fills to the satisfaction of the entire county bar.

On November 24, 1892, Mr. Cande married Carrie J. Rice, of Great Barrington, by whom he has three children.

HIRAM McKNIGHT BURTON, of Boston, son of Smith P. and Elizabeth (Strain) Burton, was born at Albany, New York, on October 11, 1858. He is descended from the old New York family of Burtons,



HIRAM M. BURTON.

whose ancestors were early settlers at Salem, Massachusetts, a part of whom afterwards located in New York State.

Mr. Burton's maternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland and emigrated to America when quite young and settled at Albany, New York, and by perseverance and hard work became one of the most successful merchants in that city and acquired quite a large estate.

Hiram M. Burton, at the age of four years, removed with his parents to Boston, Massachusetts. The family resided at the west part of the city, and Hiram M. became what was popularly termed an old "west end boy." He was educated in the public schools of Boston, having been graduated at the Phillips Grammar school and in 1876 from the Boston English High school, and prepared for the legal profession in the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B., *cum laude,* in 1879. Mr. Burton was obliged to wait until he attained his majority before being admitted to the bar. Immediately following his admission to the Suffolk bar in 1880 he began practice in Boston and became associated with W. E. L. Dillaway, and has ever since been associated with that gentleman. He has built up a large and profitable practice and is not only well known, but very popular among his fellow practitioners and with the public at large.

Although his practice is general, Mr. Burton appears infrequently in court, devoting most of his time to his large office practice and corporation interests.

He is a republican but has never been an active partisan. In 1899 he was appointed by Governor Crane a Master in Chancery for Suffolk county.

Mr. Burton resides in Boston, is unmarried, is a member of the Boston Athletic Association and a 32d degree Mason.

JOHN PALMER WYMAN, Boston, is a son of John Palmer and Margaret (Richardson) Wyman. He was born in West Cambridge (now Arlington), Massachusetts, on the seventh of March, 1853, in which town his father was for many years an esteemed citizen, and during a part of his residence there served the public in various town offices. His mother was a member of the old New England Richardson family.

In the public schools of his native town the foundation of Mr. Wyman's education was laid; he was graduated from the Boston Latin school, with honor, in 1870, from Harvard university, with the degree of A. B., in 1874, and two years later from the Harvard Law school with the degree of LL.B. Mr. Wyman

JOHN P. WYMAN.

at once entered mercantile life with the firm of John P. Squire and Company, thus postponing the practice of his profession until November 15, 1880, when he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. Since then he has devoted his entire time and ability to the law. His wise counsel and keen insight into affairs have attracted to him a large clientele, and to-day he is recognized as one of the leaders of the Boston bar who gives special attention to office practice.

Cambridge has claimed Mr. Wyman as a resident for many years; he has long been a deacon in the old Cambridge Baptist church; is a republican in politics, although not an active partisan; and, like his father before him, is one of the conservative men in the community where he makes his home.

In the year 1877 he married Mary E., daughter of John P. Squire, of Arlington. Four children have been born to them, of which three survive: Mary Squire, John Palmer, jr., and Margaret Gwendolen.

JONATHAN BARNES, of Springfield, is a native of Darien, Connecticut, born July 31, 1864. His father died two years afterward and the widow and son then came to live in Springfield. The son's early education was obtained in the public schools of Springfield, and after graduating at the high school in 1881, he entered Yale college, where he was graduated in 1885. He then studied law in the office of Judge Gideon Wells, and also in Yale Law school. He was admitted to practice in March, 1888, and from that time has been a member of the Hampden bar.

In December, 1889, Mr. Barnes became junior partner in the law firm of Wells, McClench & Barnes, and at once actively engaged in prac-

JONATHAN BARNES.

tice, both in the office and in the courts, where his efforts were rewarded with a good degree of success. In January, 1892, Judge Wells withdrew from the firm and the remaining partners continued the business, retaining the old firm style another year. Since that time

Mr. Barnes has practiced alone, and by his associates at the bar he is regarded as an excellent attorney and counselor, having a thorough understanding of the law in general and of corporation law in particular. He is clerk of the Springfield Street Railway company, and is also clerk of the corporation of the French-American college, an institution founded for the education of the French element of the population. In 1897 he was appointed receiver of the Massachusetts Masonic Life association.

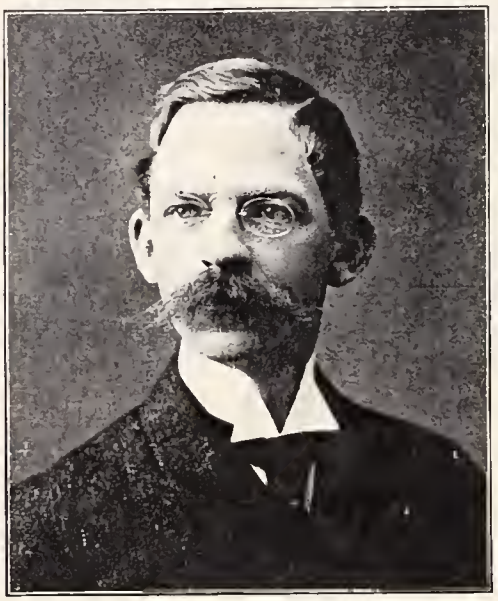
Politically Mr. Barnes is a republican, but he has never sought political advancement.

HARVEY HUNTER PRATT, Boston, son of Henry J. and Maria J. (Hunter) Pratt, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 24th, 1860. His father, a shoe manufacturer of Philadelphia and Abington, was a prominent figure in mercantile circles. The family were early settlers in the old colony. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Pratt, served during the war for Independence, and was afterward a lieutenant in the Continental militia. Corporal Seth Pratt, a brother of Lieutenant Robert, was also a soldier in the ranks of Washington's army during the Revolution. Mr. Pratt's paternal grandmother was a lineal descendant of John Pulling, Paul Revere's friend, who hung the light for the latter in the belfry of the Old North church at the time Revere took his memorable ride in April, 1775. His maternal great-grandfather, Rev. William Hunter, was a north of Ireland Methodist clergyman, and his son, Dr. Samuel Hunter, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, became a resident of the city of Philadelphia.

Harvey H. Pratt spent his youth in Abington, Massachusetts, where his father's factory was located. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1883 was graduated from Harvard University School of Law.

In June, of that year, he was admitted to the bar of Plymouth county, and established himself in practice in Abington. A partnership which he soon formed with John F. Simmons, was continued until May, 1894, and since that date Mr. Pratt has practiced independently. He established his Boston office in the fall of 1889, and is ranked at present as a leading general practitioner of the Boston bar.

In politics Mr. Pratt has been a staunch and active democrat, and he served as assistant secretary of the democratic central state committee for several years. He was also chairman of his town committee for upwards of



HARVEY H. PRATT.

fifteen years, and has a host of friends and acquaintances in political circles.

A resident of Abington nearly all of his active life, he was a valued citizen of that town, and was honored with numerous local positions of public trust.

A democrat in a strong republican district, he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives for two terms, (1888 and 1889) and served on the judiciary committee both years. As a legislator Mr. Pratt represented his constituents faithfully; he was earnest in his committee work, was frequently "on his

feet" and was recognized as one of the leaders of the house.

In 1887 the late Hosea Kingman appointed him assistant district attorney for the southeastern district of Massachusetts, which is made up of the two counties of Norfolk and Plymouth. After a service of nearly three years with Mr. Kingman, the latter was appointed to the chairmanship of the metropolitan sewerage commission. Mr. Pratt was later nominated by his party for the office of district attorney but was defeated at the polls. The following year, however, he was elected by a majority of 2800 in a district which gave the republican candidate for governor a majority of 5400 votes, a strong tribute to his personal popularity. He served actively and conscientiously as district attorney until 1893, and during his incumbency prosecuted many cases which aroused widespread interest. He was unanimously nominated by the party for reelection but was defeated by a small majority.

Mr. Pratt is at present engaged in an extensive general practice in all the courts, and has a large clientele. He is now a resident of Scituate and is unmarried.

ANDREW POTTER, better known, perhaps, in Western Massachusetts and Southern Vermont by reason of his splendid military record during the war of 1861–65 as Colonel Andrew Potter, was born in Pownal, Vermont, April 3, 1832. His father, Arnold Potter, was a Rhode Islander by birth and an early settler in Pownal, where at first he was a farmer and afterward a mason and builder, both in that town and also in North Adams. His greatest desire was to give his children a good schooling, for his own means were limited and an education must be their chief heritage.

Andrew lived on the farm during his youth and removed with his father's family to North Adams, where he was sent to school. Later on he entered Williams college with his brother, Arnold G. Potter, and both were graduated in 1856. (In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that in the class of '56 were forty-two graduates, of whom at least twenty-six entered the Union service in 1861–65 and were officers. Two of the number were killed, and another became president of the United States—James A. Garfield).

After graduation he began reading law with Gamwell & Bowerman, and in 1859 he was admitted to practice. He then became law partner with E. M. Wood, and so continued about two years when the firm of Potter & Wood was succeeded by Adam & Potter (Robert Adam and Andrew Potter). This last partnership relation was maintained nearly two years,

ANDREW POTTER.

when, in July, 1862, the junior partner enlisted in Company B, thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Indeed, Mr. Potter was chiefly instrumental in raising the company, and in recognition of his service he was commissioned its captain by the governor of Massachusetts.

Captain Potter was in constant command of the company from 1862 to 1864, after which promotions came rapidly. He had been a faithful, competent officer and not only the men of his company, but of the entire regiment honored him for his bravery and re-

spected him for his loyalty to his command. Twice during this period Capt. Potter was wounded; first at Piedmont in May, 1864, under Hunter, and second at Winchester, Va., while serving under the gallant Sheridan. In 1864 he was promoted major and soon afterward lieutenant-colonel of the 34th, and in December, 1864 had command of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Independent division of the 24th army corps, and retained command of the regiment until the fall of Appomattox and the final surrender of Gen. Lee, at which notable event Col. Potter was present with his men. Indeed, for nearly a year and half before this, and while holding a captain's commission, Col. Potter had commanded the regiment in all its various operations and battles from the early part of 1864 until the muster out in July, 1865. In recognition of meritorious service and unflinching loyalty to duty Lieutenant-Colonel Potter was made colonel by brevet, yet all the honors of the rank had long before been earned by him on many a bloody battlefield.

Returning home at the close of the war Col. Potter settled down to law practice in Bennington, Vermont, in which historic village he was a resident until 1877, when he came to North Adams and engaged in active professional work in partnership with his brother Arnold G. Potter, (who died August 16, 1891), the firm relation, however, having dated from 1872, with A. G. Potter in charge of the North Adams office. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Arnold G. Potter, as above mentioned, yet during the period of its existence the firm was among the strongest in Western Massachusetts. Col. Potter is senior member of the North Adams bar and is one of the oldest lawyers of the county now in active practice.

Colonel Potter was married August, 1865, to Sarah McDaniels, of Bennington, Vt. Five children, four of whom are now living, were born of this marriage. James Tracey Potter, son of Col. Potter and practicing lawyer at North Adams, was educated in the Bennington schools, and the Andover preparatory school. He was graduated at Yale in 1894, read law with his father and was admitted to practice in 1896.

FRANKLIN H. B. MUNSON, lawyer, town clerk, clerk of the Fourth District court of Berkshire, and also business man interested in various enterprises in the growing town of Adams, is a native of Meriden, Connecticut, born August 19, 1852. His parents were Hyacinthe and Ann Elizabeth (Wilcox) Brouillette, his father being of French extrac-

FRANKLIN H. B. MUNSON.

tion. The latter died when Franklin was one year old, and upon the marriage of the widow with Erastus Munson the son naturally adopted the surname of Munson, by which he is generally known. Franklin was educated in the Meriden public schools and prepared for Yale in Guilford Institute, but did not enter college. After leaving school he took up the study of law, incidentally at first in association with a friend who was engaged in a like pursuit, and upon his removal to Adams he became a law student in the office of the late F. O. Sayles, who is still remembered by

the older legal practitioners of the county. In 1875, at a term of court held in Pittsfield, Mr. Munson was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has maintained an office in Adams and for a time was associated in practice with Mr. Sayles. Indeed, throughout the period of their professional relation Mr. Munson was the active lawyer of the office as his associate was advanced in years and gave little attention to business.

In addition to his practice Mr. Munson for several years has been identified with various business enterprises in Adams, resulting in a partial alienation from close professional work. Since 1878 he has served as town clerk, and since June, 1895, he has been clerk of the Fourth District court of Berkshire, which court he helped to organize and establish on its present basis, and which notably is one of the best courts of its kind in the county. As a lawyer Mr. Munson has for several years enjoyed an enviable reputation in office practice, and his success in this branch of the profession has occasioned much favorable comment in legal circles.

WILLIAM LUTHER THOMPSON, Lawrence, son of Luther and Lydia (Fisk) Thompson, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, on the 6th day of May, 1835. On his mother's side he descends from an old Puritan family of Massachusetts, and is the grandson of Benjamin Fisk, of Salem. His paternal ancestor, Thomas Thompson, came to Hudson, Massachusetts, from the north of Ireland in 1711, and left descendants who have achieved distinction in professional and civil life.

Mr. Thompson completed the regular courses of study in the grammar and the high schools of Medford, and afterward entered the Gilmanton (New Hampshire) academy and still later the academy at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1854. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and after his graduation from Dartmouth college in 1858–59 was principal of a high school in Attleboro for six months and of a grammar and high school at Randolph, Massachusetts, for one year, following. He was graduated from Dartmouth college with honors in 1858, having among his classmates Hon. Albert S. Palmer, former mayor of Boston; Gen. Samuel Duncan, an officer in the Civil war; and Capt. A. B. Thompson, of New Hampshire. While in college he became a member of the Psi Upsilon society. After teaching at Randolph he spent two years as principal of the high school at Peabody, Massachusetts, and thus completed a period of

WILLIAM L. THOMPSON.

teaching which was very successful as well as profitable.

In August, 1862, Mr. Thompson enlisted in Company C, 5th Massachusetts Volunteers, for nine months, was elected second lieutenant, and served in North Carolina under General Foster until July, 1863, when he was mustered out with his regiment. He participated in the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, and others. On returning north he entered the law office of Gilbert E. Hood of Lawrence, Massachusetts, and read Blackstone and Kent for one year, or until August, 1864, when he

was ordered to aid in recruiting his regiment for the one hundred days' service, which was done at Reedville, Massachusetts. He was elected first lieutenant, and served on the staff of General W. W. Morris, of the Regular Army at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, for one hundred and ten days, when his regiment was mustered out and he was honorably discharged from the service. Returning to Lawrence he resumed his legal studies with Mr. Hood, and was admitted to the Essex bar in March, 1866. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general civil practice of his profession in Lawrence, where he resides. He has had no partnerships. Mr. Thompson was commissioner of insolvency for Essex county for more than eighteen years, and also had an extensive practice under the old bankruptcy law. He was an associate justice of the Police court of Lawrence from 1889 to June, 1898, when he resigned, having been appointed by Judge Francis C. Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court, a referee in bankruptcy, under the new law, which position he still holds, his jurisdiction being the county of Essex.

As a lawyer and advocate, and also as an auditor and referee, Mr. Thompson has gained a high reputation at the Essex bar, and for many years has been regarded as one of its eminent members. He is a man of ability, of good judgment, of great breadth of character, and of unquestioned honor and integrity. In politics he has always been an ardent republican. He was chairman of the Essex county and Lawrence City republican committees for three years and a member of the State Central republican committee for one year, and has frequently served as a delegate to local and State republican conventions. Notwithstanding the fact that Lawrence is strongly democratic he has developed great popularity on several occasions, notably when he was the party candidate for State Senator. He was a member of the Lawrence common council in 1866 and of the school committee of the city for three years, and is a member of Post 39, G. A. R. Since 1880 he has been a member and director of the Supreme Council, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers, whose constitution he wrote. He is a progressive, public spirited citizen, and highly respected and esteemed.

Mr. Thompson was married in July, 1866, to Kate L., daughter of Zachariah Marshall, of Groton, Massachusetts, who died in 1891, leaving one son, Marshall Putnam Thompson, who was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1892 and from the Harvard Law school in 1897, and who is now an active member of the Boston bar, a lecturer, and a talented writer. In May, 1898, Mr. Thompson married for his second wife Miss Christina McKenzie, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

WILLIAM REUBEN RICHARDS, A. M., Boston, is a lineal descendant of Edward Richards, who came from England in 1632, probably in the ship "Lyon," and first settled in New Towne, (Cambridge), Massachusetts, whence he subsequently removed to and became one of the original proprietors of Dedham, being the sixty-second signer of the social compact of that town. Five or six generations of Mr. Richard's ancestors, from Edward down to his grandfather, Reuben Richards, were responsible and influential citizens of Dedham, residing on the original homestead there. Reuben Richards was a successful Boston importer of tin and Russian iron. He married Eliza Bordman, a direct descendant of Thomas Bordman, who came to Plymouth from London, England, in 1634. William Bordman Richards, son of Reuben and father of the subject of this sketch, also became a prominent Boston merchant, succeeding to his father's business. His wife, Cornelia Walter, was descended from John Eliot, the apostle, from Increase Mather, and from Benjamin Lynde, sr., and Benjamin Lynde, jr., both chief justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the province of Massachusetts Bay. Her great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas Walter, attorney-at-law, came

from Lancaster, England, to Boston, in 1680, and his son, Rev. Nehemiah Walter, was the colleague of Eliot in the First church in Roxbury. Her great-grandfather, Rev. Nathaniel Walter, son of Rev. Nehemiah, was pastor of the Second Congregational church in Roxbury, and her grandfather, Rev. William Walter, was assistant minister of Trinity church, Boston, from 1763 to 1767, and rector from 1767 to 1775 and after the peace became rector of Christ church. Her brother, Lynde M. Walter, was the founder and first editor of the Boston Transcript, and after his death in 1842, she succeeded to the editorship of the paper, her previous writings having commended her for the task. "She conducted it with marked ability and success for about five years," or until her marriage to William Bordman Richards, and both broadened its scope and increased its circulation and prestige. It is believed that she is the first woman to have full editorial charge and management of a daily newspaper. Her achievement was a remarkable one, particularly in view of the fact that women lacked the courage in those days to enter the field of journalism, or to engage in any other occupation, not only in Boston, but elsewhere.

William R. Richards is the son of William Bordman Richards and Cornelia Walter, and was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, July 3, 1853. He received his early education at Chauncey Hall and the Boston Latin School and then went to Dresden, Germany, where he studied for about five years, taking the gymnasium course at the institute of Dr. Krause. On returning home he entered Harvard university, from which he was graduated in the class of 1874. Afterwards he took a three years' course at the Harvard Law school, receiving the degrees of LL. B. and A. M. in 1877, and continued his legal studies in the office of Shattuck, Holmes & Munroe, being admitted to the Suffolk bar and also to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in November, 1878. Since then he has successfully practiced his profession in Boston.

Mr. Richards early formed a co-partnership with John O. Shaw, jr., a grandson of the late Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, and George Lemist Clarke, which continued for several years under the firm name of Richards, Shaw & Clarke. In politics he is independent. He early became interested in municipal affairs and public reforms, and in 1885 was elected to represent ward eleven in the Boston common council, in which he served three terms (1886, 1887 and 1888). The last year he was the recognized leader of the republican side and the candidate of that party for president. In January, 1889, Mayor Hart appointed him

WILLIAM R. RICHARDS.

a trustee of the Boston Public Library to succeed William H. Whitmore, resigned, and in 1891, he was reappointed for the full term of five years. He was actively and prominently connected with the construction of the new library building on Copley square, Boston's richest and most important public edifice, which was built entirely under the supervision of the trustees. Before the work was commenced he was instrumental in securing the legislative act empowering the trustees to prosecute it and to select their own architect, and in the common council he stoutly advo-

cated the acceptance of the act and effected the transfer of the appropriation to carry on the work according to the plans of the architects, McKim, Mead & White. Through his order, offered and advocated in the same body, Bates Hall was opened to the public evenings and afterward, as trustee, he secured the opening of the library on Sundays, besides securing the giving of some of the richest gifts in recent years to that institution. To his influence is most largely due the system now in vogue of making appointment to the library service and promotion therein on a civil service basis.

As councilman Mr. Richards was also instrumental in making the kindergarten a part of the Boston public school system. In 1887 he was the leader in a successful movement for the preservation of the Boston Common. In 1890 he led in the movement for establishing by statute the Art Commission, whose approval must be obtained before any monument or statue can be set up under the authority and control of the city. In 1893 he was instrumental in securing the legislative act, and its acceptance by the city council, authorizing the construction of the subway under Tremont street for street car tracks. He so aroused and directed public sentiment in the struggle for the preservation of the Boston Common in 1887 that he secured a vote in the common council against any open cut for street railway purposes which would touch the roots of any trees, thus checking a project that threatened the destructiont of some of the finest elms in the country, and at that time proposed digging under Tremont street a tunnel—a forecast of the present subway. Afterward he brought the same influence to bear upon the legislative committee on rapid transit, and still later he personally employed engineers to demonstrate the feasibility of certain routes which would give the result desired and yet preserve for future generations the unmarred beauty of one of the greatest city parks in the world. This demonstration convinced the committee as well as the public that to secure rapid transit and the relief of overcrowded thoroughfares, it was not necessary to in any manner disturb the common, and it prepared the way for the present subway, which is the outcome of the Tremont street subway conceived and chiefly developed by him and the bill for which he drafted in conjunction with Mr. George B. Upham. Another movement which enlisted his active interest and influence was that led by Edwin L. Sprague for the law to prevent the watering of stock by quasi-public corporations.

Mr. Richards is one of the most public spirited of citizens, as these various projects in which he has been actively interested abundantly illustrate. His wisdom and foresight, his accurate judgment of human nature, and his ability and great force of character have made him a leader among men. He is an eminent lawyer, possessing a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law and by the exercise of those personal qualities which distinguished his ancestors and which he has himself developed and broadened, has won success and honor. He has been a member of the Bar Association of the city of Boston since 1885, and is also a member of the Union, University, St. Botolph, Athletic, Union Boat clubs of Boston and the County Club of Brookline, and was at one time secretary of the Boston Athenaeum of which his great-uncle, Arthur Maynard Walter, was a founder, having been the first secretary and an original member of the Anthology Club, organized in 1804, from which the Athenaeum was the outgrowth. Mr. Richards has never married.

FRED JOY, the son of A. K. P. Joy, long an honored and successful practitioner at the Suffolk bar, mention of whose career appears elsewhere in the pages of this work, and Clara Brown Joy, was born in Winchester, Massachusetts, July 8, 1859, where he has always resided.

Mr. Joy obtained his preliminary education in the Winchester public schools, and prepared for college at the Cambridge High School,

from which he was graduated in 1877. He was graduated from Harvard University, with a degree of A. B., in 1881, and from Boston University School of Law, *cum laude*, with a degree of LL.B., in 1884. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on July 8, 1884, and at once began practice in Boston, where he has ever since successfully continued in the general practice of the law, although he also transacts a large corporation business. He has appeared as counsel in many cases of importance, and is well and widely known in professional and business circles.

In politics, he has been a stanch republican.

FRED JOY.

In 1893 he was elected to the Massachusetts legislature from the Winchester district, and served on the committee of the judiciary, and in 1899 and 1900, represented his district in the State senate, serving in the former year as a member of the committees on railroads, fisheries and game, and bills in the third reading, and in the latter year, on the committees on railroads, rules, fisheries and game, and mercantile affairs. During his service as a legislator, Mr. Joy has made many friends, and is recognized as a faithful worker for his constituents. He is a forcible and pleasing speaker, marshaling his facts in a clear, concise and logical manner, and evincing exceptional ability and a ready supply of quick wit in argument.

He is one of the most public-spirited and valued citizens of Winchester, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Winchester Savings Bank. He holds membership in the University, Middlesex, and Massachusetts Republican clubs, the Middlesex Bar Association, and various other social clubs and societies.

JAMES BAILEY RICHARDSON, LL.D., Boston, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, is the son of Joel and Sarah (Bailey) Richardson, and a grandson of James Richardson, of Orford, Grafton county, New Hampshire, and of Phineas Bailey, who in the early years of the 19th century kept one of the well known stage taverns in Elm street, Boston. He was born in Orford, New Hampshire, December 9, 1832, and was graduated from the Orford Academy in 1853. The same year he entered Yale College, but a severe illness compelled him to retire from that institution, and in 1854 he joined the sophomore class in Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1857. For one year he read law in Concord, New Hampshire, with the late Henry W. Bellows, afterward chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court. In 1858 he came to Boston and continued his legal studies in the office of Hutchins and Wheeler, being admitted to the Suffolk bar February 27, 1859. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boston, and soon gained a high standing for ability, industry, and integrity. In 1866 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1877 and 1878 he served in the Boston common council. In 1884 he was appointed a commissioner to revise the city charter, his colleagues being former Mayor Cobb and James M. Bugbee. He was peculiarly fitted for this important

work, and in their report were formulated many suggestions which have since been adopted. In February, 1889, Mayor Hart appointed him corporation counsel of the city of Boston, to succeed Edward P. Nettleton, and he filled that office with great satisfaction until the spring of 1891. In 1890, Governor Brackett offered him a seat upon the bench of the Massachusetts Superior Court, which he declined. As corporation counsel he rendered important services concerning the respective rights of the legislature and congress in the navigable waters of Charles river. In 1891 Mayor Matthews made him a member of

JAMES B. RICHARDSON.

the Rapid Transit commission of Boston, and in May, 1892, Governor Russell appointed him an associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, which position he still holds.

Judge Richardson became one of the leading members of the Boston bar, and for sixteen years was a master in chancery. His eminent legal ability, his accurate knowledge of the law, his varied and large practice, his fidelity to his clients and his character and personal attainments came to be universally recognized. On the bench he has displayed rare judicial qualifications, unfailing dignity and courtesy, with high practical knowledge of affairs and capacity for work. For many years he has taken an active interest in the affairs of Dartmouth College, which he has served as a trustee since 1891, and which conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., in 1896. In 1894 he founded in that institution the Joel Richardson scholarship, in memory of his father; the new James B. Richardson hall, erected in Hanover in 1898, bears his name in recognition of his efficient services to the college. He has also been president of the Dartmouth College Alumni association. He has been an active manager of the New England Home for Little Wanderers of Boston for many years, is one of the oldest trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston, and has served as vice-president of the Boston Art and University clubs of the same city. He was a foundation member of the Boston Bar association in 1876, a member of its judicial committee from 1881 to 1885, and is now an honorary member.

Judge Richardson was married November 15, 1865, to Lucy Cushing Gould, daughter of the late Dr. Augustus A. Gould, a prominent physician of Boston.

HERBERT CURTISS JOYNER, senior member of the bar in Great Barrington and a prominent trial lawyer in Berkshire county, was born in the town of New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, July 12, 1838. His father, Newton Joyner, was of an old New England family, but soon after his marriage with Mary Curtiss (a sister of Ira Curtiss, who was prominent in Massachusetts politics half a century ago) he removed to New York State. Upon the death of his wife the husband returned with his children to Berkshire county. Herbert attended the New Marlborough district schools, and afterward for two years was a student in the famous Troy Conference academy, in Poultney, Vermont, where he maintained himself, and in the face of many obstacles acquired a good education. After

leaving the academy he taught school nearly two years in southern New Jersey, and while thus employed, having determined to enter the legal profession, he secured a set of "Blackstone's Commentaries" and devoted his leisure to study.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Joyner returned to Berkshire county and began a regular course of law study in the office of Thomas Twining, of Great Barrington, but in September following he enlisted in Company E, forty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and thereafter served one year in the department of the Gulf. After his term of enlistment had expired he

HERBERT C. JOYNER

returned to his books in counselor Twining's office, and by diligent application to his studies he fitted himself for the bar. He was admitted to practice at the February sitting of the court at Lenox in 1865, and from that to the present time he has been in active practice in Great Barrington. He is known throughout the county as one of the most persistent lawyers at the bar, who has risen to his present position in the profession solely through his own efforts. He enjoys a large clientele, yet never during the period of his practice has he sought to promote litigation, but rather to discourage it.

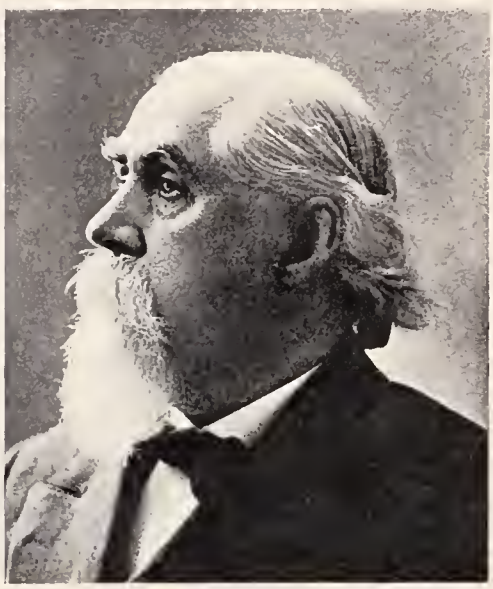
Mr. Joyner has been drawn somewhat into the arena of politics, though quite against his own inclination. He served six years in the legislature, three years in the lower house and a like period in the senate, being chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the sale by the State of its bonds of the New York and New England Railroad company, known as the Field investigation. In 1880 he was the nominee of his party for the district attorneyship, and in 1886 was the democratic candidate for congress. In all local enterprises which had for their end the welfare of Great Barrington and its people, Mr. Joyner has been an active factor for many years.

On January 2, 1885, he married Mary E. Wild, of Boston. Of this marriage six children have been born, four of whom are still living.

DANIEL W. BOND, justice of the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts since October, 1890, is a descendant of William Bond who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630. He is the son of Daniel H. and Deborah (White) Bond, the former a native of Canterbury, Conn., where representatives of the family settled in 1710, and the latter of Tunbridge Wells, England. She was a daughter of Rev. George S. White, who emigrated to America in 1812. Judge Bond was born in Canterbury, Windham county, Conn., April 29, 1838. His boyhood was passed at home, working for neighboring farmers and attending the local schools during the seasons when farm duties would permit. He had, however, advantages which all country boys of that period did not enjoy, for his father, although not a man of large property, was highly intellectual and provided his children with good literature. Thus Judge Bond acquired in his early youth a fund of knowledge which was of great service in promoting his progress in later years. At the age of sixteen years he entered a private school in

his native town taught by William Kinne, and subsequently attended Plainfield academy, then under the charge of Rev. Lucian Burleigh; and also the Normal school at New Britain, Conn.; a portion of the time also he was assisted in his studies by the Rev. Robert O. Learned, the settled minister of the parish where he lived, and by Charles C. Burleigh. For three winters he taught district schools in his native town and vicinity and "boarded round."

In 1859, having resolved to enter the legal profession, he began the study of law in the office of Daniel Frost of Canterbury, a celebrated



DANIEL W. BOND.

temperance lecturer. Soon he went to Florence, Mass., and taught an evening school a year and a half, during the latter part of this period teaching the day school as well and continuing his legal studies. In the fall of 1860 he entered Columbia College Law school, then under the charge of Theodore W. Dwight. He pursued his legal studies with diligence and attention, passing his vacation in the law office of William Dyer at Central Village, Conn. He was graduated LL.B. in 1862 and won a prize of $200, awarded in the department of political science. After graduation he returned to his native town and was admitted to the Windham county bar in August of the same year. He then went to Providence, R. I., entered the office of Benjamin T. Eames, and was admitted to the bar of that State in February, 1863. In the following May he removed to Florence, Mass., and during several years acted as attorney for the Florence Sewing Machine Company. This position he found well suited to his taste, as it required a thorough knowledge of the patent laws in which he became proficient, making that branch of practice a specialty for some years. In 1869 his youngest brother became his partner and they associated in 1871 with the late Mr. Justice William Allen, who had practiced in Northampton many years. The firm had offices both in that place and in Florence until 1872, when, upon the elevation of Mr. Allen to the bench the Florence office was discontinued. Until 1875 the firm name was D. W. & H. H. Bond, and in that year J. B. Bottum, who had studied law with them, was admitted a partner and this business connection continued under the name of Bond Bros. & Bottum for several years.

In 1877 Judge Bond was elected district attorney for the Northampton judicial district, comprising the counties of Hampden and Franklin. He filled this position with honor and ability twelve consecutive years. Governor Brackett appointed him to the Superior Bench in October, 1890, and his record in this high office has been one of continued credit.

Although always interested in political affairs, Judge Bond has never been a partisan, but has always voted with the republicans in state elections. With the "know nothing" party he did not sympathize, believing it intolerable to make any distinctions in regard to Irishmen on account of their nationality; he believed slavery a wrong and never had that prejudice against the colored race that many persons have entertained. He cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln, voted for General Grant at his first election, and when the movement resulting in the Cincinnati convention was set

on foot he was in sympathy with it and was an outspoken "Greeley man." He received the nomination for congress on the Greeley ticket, but was defeated, although he received a large vote.

Judge Bond now resides in Waltham, but for some years after taking his seat on the bench lived in Cambridge. He married Susan J. Dyer, daughter of Harvey R. Dyer of Canterbury, Mass. Of their union there are three living children: Mary, wife of Wilbur E. Barnard of West Medford; Charles Wood Bond, a graduate of Harvard Law School and a member of the Suffolk bar; and Henry H. Bond, now in Harvard college.

ABEL CHALKLEY COLLINS, attorney and counselor at law of Great Barrington, was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, March 27, 1857. He is a son of Abel and Electa Jane (Collins) Collins, and a direct lineal descendant, seven generations removed, of Henry Collins, the immigrant ancestor, who in 1635 sailed from London to America in the ship Abigail. He settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was a conspicuous figure in town affairs, and was a member of the famous Salem court. The family early united with the Friends, and among their number were several New England preachers of that sect.

A. Chalkley Collins, for thus he is best known, was educated in the public schools of North Stonington and also in the Friends' boarding school in Providence, Rhode Island, where he prepared for college, and where he was graduated in 1874. He then took a regular classical course in Brown University and was graduated in 1878, with the degree of A. B.; and three years later his alma mater conferred on him the degree of A. M. The next three years were spent in school teaching, which occupation was discontinued in 1881, when he removed with his parents to Great Barrington.

Mr. Collins read law with the late Judge Justin Dewey, who was at that time the head of the law firm of Dewey & Wright, and at the May term of court in 1884 he was admitted to practice. He at once opened an office in Great Barrington, and in the same year he became thoroughly conversant with the history of the Berkshire bar and prepared an elaborate and satisfactory article on the legal profession of the county; and in justice to the writer it may be said that his bench and bar chapter has been regarded as standard reference authority in the region to which it relates.

As a lawyer Mr. Collins stands well in the county, and while he has a large office practice, he nevertheless is well known in the

A. CHALKLEY COLLINS

courts, where he acquits himself with credit, for he enjoys the close legal contest and its consequent battle of minds. His practice is successful and his clientage is large. Politically, Mr. Collins is a firm republican, though he is not in any sense a politician. He has been closely identified with local interests for several years; was chairman of the board of selectmen two terms; member of the school committee eight years; manager of the public library and president of the Y. M. C. A. He is a director of the National Mahawie Bank

and a trustee of the Great Barrington Savings bank.

On January 2, 1890, Mr. Collins was married to Sarah D., daughter of Seth L. and Phebe A. Sheldon, of Great Barrington. Three sons have been born of this marriage.

LIVINGSTON CUSHING was educated in his native city, first in the Brimmer grammar school and afterward at the Boston English High school, from which he was graduated in 1873. He prepared for college under

LIVINGSTON CUSHING.

private tutelage covering a period of two years and was graduated from Harvard in 1879, having as classmates Hon. Charles F. Sprague, member of Congress; Samuel C. Bennett, who succeeded his father as dean of the Boston University Law school in August, 1898; Frank Brewster of the Boston bar; and others who have achieved prominence in professional life. While at college Mr. Cushing was elected a member of the Hasty Pudding club and of the Institute of 1770, and for three years was captain of the University football team. He spent two years (1879–81) at the Harvard Law school and another year at the Boston University Law school and in 1882 received the degree of LL.B. from both institutions, that from the latter being honorary *cum laude*. In that year he was elected a member of the Harvard Law School association. He finished his legal studies in Boston in the office of Robert M. Morse, jr., and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1884. Since then he has been associated in practice with the late Judge Edmund Hatch Bennett and his son, Samuel C. Bennett, at 10 Tremont street, Boston.

Mr. Cushing has been engaged from the first in the general civil practice of his profession, giving special attention to the law of estates, trusts, real estate, and probate. He has displayed excellent ability and sound judgment, and as a lawyer and counselor has gained a high standing among the younger members of the Boston bar. He is a member of the Union and St. Botolph clubs and of the Boston Bar association, and in politics is independent.

HENRY WINN, Malden, practicing in Boston, is a descendant in the seventh generation from Edward Winn, one of the first settlers of Woburn, Mass., in 1640, and was born sixty-two years ago at Whitingham, Vt. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts, serving in King Philip's war; with Admiral Phips in his attack on Quebec in 1690; at Lexington, and in the Revolution.

Mr. Winn was graduated from Yale in the class of 1859. He was also in the Harvard Law school, but did not complete his course because of the war. He studied law with Judge Dwight Foster at Worcester, Mass., and was for a time associate principal of the Worcester High school. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. Soon after he went into the office of the attorney-general of Massachusetts at Boston, to perform the duties now discharged by the assistant attorney-general, and while the office was in his charge, in the absence of his superior, he was the legal adviser of the departments at the State House.

Full reliance was placed on his opinions, and Governor Andrew said he performed his duties "extremely well". At twenty-three he became clerk of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate. Among other duties he was engaged in drafting bills, some of which were passed by Congress. He won the confidence of Mr. Sumner, then chairman of that committee, who gave him an open note saying that he had performed all the duties of his office ably and satisfactorily, declaring his opinion that Mr. Winn would succeed because he deserved to succeed, and cordially commending him to the regard of good men.

Intending to enter the army Mr. Winn went back for a time to his place in the attorney-general's office. While there his most notable work was the drafting of the savings bank tax act of 1862, for the finance committee, which was then seeking increased revenue for war expenses. This act has proved of the first importance to the finances of the commonwealth. A remedy was wanted for the failure of the assessors who then taxed individuals for their deposits, but only reached one-fifth of the total amount. Although the ablest lawyers of the time held that the constitution would not permit a uniform excise measured by and varying with the amount of property held, Mr. Winn drafted the act in form to tax the banks themselves on all the deposits at the rate of one-half per cent. per annum, which was soon increased to three-fourths per cent., a rate still less than the former average. With some growth of deposits the tax collected in 1863 was five times that of 1860. The act was sustained by the Supreme Judicial Court, and also by the Supreme Court of the United States, although deposits were in government bonds. A few years later the plan afforded the basis for the establishment in Massachusetts of the present system of corporation taxes. Great sums are now collected from properties that under the former practice would have largely escaped.

Later in the same year he took out authority to raise a regiment in Western Massachusetts, (the 52d), which with the aid of others skilled in military service, was soon accomplished, and he served as major. He presided for a considerable period on the division court-martial.

On the battle field of Port Hudson his conduct won the admiration even of the enemy, and the chivalric rebel commander behind the works in his immediate front forbade his men to fire on him. His superior generals recommended him for a colonelcy.

Spending a time in business as a manager of a manufacturing establishment, he lost his gains by losing his steamship in the Caribbean Sea, and returned to his profession in 1875 in Franklin County. Next year he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, receiving every vote but eight. Then he was sent to the Senate with the heaviest majority ever cast in his district; while there he was chairman of every permanent committee on which he served. He drafted the main part of the Hoosac Tunnel legislation of his term, and secured the reorganization of the militia and the adoption of the present battalion system which had been previously suggested without effect, but which the United States has now copied from Massachusetts. Out of a suggestion in one of his reports grew the military aid law. At first badly designed, its cost rose to $13,000 a week, when Mr. Winn was called upon to prepare a revision of the whole complex system of State aid. He did this so well that abuses enough were cured in the old law to bear the whole expense of the new, and this with the full approbation of the Grand Army. The State Aid Commissioner said later: "He seemed to master the subject so completely that ten years developed nothing unprovided for." Such was the energy and success of Mr. Winn in the Senate that in one year the bills either drafted or reported by him reached one-seventh of the whole Blue Book.

Senator Brown says, in his sketch of Mr. Winn:—

"His success in carrying his points was remarkable. Of course, he sometimes failed to get his bills substituted for bills and reports of

other committees. We think, however, we are safe in saying (although we may be mistaken in some minor matter) that no bill drafted by him as the result of a reference to any of his committees, and no bill reported by him, was ever defeated."

He was for 1893 elected by a large majority Mayor of Malden, Mass., where he resides.

The strength of his mind lies in analysis, in the power of grasping details, and in the constructive faculty that provides a remedy in complex difficulties. When the great Lamson & Goodnow cutlery concern was thrown into insolvency, the leading creditors who would

HENRY WINN.

have accepted twenty-five per cent. put the case into his charge. He secured the passage of a special law, devised and obtained the adoption of a complex compromise, secured the discontinuance of thirty law suits in different states, stepped from his office into the actual management and sale of hundreds of different styles of goods, and in a year, despite the efforts of rivals to crush their weakened competitor, brought the company to an impregnable position, and the creditors with what they received will be paid in full.

He drew the pioneer municipal lighting law of 1891 except the adverse amendment as to the purchase of private plants, and secured the passage of the act of 1893 excluding earning capacity as an element of price which cities and towns could be forced to pay for them, a precedent important in dealing with public service corporations.

In Lincoln vs. Street Com'rs, 176 Mass., he made a strenuous effort to secure for abutting landowners assessed for the cost of a street a hearing as to omitted estates, and to establish the principle under our constitution that they cannot be forced by the legislature to pay the entire cost of thoroughfares of which the public gets the principal advantage, but that the public should be required to bear its share *pro rata* according to its benefit. He succeeded in the first claim but failed in the last.

Most of the time for seventeen years Mr. Winn has from a conscientious sense of duty, without pay and at much expense to himself, fought with marvelous obstinacy and success before the Legislature, through its committees and in print, the schemes of the rich to throw their taxes over upon the middle classes and poor by securing exemption of notes, stocks and bonds, their peculiar properties. The combined power of the press, of the chambers of commerce, state board of trade, and other business organizations, of a league of a thousand rich men scattered throughout the Commonwealth acting through eminent counsel, of clouds of witnesses and thousands of petitioners, and finally of a tax commission the majority of whom were strong sympathizers with the aims of the league, have not as yet accomplished their purpose. He has become an authority on taxation, consulted by committees from other states and even from England.

The late Hon. Charles Endicott, many years tax commissioner of the commonwealth, in an interview with Henry R. Legate said:—

"Mr. Winn is the ablest authority in the State upon any matter relating to taxation. He has for several years stood like a rock in the way of the various strong efforts that have been made to change the taxation laws of the

State in such a manner as to favor the wealthy classes. I am in full sympathy with him in the work he has so well and ably performed. He has the credit of being the all-important factor that has prevented the foisting of pernicious laws relating to taxation upon the people of the State."

In 1891, foreseeing serious danger to the country from its control by wealth, Mr. Winn left the republican party to aid if possible in establishing a new one devoted to the interests of the people. In his Faneuil Hall speech of that year are two notable propositions, both of which have since attracted wide attention. One was to remedy tax dodging by a state tax on personal property at a uniform rate, with enforced returns from the tax payers and with proper distribution of the proceeds to the cities and towns. The other was for a reform of the currency, to make the dollar an invariable measure of value. This he would accomplish by what he calls multiple standard money; that is, by the use of paper, discarding the metals, first fixing a standard by determining how much a dollar should buy, on the average, of a large number, say one hundred, of commodities, and correcting the dollar to the test of the markets by expansions of the money volume when it should be found to buy too much and by contraction when found to buy too little. That which was new was, not the multiple standard, but the proposal to regulate an inconvertible paper by it. On this subject much has since been written by economists and public men. Professor Parsons, in his recent treatise, after elaborate research, finds the germ of the idea in an article by Professor Marshall in an English magazine of 1887, although Marshall did not recommend it, but was against it. Mr. Winn seems to have been the first to advocate this principle, and Professor Parsons says:

"On this side of the water I believe Hon. Henry Winn was the first to conceive the idea of an independent national paper based on the multiple standard. He worked it out without knowing of Marshall's suggestion, and outlined it in a speech in Faneuil Hall in 1891."

Mr. Winn is, as Professor Parsons calls him, a "powerful and careful thinker"—a man of great originality and determination, a fine after-dinner speaker as well as a strong one for important occasions; always ready with his plan to remedy a public wrong, but too intensely devoted to his own ideas to subscribe to those of the majority; a conservative radical, not enough inclined to follow, but acting too independently to permit of his promotion, and gaining thus the reputation of being able, honest, and misguided.

FREDERICK ELLSWORTH HURD, Boston, is the son of George H., and Laura A. (Chapman) Hurd, and was born in

FREDERICK E. HURD.

Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, February 25, 1861. His mother's family settled in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1623. His father, a carpenter and builder by occupation, enlisted in the 8th New Hampshire volunteers, in the war of the Rebellion, and served under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler at New Orleans, where he died in the autumn of 1862.

About 1865 the family moved to Dover, and

in 1877 to Boston, where Mr. Hurd received a classical education at the Boston Latin school. He was graduated with the degree of LL. B. from the Boston University Law school in 1884 and afterward continued his legal studies in the office of Judge John H. Hardy and Samuel J. Elder, being admitted to the Suffolk bar in October, 1884. He then entered the district attorney's office as indictment clerk, and also practiced law as occasion permitted, and in January, 1888, was appointed second assistant district attorney under Oliver Stevens. Later he became first assistant, which position he filled until the fall of 1894, when he entered the law department of the city of Boston as assistant city solicitor. He continued to serve in that capacity with marked ability and satisfaction until July 1, 1898, when he was appointed assistant attorney-general of the Commonwealth under Attorney-General Hosea M. Knowlton, which office he still holds.

Mr. Hurd was special assistant United States attorney for the celebrated Maverick Bank cases of 1892 and 1893, and in 1897 was appointed a member of the commission to report upon a plan for the simplification of criminal pleadings and to prepare a schedule of forms, his colleagues being Judge Henry N. Sheldon, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, and Prof. Joseph H. Beale of Harvard college. He is an able lawyer, and has achieved a standing of recognized prominence at the bar. He is a member of Zetland Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the University club of Boston. He is unmarried.

PELEG WHITMAN CHANDLER, who died in Boston May 28, 1889, was for many years one of the foremost lawyers of New England, especially prominent as a legal writer and journalist and a man who merited the title of statesman. He was born in New Gloucester, Maine, April 12, 1816, a son of Peleg and Esther (Parsons) Chandler, and among his ancestors were many men of prominence in Colonial and Revolutionary times. These include his maternal grandfather, Colonel Isaac Parsons, a Revolutionary officer and member of the general court. His paternal grandfather was also a representative to the general court, (1774). His father, Peleg Chandler, was a graduate of Brown University and a law partner of General Samuel Fessenden of Portland, Maine, father of Senator William Pitt Fessenden. He was an eloquent advocate, valued for his good sense, integrity and wit.

Mr. Chandler was graduated when eighteen years old from Bowdoin College, class of 1834. He began the study of law in his father's office at Bangor, Maine, and later entered the Dane Law school at Cambridge, finishing his preparation in the Boston office of his kinsman, the late Professor Theophilus Parsons. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1837 and at once began practice in Boston. Before completing his legal studies he had become associated with the "Daily Advertiser," as reporter of law cases in the higher courts and for many years afterward was identified with this paper and a frequent contributor to its editorial columns; during a long period he was also one of its proprietors. In 1838 he established the "Law Reporter," the first successful law magazine published in the country and about ten years later published the first volume of his valuable work on "American Criminal Trials." The second volume shortly followed; the work was also published in London.

In 1843 Mr. Chandler was elected to the Boston common council, was re-elected and was its president in 1844 and 1845. In 1844 he pronounced the Fourth of July oration before the municipal authorities of the city of Boston. From 1844 to 1846 and again in 1862 and 1863 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and took a leading part in the legislation of those times. He was chairman of the legislative committee which gave to Boston her water supply and carried the bill through the house. In June 1846 he was chosen city solicitor, served until 1853, and during this period prepared and published a volume containing the ordinances

of the city with a digest of the laws relating thereto. After his retirement from the city solicitorship he was appointed to revise the city charter and subsequent laws affecting it. In 1849, while a United States commissioner of bankruptcy, he published a useful work on the "Bankruptcy Laws of the United States, and the Outline of the System, with Rules and Forms in Massachusetts." In 1850 he was a member of Governor Emory Washburn's council and was foremost among the citizens who planned and advocated the "Back Bay improvement." The act of 1859, providing for the establishment of the Public Garden, was

PELEG W. CHANDLER.

drawn by him. At his own expense and under his earnest leadership, the attempts to sell the Public Garden, then marsh land, and cut it up into house lots, was defeated, but he was not satisfied until he had secured a law and carried through a referendum and had a vote of the people of Boston to forever dedicate to public use the beautiful garden by Boston Common. Mr. Chandler prided himself on this service to the public more than any other act in his life. In 1860 he was presidential elector at the first election of Abraham Lincoln.

At the time of his death Mr. Chandler was one of the oldest members of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He prepared a memoir of Governor Andrew for the society and this, subsequently enlarged, was published in a separate volume. Another work from his graceful pen was a striking essay, published anonymously, on the "Authenticity of the Gospels," which has passed through several editions. For nearly twenty years he was a member of the board of trustees of Bowdoin College and this institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

As a counselor Mr. Chandler was eminent for chamber advice and before the calamity of deafness fell upon him in middle life he was one of the foremost of jury lawyers. He married in 1837 in Brunswick, Maine, Martha Ann Bush, daughter of the late Professor Parker Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College, a graduate of Harvard, 1799. Three children were born of this union: Ellen Maria, Horace Parker and Parker Cleaveland Chandler; the latter elsewhere mentioned in these memoirs.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar has paid Mr. Chandler's memory the following tribute:

"He was thoroughly a public spirited man, and a public man from the time he began life in this community; and his influence never ceased until the fifty-two years during which he was a member of the bar were terminated by his death. In every public position that he filled he learned all about those duties which appertained to that position, and understood them thoroughly thenceforth and forever. When he was chosen a member of the legislature and became a member of the governor's council he learned the whole system and plan of the government of the commonwealth of Massachusetts and from that day until the day of his death nobody ever gave more counsel, nobody's counsel was more sought, and nobody gave safer and wiser counsel to those who administered the affairs of state than he."

George S. Hillard wrote of Mr. Chandler as follows:

"Mr. Chandler's professional progress has been uniform and rapid, and his distinguished

professional success has been fairly earned by persevering industry, by zealous fidelity to the interests of his clients, by a courage that shrinks from no emergency, by a presence of mind that is never taken by surprise, and by uncommon discretion and tact in the management of causes. Of late years an infirmity of deafness has compelled him to withdraw in some measure from the conduct of jury trials, but has not impaired his faculty of doing a large and important business as chamber counsel. The patience and gentleness with which his affliction has been borne have turned to the growth and elevation of his moral nature; and what he may have lost in a struggle for the prizes of life has been made up to him in what he has gained in a nobler contest, and in those 'purer palms' which crown a spiritual victor. Mr. Chandler's influence and position in the community, and his place in the hearts of his friends, are, to say the least, as high as the rank he holds at the bar."

PARKER CLEAVELAND CHANDLER, one of the best known members of the Suffolk bar, and a man to whom honor and prominence in political circles has been largely accorded irrespective of party, because of his years of investigation and application of legal preventatives of election frauds, was born in Boston, December 7, 1848; a son of Peleg W. and Martha Ann (Cleaveland) Chandler. His father, mention of whose distinguished career appears elsewhere in these memoirs, was for many years recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the state. Mr. Chandler is a lineal descendant on the paternal side of Edmund Chandler who came from England in 1633 and settled in Duxbury. His maternal grandmother was a Parsons, of the Chief Justice Parsons line and he is from three generations of lawyers. His mother was a daughter of Professor Parker Cleaveland, Harvard, 1799, and for years the leading geologist of the United States at Bowdoin College. Mr. Chandler has unusually close relations with the college world of New England. His father was graduated at Bowdoin, his paternal grandfather at Brown, his maternal grandfather at Harvard, his great-grandfather at Yale, and his brother at Harvard while he was graduated at Williams.

Mr. Chandler fitted for college at the Boston Latin school and was graduated from Williams college with the class of 1872. He studied law at the Harvard Law school, where he took the LL.B. degree in 1874, and in the office of his father. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1875. During the period of his practice Mr. Chandler has been almost exclusively engaged in corporation matters, and has been retained as counsel in many notable cases, including the famous seven years' contest of the American Bell Telephone Company vs. The Drawbaugh Telephone Company, and the case of Cyrus W. Field vs. the New England Railroad. For several years he has served as counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and for various gas, electrical and other corporations.

PARKER C. CHANDLER.

Although caring for so many large interests as a lawyer, Mr. Chandler has found time to devote to politics and social life. He was one

of the originators of the Bristow movement within the republican party in 1876, which first vigorously advocated civil service reform and secured its recognition in political party platforms. Later, in the campaign for the republican presidential nomination in 1880, he was manager for Senator John Sherman; and during the Butler campaigns was in charge of the citizens' reform movement in Boston. At this time he made the original drafts of the registration laws of Massachusetts and secured much legislation in the interest of the purity of elections.

His family have long been identified with Boston journalism and during the civil war owned the Boston Advertiser. He has given much time to the study of the science of municipal government and has been a frequent contributor to the press, principally on political subjects. Notwithstanding his activity and prominence in politics he has never held public office.

He is a member of many clubs in Boston and New York, among them the University clubs of both cities and the Union, St. Botolph and Athletic clubs of Boston. He is unmarried.

SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE, Boston, is the youngest son of Dr. Solomon Mason Whipple and Henrietta Kimball Hersey, and was born in New London, Merimac county, N. H., March 4, 1862. He is a lineal descendant in the tenth generation of Matthew Whipple, who came with his brother John from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1634. John Whipple's great-great-grandson, William Whipple, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Moses Whipple, great-great-grandfather of Sherman, married Catherine Forbush, and was a captain of militia in the Revolutionary war and one of the founders of the town of Croydon, N. H., where his son, Aaron Whipple, became a respected farmer. David Whipple, son of Aaron, married Mary Cutting and also lived in Croydon, and was the father of Dr. Solomon Mason Whipple, who was born there in October, 1820. Dr. Whipple was graduated from Norwich University and the Dartmouth Medical School, and practiced his profession in New London, N. H., where he died January 12, 1884. He was a frequent contributor to medical literature and for two years president of the New Hampshire State Medical Society. His wife, Henrietta Kimball Hersey, was the daughter of Amos Kimball Hersey and a granddaughter of James Hersey, a large landowner of Sanbornton, N. H. She was born in October, 1830, and is still living. Their eldest son, Ashley Cooper Whipple, born February 4, 1852, became a prominent physician in Ashland, N. H., where he died April 4, 1880. Their second son, Amos Hersey Whipple resides in Boston.

Sherman L. Whipple, the third and youngest child of this family, spent his boyhood in New London, where he attended the public schools and Colby Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1877. He was graduated from Yale University with the degree of of A. B. in 1881, after a regular four years' course, being a commencement speaker and receiving one of the Cobden medals for proficiency in political economy. After leaving college Mr. Whipple spent one year as an instructor in the high school at Reading, Pa. In 1882 he entered the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1884, being one of the Townsend prize speakers. During three-quarters of his last year there he taught Greek and Christian ethics at Colby Academy, but kept up his legal studies and successfully passed the required examinations. He was admitted to the bar of Connecticut in June, 1884, and to the New Hampshire bar in August of the same year, and began active practice at Manchester, N. H., where he was associated with Judge David Cross until May 1, 1885. He then came to Boston and entered the law office of Charles R. Train, who moved his admission to the Suffolk bar on the 1st of June of that year. This was the last professional act of Mr. Train, as he died soon afterward.

Shortly after coming to the Boston bar he gained a high standing for industry and legal ability. He has built up an extensive professional business, especially in the courts, and as a trial lawyer has few superiors. For several years he has been one of the leading advocates in Suffolk county, his best work, perhaps, being in the equity branch. He is especially strong before a jury, where his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, his power for argument, his ability as an advocate, and his fine legal attainments are recognized and admired. He is also a safe counsellor, a man of excellent judgment and quick perception, and has acquired a large chamber practice. In 1892 he was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court receiver of a mutual one-year benefit order, and administered more than $125,000 to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the spring of 1896 the same court appointed him one of the board of examiners for the admission of applicants to the bar of Suffolk county, and he served in this capacity until that board went out of existence by the appointment of a state board of examiners.

SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE.

Mr. Whipple, like his ancestors, is a democrat, with independent proclivities. He has resided in Brookline, Mass., since 1889. He is a member of the New England Historic-Geneological Society; a trustee of Colby Academy and of the County Savings Bank of Chelsea; and a member of the University, Country, Longwood, and Twentieth Century and Yale clubs of Boston, of the Boston and American Whist clubs, and of the Thursday Club of Brookline. For several years he was a member of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston. He has delivered a number of public addresses, notably one before the Alumni Association of Colby Academy and another at the commencement exercises of the Everett High School. In 1898 he was president of the New London (Colby Academy) Alumni association in Boston; in 1901, president Yale Alumni association and the Yale club.

Mr. Whipple was married December 27, 1893, to Rebecca Louise, daughter of the late Hon. Lucian B. Clough, long a prominent lawyer and judge of probate at Manchester, N. H., who died in 1895. Her ancesters settled in Canterbury, N. H., before the Revolution, and her mother, whose maiden name was Maria Louise Dole, is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames and of the Society of Descendants of Colonial Governors. Mr. and Mrs. Whipple have three children: Dorothy, born July 27, 1894; Katharyn Carleton, born November 30, 1895, and Sherman Leland, jr., born February 21, 1898.

ROBERT R. BISHOP, justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts since 1888, was born in Medfield, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, March 31, 1834, a son of Jonathan P. and Eliza (Harding) Bishop. His ancestors were principally residents of Connecticut, where many members of the family have attained prominence, although the first settler of the line located at Ipswich, Massachusetts. He is also descended on the maternal side from an old New England family. His father, one of the leading lawyers of Norfolk county in his time, served in the Massachusetts legis-

lature, and in other public positions. Robert R. Bishop was educated in the Phillips Andover Academy, and although he never entered college is nevertheless a man of broad learning, and possesses an unusual fund of general information. He prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1857, and in the offices of Pelig W. Chandler, and of Brooks and Ball, in Boston. In 1857 he was admitted to Suffolk bar and began practice in the office of Hon. John Lowell, soon afterward forming a co-partnership with Thornton K. Lothrop, about the time the latter gentleman, mention

ROBERT R. BISHOP.

of whose life record appears in these pages, was appointed assistant United States district attorney. Subsequently Arthur Lincoln was admitted and under the firm name of Lothrop, Bishop & Lincoln they acquired a large business. For some time prior to his appointment to the bench Judge Bishop was also a partner with George Wigglesworth. His period of practice at the Suffolk bar was marked by connection with many notable cases, among these being the famous "Andover Case" when, it will be remembered, professors of the Andover Theological Seminary were accused of hersey and were to be turned out of the institution. By his brilliant and successful defence of this case Judge Bishop established a lasting reputation. He was also counsel in the so called Newton Bank litigation, in which he recovered for his clients some $370,000, fraudently obtained by Edward Carter.

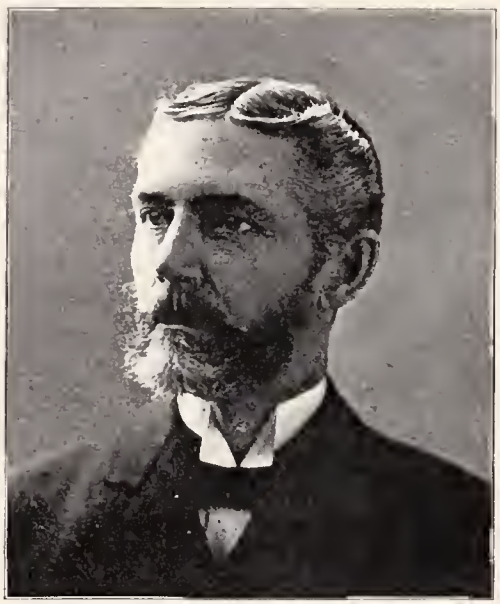
Early in his active professional career he began to take part in republican politics and gained considerable prominence in that party, which honored him with the nomination for governor of Massachusetts in 1882. In this campaign he was defeated by Gen. Benjamin F. Butler by a majority of about 10,000. From 1878 to 1882 inclusive, he was a member of the Massachusetts senate from Middlesex and president of that body in 1880, 1881 and 1882. As presiding officer of the upper house he discharged his duties with that grace and dignity which have characterized his career on the bench and with such marked impartiality as to win many friends and few enemies, a fact which led up to his nomination for gubernatorial honors.

Judge Bishop was appointed justice of the Superior Court in 1888, and during the intervening years has steadily added to his reputation as a jurist. He has been for many years a trustee of Andover Theological Seminary and of Phillips Andover Academy. He married, in 1857, Mary Helen Bullard, daughter of Elias Bullard, the well known lawyer of Holliston, Massachusetts. Of this union are three sons: Robert R. Bishop, jr., in mercantile business in Boston; Elias Bullard Bishop, a member of the Boston bar, and Joseph T. Bishop, a student.

HENRY FRANCIS NAPHEN, Boston, Son of John and Jane (Henry) Naphen, was born in Ireland on the 14th of August, 1852, and when a child, came to Massachusetts with his mother. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Lowell and under private tutelage, and in 1878 was grad-

nated with the degree of LL. B. from the Harvard Law School, having as classmates Hollis R. Bailey, Hon. Francis Henshaw Dewey, John T. Wheelwright, George Wigglesworth, and others who have become prominent in the legal profession. He also took a special course in that institution as resident LL. B. and later took a course of lectures at the Boston University Law School, and after further study in the office of Burbank & Lund, of Boston, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1880. He remained with Burbank & Lund as an active practitioner for a few years, but otherwise has maintained an office by himself, devoting his energies to a large and constantly increasing general law business, which of late years has been exclusively in civil matters. He is recognized by the bench as well as by his professional contemporaries as a prominent member of the Boston bar, and the many important cases with which he has been connected have gained for him a wide reputation. He is a man of broad and accurate learning, of a calm temperament, of great force of character, of excellent judgment, and marked ability. Methodical in his habits, of keen and quick penetration, he has achieved by his own efforts a commanding position as a lawyer and advocate of strength and eminence. He is also a member of the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts.

Mr. Naphen has always been a Democrat, and for a long time has been one of the influential leaders of his party in eastern Massachusetts. He was elected a member of the school committee of the city of Boston in 1882 for a term of three years, and at the end of that period declined a renomination. In 1885 and 1886 he represented the fifth Suffolk district in the Massachusetts senate. During his two terms in the upper branch of the legislature he was considered one of its ablest members, his training as a lawyer being brought to bear in the framing of many important laws and his prominence in debates assisting in securing their passage. He framed and was instrumental in having passed an act against opium joints, by which the police department of the city of Boston was enabled to successfully prosecute and abolish a large number of such places then existing. The law is considered by all citizens one of the best pieces of legislation in the interests of morality ever enacted in the Commonwealth. He endeavored to secure the passage of an act by which truant children should be separated from the other inmates of penal reformatories, and to obtain the passage of an act granting to juvenile offenders a manual training during their term of imprisonment. He also advocated the passage of a resolve in favor of the abolition of



HENRY F. NAPHEN.

the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting, took an active part against the metropolitan police bill, and introduced a measure empowering all courts of record to grant naturalization. He opposed the introdction of the act "that no person hereafter naturalized in any court shall be entitled to register as a voter within thirty days of registration." He contended that the act was unconstituional and subsequently the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court so decided. During his first year in the senate he was chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and a member of the committee

on election laws, of the joint special committee to investigate the repairs on the state house, and of the committee on probate and chancery. In 1886 he was chairman of the Hoosac tunnel committee and a member of the committees on probate and chancery, election laws, and others. He was elected to Congress in 1898, and again in 1900, from the tenth congressional district of Massachusetts, comprising wards twelve, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty and twenty-four of Boston and the towns of Milton and Quincy—the largest district in population in the Commonwealth. Mr. Naphen was chosen after spirited campaigns for two terms of two years from March 4, 1899, and is the first democrat elected from his district, which is strongly republican. These elections show the esteem, respect and confidence in which he is held by the community.

He was one year a member and two years a member at large of the democratic state committee, and a leading member of the democratic ward and city committee of Boston. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of the University Club of Boston, of the Boston Athletic Association, of the City Point Catholic Association, of the Charitable Irish Society, and of the United Order of Workmen. He is a member and trustee of Boston Lodge, No. 10, of Elks, a member and formerly vice-president of the Orpheus Musical Society of Boston, a non-resident member of the old Dorchester and Democratic Clubs of New York, a director and clerk of the board of directors of St. Elizabeth's Hospital of Boston, and a founder and vice-president of the Working Boys' Home of Boston, whose charter he obtained. He has also been a bail commissioner for the county of Suffolk since 1883.

Mr. Naphen was married July 10, 1882, to Margaret A., daughter of Patrick Drummey, a prominent lumber dealer of Boston. They reside in the South Boston district and have three children: Mary T., Gertrude A., and Agnes J.

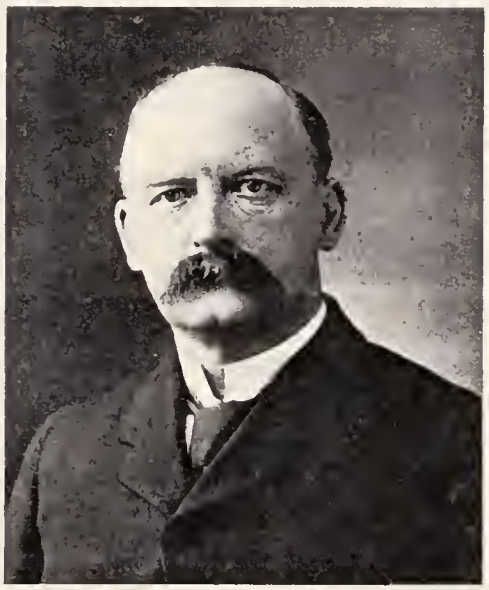
ELIHU GOODMAN LOOMIS, Boston, son of Rev. Elihu, and Ruhamah Augusta (Lane) Loomis, was born in Bedford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, October 22, 1852. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is descended from ancestors who were prominent in colonial affairs, the early Indian wars, and the War for Independence. Among his maternal ancestors were the patriot, Nathaniel Page, who was a minuteman and carried the flag at the Concord fight; and Job Lane, the first settler of Bedford, Massachusetts, and a man of note in his day. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Aretas Loomis, was a Congregational clergyman. Both his father and grandfather were graduates of Williams college.

Elihu G. Loomis spent his boyhood in the town of Littleton, Massachusetts, where his father was at that time pastor of the Congregational church. He received a part of his preliminary education in the local public schools, and later attended Lawrence academy at Groton, Appleton academy at New Ipswich, and Phillips Andover academy. He is president of Lawrence Academy Alumni association, and by recent appointment a trustee of that institution, being the latest in appointment of the board. He passed the entrance examinations of Harvard university with the class of 1874 but changed his plans, and entered Amherst, where he was graduated with the degree A. B. in 1874. Among his classmates were Hon. Frederick H. Gillette, George A. Leland, M. D., George H. Mellin, Charles R. Darling, Salem D. Charles, and many other successful and well known men, including Melville Dewey, secretary of the New York State board of regents, and originator of the modern public library system. Mr. Loomis is class secretary.

He began preparation for the legal profession at Boston University School of Law, but after attending that institution two years was obliged to discontinue his studies on account of illness. At the same time he was engaged as a law student in the office of Morse & Hardy, (George W. Morse, and Judge John H.

Hardy). He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in May, 1878, and at once entered into active practice in Boston. Mr. Loomis has been admitted to practice in the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, and he is also a member of the bar of the State of Maryland.

During the time Mr. Loomis has practiced in Boston, he has been recognized as one of the leading business lawyers of the State of Massachusetts. His best clients have been banks and other corporations, and he is counsel for several banking houses in this and adjoining States.



ELIHU G. LOOMIS.

He added materially to his reputation through his connection as counsel for seven New England banks and trust companies with the famous Maryland Steel company and Pennsylvania Steel company failures. In this instance he secured an aggregate sum of over $250,000.00 for his clients. Although he does not specialize in patent business, he has nevertheless been retained as counsel in several important patent cases, including the famous Tucker-Bronze cases. Having engaged in so distinctly a commercial practice, his legal work has very naturally brought mercantile business in its train, and he is one of the directors of, and counsel for several manufacturing corporations. He has also been called upon to look after large trust interests.

On July 28, 1898, Governor Wolcott appointed him a special justice of the District Court of Central Middlesex.

For many years Mr. Loomis has been a resident of Bedford, Massachusetts, and he is a prominent, public spirited, and popular citizen of that town. He has consented to fill minor town offices, and among other local service has acted on the school board and as one of the park commissioners. He has never sought or held prominent public office, although he is an ardent republican and at the beginning of his career for several years was chairman of Bedford republican town committee.

Mr. Loomis has been an active member of the Trinitarian Congregational Church of Bedford for many years; and for a long period he has served as one of the board of advisors of the Boston Children's Friends society. He has been successful in placing many children in good homes.

He holds membership in the Congregational Club of Boston, and has a wide social connection.

Mr. Loomis married, April 11, 1882, Marian Hillhouse Fitch, daughter of William Fitch, of Norwich Town, Connecticut. Their children are: Ralph Lane; Hubert Hillhouse; Samuel; and William Fitch Loomis.

MILTON BURRALL WHITNEY, whose professional life was begun in Westfield in 1853 in partnership with William G. Bates—the historian of the Hampden bar and one of its most honorable representatives—for almost half a century has been identified with the growth and welfare of the town in many ways. He has achieved a high standing in the profession, and in addition thereto has been an active factor for good in the social, educational and industrial history of Westfield. His endeavors in business life have been amply

rewarded, but his most treasured recompense is the universal respect in which he is held by all his fellow townsmen. As a lawyer at the bar of the courts he early established an honorable reputation, and the confidence then placed in him by his legal associates never has abated by a single unprofessional act on his part. So it has been in the ordinary walks of every day life as well as in professional pursuits, and now, ripe with years and surrounded with the comforts of moderate wealth and hosts of friends, he is content to retire from the active scenes of business and enjoy the well deserved fruits of early industry.

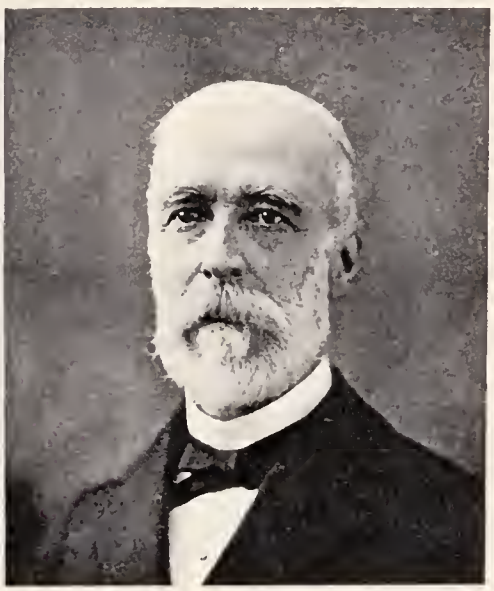
Milton B. Whitney is a native of Granville, Massachusetts, born October 6th, 1825, the son of Samuel Hart and Marilla (Dickinson) Whitney of that town. He is a descendant in the eighth generation of Henry Whitney, who emigrated from Herefordshire, England, in 1649 and settled on the eastern end of Long Island. On his mother's side he is descended from Samuel Bancroft, the first settler in Granville; and in turn, Samuel Bancroft was a descendant of Peregrine White, the latter of Puritan parentage and the first white child born in New England.

Mr. Whitney was educated in the common schools and also under the private tutorship of Reverend Timothy M. Cooley, a once noted educator of Granville, and by whom he was fitted for college. He entered Williams college in 1846 in the sophomore class, and was graduated in 1849, with honors, having delivered the classical oration. He then taught school for two years, but having determined to enter the law, he came to Westfield and began a course of study in the office of William G. Bates, the "nestor of the Hampden bar." In June, 1853, he was admitted to practice in the Massachusetts courts, and soon afterward he became partner with his legal tutor, under the firm style of Bates and Whitney. This relation was maintained until 1865, after which Mr. Whitney practiced alone about nine years. In 1874 he formed a co-partnership with James Robert Dunbar (afterward Judge Dunbar of the Superior Court and now one of the leaders of the Boston bar) and the firm of Whitney and Dunbar held a high standing in western Massachusetts until 1886, when the junior partner was appointed to the bench of the Superior Court. From 1887 to 1892 Mr. Whitney was senior member of the law firm of Whitney and Brigham, and since that partnership was dissolved he has gradually withdrawn from active practice and now devotes his attention to the care and management of personal interests. After nearly half a century of arduous professional life he certainly has earned retirement and rest, but he still maintains an office in Westfield, where frequently his old clients seek his council and advice.

As a lawyer Mr. Whitney's character is a model worthy of imitation. His knowledge of the law is deep, and as an exponent of legal principles he always has been sound and logical. His clients know he would not betray their confidence; the bar know him to be incapable of trick; the bench know that candor and fairness were his characteristics. These qualities naturally won for him the confidence and respect of the entire bar and and also drew to him an extensive and protitable clientage during the years he was in active practice. After he had practiced about five years he was appointed trial justice and served in that capacity until the pressure of other duties compelled him to resign the office. For many years also he was attorney for the town of Westfield, and he frequently was called to represent other towns when important interests were involved. One notable case of this character was the proceeding in 1878 which had for its end the apportionment of the expense of constructing the "North End" bridge across the Connecticut river between Springfield and West Springfield. George M. Stearns, the foremost lawyer of the Hampden bar, represented the city's side of the case and Mr. Whitney was retained as leading counsel for the town of West Springfield. The total cost to be apportioned was about $170,000.00 and Mr. Stearns sought an equal division thereof be-

tween the city and the town. On the other side Mr. Whitney's contention was that the city itself was the greater beneficiary by reason of the improvement, hence should bear the burden of the expense and notwithstanding the shrewd arguments presented by the astute Mr. Stearns, Mr. Whitney's sound logic found secure lodgment in the minds of the commissioners and led them in his favor, with the result that less than one-sixth of the amount mentioned was assessed against the town west of the river.

Again, Mr. Whitney was appointed commissioner with Judge Henry Morris and Judge



MILTON B. WHITNEY

Conant to free the Northampton bridge, and also served on a commision with Judge Morris and another in a proceeding to free the Sunderland bridge. These cases, however, were strongly contested by able counsel and were remarkable in that the unanimity of sentiment among the commissioners was unusual.

In 1880 Mr. Whitney was appointed by the Superior and Supreme Judicial Courts of the Commonwealth as one of the examiners of applicants for admission to the bar in Hampden county, succeeding Judge Henry Morris, which position he held for more than ten years, performing its duties with conscientious fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of the courts.

Mr. Whitney originally was a whig and later on naturally joined the Republicans. Indeed, he was one of the organizers of the Republican party in western Hampden and for many years was one of its leaders, both in party councils and in its practical work. In 1862 and 1863 he represented the second Hampden district in the State Senate, receiving an almost unanimous vote. During his second year in the upper house he served on the judiciary committee and also on the joint committee on federal relations. In 1868 he was a Grant elector, and in 1880 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated Garfield and Arthur. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, serving eight years and being honored with reappointment in 1889. During his incumbency of this office Mr. Whitney was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of new normal school buildings in Westfield. The structures cost about $150,000 and he was chairman of the building committee. In 1864 he took a leading part in founding the Westfield Athenaeum; has always been a member of its library committee and in 1893 was elected president of its governing body, which position he still fills.

In 1857 Mr. Whitney was elected a trustee of the Westfield Savings bank, which position he still holds. For many years also he was attorney for the bank. He was a director of the old Westfield bank, and also of its successor institution, the First National Bank of Westfield, and still serves in that capacity. He was president of the bank from 1881 to 1897 and then declined a re-election.

In 1890 Mr. Whitney was elected a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and in 1892 was chosen a councillor of the American Institute of Civics, a national organization incorporated under act of congress.

Thus has Milton Burrall Whitney been a factor in the professional, the political, the industrial, the educational and the social his-

tory of Hampden county and of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. His life's record certainly has been honorable and is worthy of a place in these memoirs.

DWIGHT FOSTER, Worcester and Boston, associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1866 to 1869, was the fourth Judge Foster in direct line of descent in his native State. His great-grandfather, Jedediah Foster, was a justice of the Superior Court of Judicature from 1776 till his death in 1779. His grandfather and father both served the commonwealth as judges of probate as well as in other high official stations.

Judge Dwight Foster was born in Worcester, Mass., December 13, 1828, and was graduated from Yale College in 1848, with the highest honors in his class. He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and upon being admitted to the bar in 1849 began active practice in Worcester. In 1860 he was elected to the office of attorney-general of Massachusetts, which he held for four years, and on August 31, 1866, he became, by appointment of Governor Bullock, an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which position he filled with eminent ability until January 12, 1869, when he resigned. About 1864 he removed to Boston, where he died April 18, 1884.

In name, ancestry, wealth, and social position Judge Foster had all that heart could desire. He improved and appreciated these advantages, however, and was thoroughly equipped and qualified for the duties of his profession, conscious of his own ability, and had confidence in himself. He was an accomplished leader of the bar and an adviser of eminent learning and ability. In the departments of equity and commercial law he was especially strong. He exhibited the highest qualities as a jurist, and was remarkable for his independence and courage, and ever candid, patient, and courteous. His independence is shown in the case of Lowell v. Boston, 111 Mass., 454, in which he argued, singlehanded' that the legislative act, authorizing the city of Boston to borrow $20,000,000 and lend the same to the sufferers from the great fire to aid them in rebuilding, was unconstitutional, and he won his point. He did much to simplify and reform the criminal laws, and his experience as an attorney led him to propose and secure the passage of the act, of 1864, entitled "An act to promote public justice in criminal cases."

His services as attorney-general during the difficult and trying times of the Rebellion were appreciated by Governor Andrew, who addressed him as follows:

"I beg to congratulate you on the successful termination of this delicate and difficult litigation, and on the patience, discretion, and skill with which it has been conducted by you. * * * On your serenity, clearness, firmness, and intelligent judgment, both as a lawyer and friend, I have relied with the utmost confidence. Your advice, while always healing and pacific, has been always true-headed and manly. The more public professional efforts you have made, as well as the general conduct of your department, have all added new honors to an office heretofore filled by able men, some of them of unsurpassed capacity and fame."

Judge Foster's life was one of uninterrupted success and usefulness. Elected attorney-general of the commonwealth at the early age of thirty-two, he proved himself equal to the demands of the office, to which he brought splendid civil courage and self-reliance. His opinions from the bench were models of English, and gave clear expression to the doctrines of the law with a terseness and facility which showed his perfect apprehension of the principles of the science. Especially in the great departments of equity and commercial law, his thorough knowledge of men and affairs, gained by an extensive practice, his sound legal instinct and strong sense of justice, enabled him to give direction to the course of jurisprudence, and to form the law in those

branches in which it is most susceptible of growth, and therein to do the highest work and best service of a good judge.

Two sons of Judge Foster are now members of the Suffolk bar: Alfred D. Foster, a graduate of Harvard in 1873, admitted in April, 1875, and Reginald Foster, admitted in 1887.

JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE, Boston, is the son of Joseph Lewis and Susan Margaret (Benjamin) Stackpole, and was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1838. His great-grandfather, William Stackpole, moved from Maine to Boston when a young man, and built the historic Stackpole house, which occupied, with gardens, the site of the present Boston postoffice; he was a prominent merchant and the father of Major William Stackpole, a well known member of the Suffolk bar and a graduate of Harvard, in the class of 1798. Joseph Lewis Stackpole, son of Major William, was graduated from Harvard college in 1824 and from Harvard Law school in 1828, and successfully practiced his profession in Boston for several years. He married Susan Margaret, daughter of Park Benjamin, a Connecticut merchant. He died in 1847.

J. Lewis Stackpole was educated in private schools, first under Thomas G. Bradford in Boston and later in Dedham, Massachusetts, where the family lived some time. In 1853 he Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1857, standing especially high in the classics, receiving a prize for Latin verse, and holding membership in the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the Institute of 1770, and the Hasty Pudding club. He also had parts in two exhibitions and a dissertation at a commencement. In September, 1857, he entered the law office of Francis C. Loring, in Boston and remained there until March, 1858, when he entered the Harvard Law school, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in July, 1859. He continued his legal studies with the late Hon. Josiah G. Abbott and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in September, 1860.

Mr. Stackpole had scarcely entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boston when he volunteered for service in the army, being commissioned captain of Company I, 24th Massachusetts Volunteers, September 2, 1861. The regiment first joined Burnside's expedition. August 30, 1862, he was commissioned by President Lincoln commissary of subsistance of volunteers, and was stationed at Beaufort, N. C., for three months, when he was appointed chief commissary of subsistance of the army in North Carolina, and in this capacity he served in the Goldsboro expedition in December on the staff of Major-General John G. Foster,

JOSEPH L. STACKPOLE.

commanding the department. In January, 1863, he was appointed by General Foster as judge advocate of the 18th corps and department of North Carolina, and on July 10, 1863, was commissioned by President Lincoln as major and judge advocate of the army in that State. In August of the same year, he was made judge advocate of the department of Virgina and North Carolina, on the staff of General Foster, with whom he removed to Fortress Monroe, and in September he was also appointed provost judge of Norfolk, Virginia. He discharged the duties of these posi-

tions until March, 1864, when he accompanied the army of the James, comprising the 10th and 18th corps, to Bermuda Hundred and was judge advocate of that army before Richmond on the staffs of Major-Generals Benjamin F. Butler and Edward O. C. Ord. He entered Richmond when that city was taken, and occupied the house of Secretary Trenholm of the Confederate treasury department until April 20, 1865 when he resigned his commission. March 13, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for meritorious services in conducting the prosecutions of the department with skill, faithfullness and integrity."

On returning from the army Mr. Stackpole resumed the practice of his profession in Boston and in October, 1870, was appointed first assistant city solicitor, which position he held six years, resigning in October, 1876. In August, 1890, while he was traveling in Norway, President Harrison appointed him one of the board of the United States general appraisers under the new customs administration bill; he served in this capacity until the following December, when he resigned because the duties of the office obliged him to remove from Boston to New York. Mr. Stackpole is a director of the New England Trust company, the Cabot Manufacturing company, the Stark Mills corporation, the Amoskeag Manufacturing company and the Lawrence Gas company. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the executive committee of the Military Historical society of Boston and of the Somerset and Country clubs.

Mr. Stackpole is a lawyer of recognized ability and industry and for many years has occupied a leading position at the Boston bar. His broad and thorough knowledge of the law, his power for argument before a court and jury and his excellent judgment and sound common sense have won for him an enviable reputation. He is one of that band of men of talent in Harvard who, graduating in the famous class of 1857, have achieved distinction and honor in professional, literary and civil life and whose subsequent careers have reflected the highest credit upon their historic alma mater. Among this company are such eminent men as Ex-Governor and now Secretary of the Navy, John Davis Long, Solomon Lincoln, Robert M. Morse, John C. Ropes, the late Robert D. Smith, Samuel Wells, Francis Bartlett, Rev. Joseph May, the late James J. Storrow and Franklin Haven.

Mr. Stackpole has gained an eminence at the bar which adds peculiar glory to the history of this class, and by industry has built up an extensive court and chamber practice, especially in the line of corporation, railroad and trust law. One of his most noteworthy cases was that of the commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Snell, in which he secured a verdict of acquittal for the defendant. This was the first instance in the annals of Massachusetts where a prisoner charged with a capital crime was allowed to take the stand to testify in his or her behalf. He was counsel for the city of Boston before the legislature for several years after he resigned as first assistant city solicitor. In politics he is a republicanand in religion a Unitarian, and as a citizen is progressive, patriotic and public spirited, liberally supporting every commendable enterprise and encouraging all movements having the welfare and advancement of the community at heart. He has done considerable literary work and is the author of an article on "Military Law," in the North American Review for October, 1865, and of the following papers published in the American Law Review: "Rogers vs. the Attorney-General," October, 1866; "Law in Romance," April, 1867; "A Book About Lawyers," October, 1867; "Lord Plunkett," April, 1868; "Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham," January, 1870, "The Howland Will Case," July 1870; and "The Early Days of Charles Sumner," April, 1879. His writings bear evidence of rare literary ability and broad learning and in connection with his practice at the bar, stamp him as a scholar possessed of varied attainments.

On March 3, 1863, Mr. Stackpole married Martha Watson Parsons, daughter of the late William Parsons and Sabra Watson, the former a prominent Boston merchant and a granddaughter of Theophilus Parsons, chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, whose memoir appears in this work. Their children are Elizabeth Virginia, born at Fortress Monroe, Va., January 14, 1865; Alice, born June 6, 1866, in Boston; Joseph Lewis, who died young; and Joseph Lewis, born November 16, 1874.

JOSEPH LEWIS STACKPOLE, jr., Boston, son of Joseph Lewis, and Martha

JOSEPH L. STACKPOLE JR.

Parsons Stackpole, was born in Boston, November, 16, 1874. He received his preliminary education in John P. Hopkinson's private school in Boston, and was graduated from Harvard university with the degree of A. B. in 1895. While a student at Harvard he became a member of Phi Delta Phi, Alpha Delta Phi and the Hasty Pudding club, and rowed on the sophomore class crew. In 1898 he was graduated LL. B. from Harvard Law school. During his course he was one of the editors of The Harvard Law Review. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1898 and is connected with the firm of Fish, Richardson, Storrow & Herrick.

Mr. Stackpole was married in 1899 to Katherine Brown, daughter of F. C. Brown of Highland Park, Illinois.

HENRY VINCENT CUNNINGHAM, Boston, has practiced at the Suffolk bar since 1887. Mr. Cunningham was born in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, August 13, 1865, spent his boyhood in this city, acquiring the major portion of his preliminary education in the public schools. While preparing for his entrance to college his health became impaired and after undergoing a long and severe illness he took the full course of the Boston College, with private tutors, but under the direction of the college authorities, and subsequently received his degree from that institution. He prepared for the legal profession at the Boston University Law School and was graduated *summa cum laude* in 1887. In the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and began practice in Boston, in the offices of Augustus Russ and Melvin O. Adams and has been associated with Mr. Adams since the death of Mr. Russ.

Mr. Cunningham is engaged in general civil practice and has a large clientage. He is almost exclusively a court lawyer and appears frequently as an advocate in important cases.

A Democrat in politics, he was for several years on the Boston and State Democratic Committees, but has never sought to enter public life, preferring to devote his energies to the practice of law. Since the establishment of the Board of Ballot Law Commissioners he has been a member and secretary of that board.

Mr. Cunningham resides in Boston and is a member of the University Club and other organizations.

He was married, in 1894, to Anna E., daughter of James C. Madigan, of Houlton, Maine, and they have three children.

ROSCOE PALMER OWEN, son of William and Sarah (Webb) Owen, was born in Bath, Me., March 29, 1842. He was educated primarily in the public and high schools of his native city, and after graduating therefrom in 1858 matriculated at Bowdoin College. Instead of entering that institution, however, he withdrew and spent another year in preparatory study, and in 1859 entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1863. Among his classmates were the late Gov. Frederic T. Greenhalge, Andrew J. Bailey, and John T. Hassam, of the Boston bar; Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, former secretary of the United States treasury; John Fiske, the historian; Hon. Henry N. Sheldon, associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court; and Nathan Appleton, Edward B. Drew, and Dr. John Collins Warren.

After graduating from college Mr. Owen engaged in teaching, and in 1864 became private tutor in the family of the late Benjamin F. Butler. He served in that capacity for two years. In 1866 he entered the office of the late Hon. Josiah Gardner Abbott in Boston and a year later became a student in the office of Hon. Charles S. Lincoln, where he remained until his admission to the Suffolk bar January 8, 1869. He then formed a copartnership with William Nichols and engaged in the active practice of his profession in Boston, where he has since resided. The firm of Nichols & Owen continued until 1874, when Andrew J. Bailey, now corporation counsel, became a member and the firm continued under the style of Bailey, Nichols & Owen. In 1876 Mr. Nichols was made a supervisor of the Boston public schools and the firm was changed to Bailey & Owen, and so continued until July, 1881, when Mr. Owen was appointed one of the two conveyancers in the law department in the city of Boston.

Mr. Owen still holds this position, his associate being Charles Frank Day. In the general practice of law he won a high reputation for ability, industry, and good judgment, and in the official capacity of city conveyancer he has achieved an honorable standing as well as a brilliant record. Since he assumed these duties the city has advanced immensely in growth and population. The various public improvements in the line of parks, water supply, street extension, public building sites, etc., have entailed upon his department a vast amount of labor and research, yet in all this important work, covering a period of nearly eighteen years, he has acquitted himself with great credit and honor. The office of city conveyancer was created at the time of his appointment, and with Mr. Day he has conducted it with marked ability from the first.

Mr. Owen was commissioner of insolvency for Suffolk county in 1876 and 1877 and principal of the Boston Evening High School from 1876 to 1881, at the same time carrying on a constantly increasing law practice. He was for several years a member of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and is at present (1898) a member of the University Club and of the Boston Bar Association. He has never married.

HON. EDWARD AVERY, for many years an honored and prominent member of the Massachusetts bar, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, March 12, 1828. His father, General Samuel Avery, was a native of Vermont and learned the printer's trade in Boston. He served in the war of 1812 and subsequently settled in Marblehead, where he commanded the local brigade of militia for fifteen years. He also served many years as one of the selectmen of Marblehead and represented the town in the General Court.

That branch of the Avery family from which Edward Avery descended was founded by Samuel Avery, a civil engineer, connected with the colonial government of New York, who received a grant of land in Vermont, embracing the tracts known as "Avery's Gores." He afterwards settled in or near Oswego, New York. The mother of Edward Avery, Mary A. W., daughter of Captain John Candler, belonged to a family of English ancestry.

Mr. Avery acquired his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and later attended the classical school of Mr. Brooks in Boston. He studied law in the office of F. W. Choate in Boston and at Harvard University School of law. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1849, and began practice at Barre, Massachusetts. In 1851 he removed to Boston, opened an office and gradually built up an extensive and successful legal practice. The laws of insolvency and bankruptcy received his early attention and he secured a large practice and a leading position in that branch of the law. He did not neglect, however general practice and his distinguished ability and unquestioned success placed him among the leaders of the legal fraternity of Boston. He was an especially brilliant young lawyer and in argument clear, incisive, logical and strong. For many years he was associated with George M. Hobbs.

EDWARD AVERY.

Politically he was always a democrat and was several times the candidate of his party for congress and also for attorney-general. For many years he was a member of the democratic State committee and frequently its chairman. He was a member of the national democratic convention held in New York in 1868 and in St. Louis in 1876 and in each convention represented his State on the committee on resolutions. In the fall of 1866 he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives and served in that body during the session of 1867 when only eight democrats, of whom he was one, were in that branch of the legislature. He served on the committee on probate in chancery.

In the fall elections of 1867 he was elected state senator from the Norfolk and Plymouth district; and in the same annual election he was nominated on the night before election as representative in the lower house from the Braintree district, and was elected, thus being chosen member of both branches of the legislature at one and the same time. Such an incident has occured only three times in the entire history of Massachusetts. He took his seat in the senate and served as chairman of the committee on parishes which was called upon to deal with business of more than ordinary importance during that session.

Mr. Avery was a prominent Mason and held various positions of honor in that fraternity. He was first master of Delta Lodge of Weymouth, a permanent member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for four years district deputy grand master of the sixteenth Massachusetts district and junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

He was married in 1852 to Susan Caroline, daughter of Caleb Stetson, an old and highly esteemed merchant of Boston, and for many years president of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' bank. He married second, August 13, 1883, Margaret, daughter of David Green of Boston.

ALBERT E. AVERY, Boston, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 8, 1858, a son of Edward and Susan (Caroline) Stetson Avery. His family is of French Huguenot origin and his direct ancestors were among the first settlers of New London Connecticut. One of the oldest houses in that vicinity, which was only recently destroyed by

fire, was for years a landmark known as the "Avery Hive." His grandfather, Samuel Avery, was a printer and publisher and is said to have printed the first playing cards issued in the United States; for many years he edited and published the Barre Gazette, in Worcester county, where the family resided for a consid-

ALBERT E. AVERY.

erable period and thence removed to Boston. Mr. Avery's father, who died December 29, 1896, was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, and numbered among the leaders of the Suffolk bar. He was especially prominent in bankruptcy practice and probably had more business of this character than any other attorney in the State. He was also State senator and representative; a prolific legislator and a gifted orator, being one of the foremost jury lawyers of his time.

Albert E. Avery was educated at Adams academy and studied law at Harvard University, School of law and under the direction of his eminent father. He was admitted to the Norfolk county bar in 1883, and was associated in practice with his father until the death of the latter. He is still associated with George M. Hobbs, his father's partner from 1854, and joint author with him of the Avery & Hobbs "Treatise on Bankruptcy." Mr. Avery seems to have inherited from his father a taste and ability for jury practice and has been retained as counsel in many important cases.

Politically Mr. Avery is a democrat. He has been an active and public spirited resident of Braintree, serving on the school committee during a period of nine years (1883–1892.) He is a member of Delta Lodge, F. & A. M., of Weymouth and of Puritan Lodge of Odd Fellows of Braintree. He married in 1887, Susan Josephine Dowse of Weymouth, and three children have been born of this union; Susan, Edward and Stetson Avery.

CHARLES GURLEY SAUNDERS, Boston, is the son of Daniel and Mary Jane (Livermore) Saunders, and was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 3, 1847. His ancestors were among the early settlers of eastern Massachusetts and were to be found at Andover, Haverhill, Newbury and Watertown some years before the middle of the seventeenth century. He is also a great-great-grandson of the Rev. Arthur Browne (a descendant of the Scottish family of Brownes of Coulstone), who was born in Drogheda, Ireland, was a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin, and was ordained by the bishop of London. He was at one time connected with Trinity church, Newport, Rhode Island, then rector of St. John's church, Providence, and later the first rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Longfellow alludes to him in his poem "Lady Wentworth" one of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn." On his mother's side the great-grandfather of Charles Gurley Saunders, Samuel Livermore, and his grandfather, Edward St. Loe Livermore, were both eminent jurists in their day. Samuel Livermore was attorney-general for the Province of New Hampshire before the Revolution and later was several times delegate to the Continental congress. He was also a member of the New Hampshire convention which ratified the Federal constitution and was largely instrumental

in securing its adoption there. The constitution was to be established between the States ratifying the same when nine had accepted it and New Hampshire was the ninth State. Afterwards he was chosen a member of congress. From 1782 to 1790 he was chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature in New

SAMUEL LIVERMORE.

Hampshire and was United States senator from 1793 to 1801; during part of the period president pro tem. of the senate.

Edward St. Loe Livermore was appointed by President Washington United States district attorney for New Hampshire, which office he held until he became chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. He represented the (then so called) North Essex district of Massachusetts in congress for three terms and then declined a renomination. Arthur Livermore, grand uncle of Mr. Saunders, was also chief justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of New Hampshire.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Saunders, Daniel, discovered and brought to the attention of capitalists the water power of the city of Lawrence, and was the practical founder of that thriving municipality. His parental grandmother was a direct descendant of George Abbott, one of the first settlers of Andover, Massachusetts. His father, also named Daniel, was for many years prominent at the Massachusetts bar and is the last survivor of the Merrimac Water Power Association, the predecessor of the Essex Company, which built the dam and now owns the water power on the Merrimac River in the city of Lawrence. He has been a member of both branches of the State Legislature.

Charles Gurley Saunders prepared for college at the Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Harvard with a degree of A.B. in 1867, and three years later had conferred upon him the degree of A.M. He prepared for the legal profession at Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with a degree of LL. B. in 1870. He began his active practice in association with his father and uncle, Daniel and Caleb

DANIEL SAUNDERS.

Saunders. His practice has been general and he has been eminently successful. He also has large interests in real estate and lumber in New Hampshire and Texas. He is a man of broad culture and in both social and professional life enjoys a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. While a student at Harvard,

Mr. Saunders became a member of Phi Beta Kappa, has been president of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, and at the present time holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and in various social and political organizations, in both Lawrence and Boston. His home is in Lawrence. In the year 1892 he was appointed by the general convention of the Episcopal Church held at Baltimore, Maryland, member of a commission consisting of seven bishops, seven presbyters and seven laymen, to revise the constitution and canons of that church, which commission has not yet concluded its labors. He also sat in the Triennial General Convention of that church held

CHARLES G. SAUNDERS.

at Minneapolis, Minn. in 1895 and in Washington, D. C. in 1898, as a deputy from Massachusetts, and has been a member of the Standing committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts for the last five years. In politics he is a Democrat, has been an active member of the gold wing of that party, and was a delegate to the National convention held at Indianapolis in 1896, which nominated Palmer and Buckner as its candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency of the United States.

CHARLES ALFRED WELCH, Boston, the oldest lawyer at the Suffolk bar, is the son of Francis and Margaret Crease (Stackpole) Welch, and was born in Boston, Mass., in the so called Stackpole house at the corner of Milk and Durristrue streets, January 30, 1815. This house was situated where the Government building (post-office) now stands. Milk street, with Pearl, Franklin, Summer, and other streets in the vicinity were then the chief streets of residence of the principal inhabitants of Boston. Mr. Welch is a member of one of Boston's oldest families, being descended from John Welch, sr., who married Elizabeth, daughter of John White of Boston, and died probably in 1714, as his will was proved May 1 of that year. John Welch, son of the ancestor, was born July 22, 1682, in Boston, and was married January 23, 1706, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Phillips. John Welch, son of the last named John, was born in Boston on August 11, 1711, and died there February 9, 1789. He married, first, Sarah Barrington, who died in 1736, and, second, October 29, 1741, Dorcas, daughter of Francis Gatcomb. Francis Welch, son of John and Dorcas (Gatcomb) Welch, was born in Boston in 1744 and died in London, England, December 7, 1790. He married Susannah, daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Noyes) Renkin. Francis Welch, son of this Francis and father of Charles Alfred Welch, was born August 30, 1776, in Boston, and was married October 4, 1803, to Margaret Crease Stackpole, daughter of William Stackpole, of the same city. He was a Boston merchant and subsequently for many years president of the Franklin Insurance Company.

Charles A. Welch was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School while Benjamin A. Gould and Frederic P. Leverett were successively head masters. After graduating from Harvard College in 1833, at the age of eighteen, he taught Latin and Greek for one year at the academical department of the University of Maryland in Baltimore and naturally acquired many friends in that city, for which he has

always retained a strong attachment. He subsequently attended two terms at the Harvard Law School and then, in consequence of a partial failure of health, went to Springfield, Mass., where he spent the summer and also studied law in the office of Bliss & Dwight. He finished his legal studies, however, with Sprague & Gray in Boston, was admitted a member of the Suffolk bar in September, 1837, and at once began the active practice of his profession in the New England metropolis. In March, 1838, he formed a co-partnership with Edward Dexter Sohier (Harvard, 1829), which continued unchanged until the latter's death

CHARLES A. WELCH

in November, 1888, a period of over fifty years. Only one other partnership, that of Hutchins & Wheeler, at the Suffolk bar, has had a life of more than half a century. Henry Clinton Hutchins and Alexander Strong Wheeler have been partners since 1844. The firm of Sohier & Welch tried many important cases and gained a foremost place in Boston's legal circles. In the Massachusetts Reports abundant evidence may be found of the extent and importance of its business in the courts. Mr. Welch has been in continuous practice at the Suffolk bar for about sixty-three years and is now its oldest member. He achieved eminence as an advocate and has gained leadership as a lawyer and counselor. His ability and industry, his broad and accurate knowledge of the law, and his strong personal qualities were early recognized and admired. In the autumn of 1892 he met with a severe accident, which not only confined him to his house for a year or more, but which has rendered him unable to move about the streets of the city without assistance and has put an end to his trial of cases in court.

Mr. Welch still attends to his office practice and is president of Lewis Wharf, of Long Wharf, and of the Social Law Library Association of Boston, and a director of the Third National Bank of Boston. He is a prominent thirty-third degree Mason, and was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts in 1878, 1879, and 1880, and for a long time afterwards one of the directors of that institution. In politics he has been a democrat since 1840 until Bryan's candidacy. He resides in Boston and has a summer home at Cohasset, Mass. His professional career has been both brilliant and honorable, and now, after more than half a century at the bar, and at the ripe age of eighty-six, he is not only in active office practice, but is enjoying the fruits of those labors which a long and eventful life has accomplished. Inheriting from progressive ancestors the sterling characteristics of a typical New Englander, he has achieved success and eminence, and stands to-day as the surviving monument of that generation which graced the bar and glorified true citizenship.

Mr. Welch was married in August, 1844, to Mary Love Boott, daughter of Kirk Boott, who with Patrick T. Jackson and others became one of the original founders of what is now the city of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Boott, though born in this country, had received the latter part of his education in England and had been an officer in the British army in Spain under the Duke of Wellington.

GEORGE ANDREW PREDIGER was born in Pittsfield, July 5, 1865, and is the son of the late Henry and Margaret (Meusel) Prediger. Henry Prediger, father of George A., was of German birth, and is remembered as a shoemaker and dealer in Pittsfield from 1850 until the time of his death in January, 1900. George A. was educated in the Pittsfield High School, and was graduated in 1882. He then took a full classical course in Muhlenberg college, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1886. Returning thence to Pittsfield, he studied law in the office of Edgar M. Wood, after which

GEORGE A. PREDIGER.

he attended the Boston University School of law, graduating in 1888; and on July 5, of the year last mentioned, he was admitted to practice law. He was associated with Mr. Wood (though not in full partnership) until 1894, and since that time he has practiced alone. His practice is general, though his preference inclines to civil causes. Mr. Prediger is a careful, painstaking lawyer, and by industry and perseverance he has built up a good clientage. He takes no active part in political affairs, yet he is a firm republican. By election of the city council he served four years on the board of health.

On November 21, 1893, Mr. Prediger married Laura M., daughter of Reuben D. Butz, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage three children have been born: Arnold, Mariam and Adelle Prediger.

ROBERT GRANT, judge of the Probate Court and Court of Insolvency for Suffolk county, was born in Boston, January 24, 1852, a son of Patrick and Charlotte Bordman (Rice) Grant. His grandfather, also named Patrick, came to Boston from Scotland, where the genealogy of the family is traced back several generations, early in the present century; and was married to Anna Powell Mason, daughter of Jonathan Mason, United States senator from Massachusetts. His father, the only son of this marriage, was a prominent commission merchant of this city. On the maternal side his ancestors were early settlers at Brookfield. Judge Grant received his preliminary education in private schools and at the Boston Latin School, where he was graduated in 1869, a Franklin medal scholar. Four years later, in 1873, he took the A. B. degree at Harvard and he was class poet. In 1876 he took also the Ph. D. degree at Harvard, and then began preparation for the legal profession, completing the full course of the Harvard Law School in 1879. In the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and began practice in Boston in association for a short time with E. G. Peters and afterwards alone. During the mayoralty term of Mayor Green he acted as private secretary for him, and in 1888 was appointed a member of the Boston board of water commissioners, of which he became chairman in 1889, resigning from the board in July, 1895, to accept his present office as judge of the Probate Court and Court of Insolvency. The arduous duties of this office he has discharged with such grace and acceptance as to gain the confidence and esteem of the bar to a rare degree.

It is as an author, however, that Judge Grant is most widely known. He began his literary work at college and has continued it in the intervals of labor to the present time, having earned a permanent place among the writers of the day. His style is characterized by grace of expression and a certain quaint humor. In addition to numerous contributions to the magazines he has published "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels," verse, 1879; "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," 1880; "The Lambs," verse, 1882; "An Average Man," 1883; "The King's Men," 1884; "The Knave of Hearts," 1885; "A Romantic Young Lady,"

ROBERT GRANT.

1886; "Jack Hall, or the School Days of an American Boy," 1887; "Jack in the Bush," 1888; "The Reflections of a Married Man," 1892; "The Opinions of a Philosopher," 1893; "The Batchelor's Christmas," 1895; "The Art of Living," 1895; "The North Shore of Massachusetts," 1896; "Search-Light Letters," 1899; (a novel) "Unleavened Bread," 1900. He also read an original poem, "Yankee Doodle," at the Phi Beta Kappa reunion in Cambridge, 1883; and another, "The Oldest School in America," at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Latin school in 1886.

Judge Grant enjoys wide social popularity and holds membership in many organizations, including the Somerset, Tavern and Country clubs. Since 1896 he has been an overseer of Harvard College. He married, July 3, 1883, Amy Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Tilloch Gordon G. C. M. G., of Montreal, Canada, a son of John Galt, the celebrated Scotch novelist. Four sons have been born of this union: Robert, jr., Alexander Galt, Patrick and Gordon Grant.

GEORGE LITTLEFIELD WENTWORTH, Boston, is the son of Stacy Hall and Rebecca Littlefield (Getchell) Wentworth, a grandson of Benjamin Wentworth, of Kennebunk, Maine, and a direct descendant in the seventh generation of Elder William Wentworth, who came from England to America between 1636 and 1638, landing in Boston. Elder William Wentwarth was a cousin of Anne Hutchinson and an intimate friend of and connected by marriage with Rev. John Wheelwright, and with them was banished from the Massachusetts Bay colony in November, 1637. He accompanied Mr. Wheelwright to Exeter, New Hampshire, and was one of the thirty-five signers (Wheelwright being the first) who entered into a compact for government at Exeter on the 4th of July, 1639. This valuable and interesting document is still preserved in the archives of Exeter. The descendants of Elder William Wentworth have been closely and prominently identified with the history of New Hampshire. His grandson, John, was a justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1713 to 1718 and lieutenant-governor of the colony from 1717 until his death in December, 1730. Benning Wentworth, son of John, was the first governor of New Hampshire, holding the office from 1741 (when it was established) to 1767, a period of twenty-five years, which was longer than any other governor in America ever served under a royal

commission. He presented to Dartmouth college, while holding the governorship, five hundred acres of land, on which the college buildings were subsequently erected. After 1767 another John Wentworth, a nephew of Benning, was appointed to the office of governor. Stacy Hall Wentworth, father of the subject of this article, was a brick manufacturer, and a man everywhere respected and esteemed for his remarkable force of character, his integrity and enterprise, and his inherent qualities of head and heart.

George L. Wentworth was born in Ellsworth, Maine, May 24, 1852, and about 1854

GEORGE L. WENTWORTH.

moved with his parents to Brewer, opposite Bangor, in the same state. He was educated in the Brewer public and high schools until he reached the age of sixteen, and afterward under private tutors in Brewer and Boston. Though fitted for college he never entered, but took up the study of law at the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1881, being president of his class and receiving from the faculty the appointment of class orator. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in September, 1881, and since then has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston. He practiced alone for a time, and then formed a co-partnership with General Edgar R. Champlin and George H. Ryther, which continued until about 1893, the firm name being Champlin, Ryther and Wentworth. With this exception he has maintained an office alone, devoting himself almost exclusively to the civil branch of the law, and achieving, by the exercise of great natural ability and industry, a position of recognized eminence at the bar.

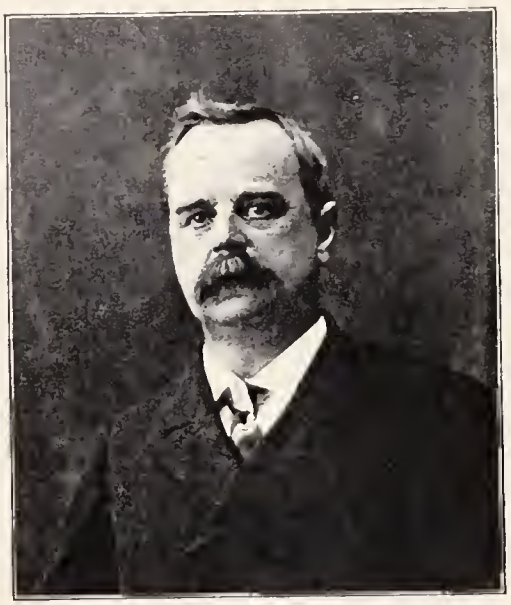
Mr. Wentworth has resided in Weymouth, Massachusetts, since April, 1884, and for several years has been active and prominent in local affairs. He is a member of the Weymouth school board, also was a member in 1887–1889, and a representative from that town to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature in 1894 and 1895, serving both years as a member of the judiciary committee and also, during his second term, as a member of the committee on rules. He took a leading part in legislative work and labored conscientiously for the best interests of his town and the commonwealth. He was special commissioner for the county of Norfolk from 1890 to 1893, was the principal organizer and has served continuously as a trustee of the South Weymouth Co-operative bank, and is vice-president of the South Weymouth Savings bank. In politics he is an ardent republican. He was appointed special justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston, October 1, 1896, and associate justice in the same court May 17, 1899. He is a member and past grand master of Wildey Lodge, I. O. O. F., of South Weymouth, a member and past high priest of Pentalpha Chapter, R. A. M., and a prominent member and former officer of Orphans Hope Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of South Shore Commandery K. T., both of Weymouth. He is an able lawyer, and as a public officer and citizen enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.

Mr. Wentworth was married on the 5th of November, 1881, to Miss Annette Small, of Belfast, Maine, and their children are Marian Seabury, Marjorie, Laura Annette, and Stacy Hall Wentworth.

JABEZ FOX, Boston, is the son of Henry H. and Sarah A. (Burt) Fox, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Fox, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1636. Jabez Fox, son of Thomas, was the first minister in Woburn. Stephen Burroughs, one of Mr. Fox's ancestors, became a distinguished preacher, and was hanged for heresy during that period of petty persecutions of the Christians in New England. Jabez Fox, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, enlisted in the Revolutionary army as an officer of militia and was killed in one of the skirmishes in Connecticut. His son, Jabez Fox, jr., was a sea captain and later a farmer in Berkley, Mass. Henry H. Fox, a carpenter and farmer, held several local offices in Taunton and subsequently served as an inspector in the Boston custom house for many years.

Mr. Fox, thus descended, was born in Taunton, Mass., April 10, 1850, and received a thorough public school education in his native city, graduating from the high school in 1867. He then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated with honors in 1871, being one of the six commencement orators of his class. While in college he was elected to membership in the Pi Eta and in the old Everett Atheneum. He spent two years as a teacher in John P. Hopkinson's private school in Boston and in 1873 entered the Harvard Law School, where he took his degree of LL. B. in 1875. Afterward he continued his legal studies in Boston in the office of Hillard, Hyde, & Dickinson, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1876, and at once began the active practice of his profession. In 1877 he formed a co-partnership with Charles Allen, which continued under the style of Allen & Fox until the appointment of Mr. Allen to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1882. From 1882 to 1898 he was a member of the firm of Russell & Putnam; from 1898 to September, 1900, he practiced law for himself; September 5, 1900, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth by Governor Crane.

Mr. Fox's law practice has been of a general character. He has been largely engaged in matters of equity, in making briefs, and in arguing cases before the full court, and in these departments he has achieved a high reputation and eminent success. Possessing rare legal attainments, great power for argument, and a broad and accurate knowledge of the law, he is recognized as a lawyer and advocate of ability. Among his many noteworthy cases were those of Abbot *v.* West End Street Railway Company and Codman *v.* Brooks. The former involved the question of the constitutionality of the law allowing the construction of the electric trolley system in public streets, and as counsel for the defense Mr. Fox successfully carried his point and maintained the law. The latter case involved the construction of an act of congress of 1891 regarding the distribution of the award in payment



JABEZ FOX.

of the so called French spoilation claims. With the late William G. Russell, Mr. Fox also argued, in 1894, the question of the constitutionality of the collateral succession or inheritance tax law of Massachusetts.

Mr. Fox is independent in politics. He has resided in Cambridge since 1867, and for several years served as a special justice of the District Court of that city, resigning on account of his constantly increasing law practice in Boston. He was a member of the State board of bar examiners up to the time of his appointment to the bench, and is a trustee of the Cambridge public library, and president of the Cambridge homes for aged people. In 1897 Governor Wolcott appointed him a member of the State board of lunacy and charities. He has contributed a number of articles to the leading law reviews, and for four years held the position of lecturer on evidence in the Boston University Law school. He is a member of the Suffolk bar and of the Suffolk Bar association, and a prominent, public spirited, and progressive citizen.

Mr. Fox was married June 19, 1879, to Susan E., daughter of the late Dr. Henry Thayer, of Cambridge, and they have two children: Henry H. and Gertrude W.

GEORGE OTIS SHATTUCK, Boston, son of Joseph and Hannah (Bailey) Shattuck, was born in Andover, Mass., May 2, 1829. He was descended from William Shattuck, who was born in England about 1641 and died in Watertown, Mass., August 14, 1672. On his mother's side he was descended in the eighth generation from James Bailey, who came from England about 1640 and settled in Rowley, Mass. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the Revolution, and his great-grandfather, Samuel Bailey, who was born in Andover in 1728, was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. His mother, the daughter of James and Lucy (Brown) Bailey, was also born in Andover about 1796, and was a woman of great strength of character and from her he inherited much of his mental power. Shortly after her death in 1866 he said: "I am sure I never knew a woman who was so earnestly and wisely devoted to her children. She spared nothing to educate us, and she was worn out in self-sacrifice."

Mr. Shattuck received his preparatory training at Phillips Andover Academy and was graduated from Harvard College in 1851, having as classmates Christopher C. Langdell, Augustus T. Perkins, Prof. William F. Allen, George Bliss, Herbert P. Curtis, and others. He read law in Boston in the office of Charles Greely Loring and at the Harvard Law school,

GEORGE O. SHATTUCK

from which he was graduated with the degree of L.L. B. in 1854, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, February 1, 1855. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in Boston and in September associated himself with Joseph Randolph Coolidge. In May, 1856, he formed a co-partnership with the late Peleg Whitman Chandler, then one of the leaders of the Suffolk bar, and this relation continued until 1870, when Mr. Shattuck withdrew and became the partner of William A. Munroe under the firm name of Shattuck & Munroe. In 1873 Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., was admitted to the firm under the style

of Shattuck, Munroe & Holmes, and remained a member until his appointment as associate justice of Supreme Judicial Court in 1882. The firm then resumed its original name and so continued until Mr. Shattuck's death, in Boston, February 23, 1897. At this time he was president of the Boston Bar Association, of which he had been a member since its establishment in 1876, and which he had served as a member of the judicial committee from 1876 to 1880, and as vice-president in 1885, 1895, and 1896.

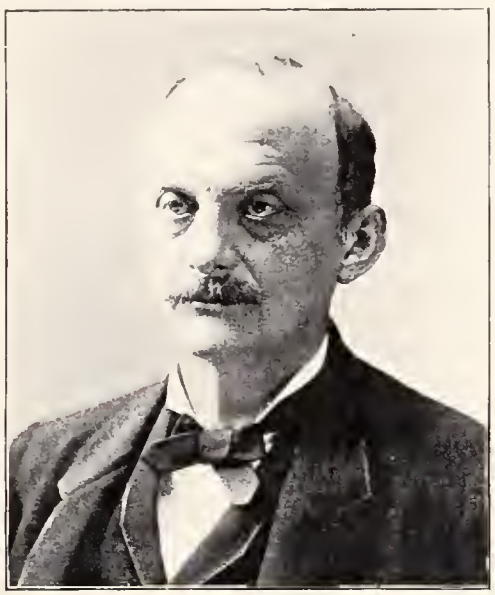
Mr. Shattuck was a member of the Boston common council in 1862; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Unitarian Association, and of the Union and St. Botolph clubs of Boston; and one of the overseers of Harvard College from 1871 until his death. But he never sought public preferment. He inherited the sterling qualities of a vigorous ancestry, and by sheer force of character, capacity, and thorough work came to be a trusted and honored leader of the bar. He was pre-eminently a lawyer, but he never neglected his duties as a public spirited and progressive citizen. He was an active republican, although a supporter of Cleveland at his first election, and from early life interested himself in all public affairs. He was offered a place on the Federal bench and a seat on the bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, but he declined these honors, preferring the active and uninterrupted practice of his profession. As a lawyer he was learned, careful, competent, strong, full of resources, deeply interested and always faithful and remarkable for the enthusiasm with which he took up his cases. His strength and integrity were accompanied with excellent common sense and a knowledge of men, and he had an extraordinary skill in disarming the witnesses of his adversary and even converting them into supporters of some theory of the case that made for his own client. In argument he had not only weight, directness, and power, but often a remarkable neatness and felicity of expression. His conversation was enriched by a wide range of reading and thought, by broad views, and by the striking exactness of information—all the fruit of the intense earnestness with which his mind applied itself to whatever interested him. The warmth and constancy of his friendship, the simplicity of his nature, his devoted affection and benevolence, endeared him to every one. Professor Thayer said of him: "He was one of the best, kindest, and most devoted of friends, one of the most faithful and trustworthy legal advisers, one of the most competent, thoroughly prepared advocates, one of the best citizens, and one of the most faithful, strong, and upright men I have ever known."

Mr. Shattuck had an extensive legal practice and was particularly successful as a corporation lawyer and in the handling of commercial cases of magnitude. His success in obtaining from the jury heavy verdicts in three successive trials of the case of Snow v. Alley, with Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll as his opponent, proved his power as a pleader. He was counsel in the Sayles bleaching case in Rhode Island, in the Sudbury river water cases, and in the famous Andover "heresy" cases, acting for the trustees of the Andover Theological Seminary. He was also counsel for some of the pew-holders in the suit involving the preservation of the Old South meeting-house in Boston.

Mr. Shattuck was married October 15, 1857, to Emily, daughter of Charles and Susan (Sprague) Copeland, of Roxbury, Mass. They had one daughter, Susan, now the wife of Dr. Arthur T. Cabot of Boston.

GEORGE DEXTER ROBINSON, governor of Massachusetts in 1884, 1885 and 1886, was born in Lexington, Mass., January 20, 1834, son of Charles and Mary (Davis) Robinson. He received his early education in the public schools, Lexington academy and Hopkins Classical school in Cambridge, where he prepared for college. In 1856 he was graduated with the degree A. B. from Harvard

university. After leaving college he became principal of the high school in Chicopee, Mass., and occupied that position until March, 1865, when he entered as a student the law office of his brother, Charles Robinson, of Charlestown, Mass., and was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge in March, 1866. He began practice in Chicopee and rapidly gained a business reputation. Well fitted by nature for political career he early took an active part in republican politics and in 1874 was a member of the house of representatives; in 1876 a member of the State senate; he was also a member of the 45th, 46th, 47th, and 48th congress.



GEORGE D. ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson's career in congress was signally successful and the republican party of Massachusetts kept a watchful eye on the statesmanlike qualities repeatedly displayed by him on the floor of the house of representatives. In fact, he so completely won the admiration of the party and of his constituents that when it became necessary to nominate the strongest man to defeat the re-election of General Butler, he was unhesitatingly selected as the standard bearer. The speeches made by him in the campaign which followed, remarkable for their number, eloquence and vigor, amply justified his nomination and gave him a decisive victory. He served as governor with credit to the State and honor to himself. In 1887 President Cleveland offered him an appointment on the Inter-State Commerce commission, which he declined. He also declined in 1889, the appointment by President Harrison as commissioner to the Cherokee and other Indian tribes, and devoted all his energies to his profession. In 1892 and 1893 he was selected to aid the United States district attorney at Boston to prosecute the so called Maverick Bank cases, and in 1893, also, he was senior counsel for Lizzie A. Borden, on trial in New Bedford, accused of the murder of her father and step-mother. His examination and cross-examination of witnesses in this remarkable trial have never been surpassed in the commonwealth for shrewdness, ingenuity and skill and were prominent factors in securing the verdict of acquittal.

He married first in Lexington, November 24, 1859, Hannah E., daughter of William and Nancy (Pierce) Stevens, and second in Lexington, July 11, 1867, Susan E., daughter of Joseph F. and Susan (Mulliken) Simonds. Governor Robinson died February 22, 1896.

HENRY AMASA KING, of the Hampden bar since 1893 and of the New York bar from 1877 to 1893, was born at Monson, Massachusetts, on January 14, 1852, a son of Dwight King, a prominent and respected citizen of that town. He was fitted for college at Monson academy, from which institution he was graduated in his seventeenth year. In 1869 he matriculated at Amherst college, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in 1873, one of his classmates being ex-congressman Lewis Sperry, of Hartford, Connecticut. During a period of two years immediately following his graduation, Mr. King was employed as assistant principal of the Monson academy, and while thus engaged began preparation for the legal profession by private reading. Sub-

sequently he entered Columbia University School of Law, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1877. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in New York city, where he at once began active practice.

In 1878 he removed to Troy, New York, and very soon gained a good standing at the Rensselaer county bar, where in the course of a few years he was retained in several notably important and closely contested cases, becoming associated professionally with some of the most eminent lawyers of the Empire State, and winning recognition as a good jury lawyer and a safe counsellor. His law firm became

HENRY A. KING.

attorneys for numerous corporations, both municipal and private, and appeared in cases that involved large financial interests.

In 1888 Mr. King was nominated as the republican candidate for the Supreme Court judgeship of the third judicial district of New York, covering and including the cities of Albany, Troy, Hudson, and Kingston. His health finally broke down from devotion to his work beyond the limits of his endurance, and in 1893, having determined to withdraw from litigated business, he returned to his native state, locating in Springfield, where he has gradually resumed professional work. He occasionally is seen and heard in the courts, yet his practice in the main, relates to the settlement and management of estates.

Mr. King was married on November 6, 1879, to Maria L. Flynt, eldest daughter of William N. Flynt, of Monson, Massachusetts. Three children, of whom two are living, have been born to them.

CHARLES EDWARD FORBES, descendant of a sturdy Puritan family, originally of Duxbury, whose name appears in the records as Harabas, Farrowbush, Horbes, Forbush, Forbish, Forbes, and Fobes, received from his parents the name Charles Fobes, but from the legislature in 1819, the name Charles Edward Forbes. He was born in what is now West Bridgewater, August 25, 1795, the year before his parents moved to Enfield; was graduated at Brown university in 1815; studied law with Hon. Elihu Lyman, of Enfield, and from September, 1817, with Hon. Elijah Hunt Mills of Northampton; was called to the bar in Northampton in 1818; practiced law there with various partners till 1865; received from Governor Briggs in 1844 the offer of the chief justiceship of the Court of Common Pleas, declined it, but accepted an associate justiceship in 1847; was made by Governor Briggs associate judge of the Supreme Court, February 7, 1848; received the degree of LL. D. from Brown university, and resigned his office October 7, 1848, not liking the severity of the work. The reports of this eight months judgeship are in 1, 2, Cushing.

Judge Aiken of the Common Pleas said of him: "Judge Forbes had a great power of statement and a wonderful command of legal knowledge. He did not like to address a jury, nor to handle a lying witness to get at the truth; he was better fitted to make an argument before the Supreme Court. Governor Briggs once said to me that had Judge Forbes remained on the bench he would have succeeded Judge Shaw as chief justice. This

was the general estimate placed on his abilities throughout the State wherever he was known."

He was elected to the legislature in 1825 and again in 1835; was county attorney in 1826, chairman of the highway commission in the same year, three times justice of the peace; master in chancery for the three river counties in 1835; commissioner for codifying the common law in 1836 and 1837, commissioner concerning the flats and harbor of Boston in 1850.

As an orator he made no appeals to passion or prejudice, or even to sentiment, and indulged in no flights of fancy, but carried his

CHARLES E. FORBES.

point by clearness of perception and presentation and evident good judgment. The people of Northampton long spoke of a remarkable address of his delivered five years before the outbreak of the Civil war in which he foretold its coming and the course which it actually took,—victory for the South in the first conflicts, triumph for the North in the end,—basing his prediction upon a calm statement of the different characteristics of the two sections, the greater readiness of the South, and the greater resources of the North. In his later years, of which alone we have much knowledge, for his earlier acquaintances are no longer living, he was dignified in appearance, in manner somewhat formal, kindly in voice, occasionally irascible in temper, impatient of unreasonable opposition, restrained from the exhibition of feeling by an unconquerable or at least unconquered reserve, attached to old friends but making new ones with difficulty; an exact, methodical, logical, just man, sensitive not sympathetic, well feeling but not expansive; as he grew older and lived more alone, peculiar to the verge of eccentricity; a hard student of law in his youth; in his old age a constant and eager reader of Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Huxley, and Tyndall, with whose discoveries and doctrines he was very much taken. He was an abstainer and a bachelor. For nineteen years he boarded in one private family, and after their leaving town at one of the village taverns. In his later years he slept in a room adjoining his office over one of the banks, where he died February 13, 1881, aged eighty-five years, five months, nineteen days.

The estate which he left, valued at $252,260, was the product not so much of his profession as of frugality and shrewd investment; for his charges were always moderate and his income from the law in his best years probably did not exceed $2,000, though it should be remembered that a man could live very well in those days on less than $500. His early losses by injudicious lending to Southern students at the famous Round Hill school taught him a lesson of caution and were never repeated.

Except some inconsiderable legacies his whole fortune was left to found a library in the town in which he had lived sixty-three years. The town's wise adoption of his suggestion that the money be allowed to accumulate for ten years, made it a sufficient fund to establish a really important library, which already, in its seventh year of activity, is equalled in size and use by Springfield alone of the Western Massachusetts libraries.

WILLIAM MINOT (1st), Boston, son of George Richards Minot, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 17, 1783. His father, also a native of Boston, born December 28, 1758, was graduated from Harvard in 1778, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1781, and became an eminent lawyer and jurist, serving as judge of probate for Suffolk county from 1792 until his death, January 2, 1802; from 1800 he was also chief justice of the Suffolk Court of Common Pleas and a judge of the "Municipal Court in the Town of Boston." He was clerk of the house of representatives from 1782 to 1791, secretary of the convention that adopted the Massachusetts constitution, and a founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

William Minot was graduated from Harvard in 1802, and was the last survivor of that celebrated class, which included Governor Levi Lincoln, Hon. Samuel Hoar, Rev. Dr. John Codman, William Allen, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, and President Allen of Bowdoin College. He read law in Boston with Joseph Hall, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1805, and practiced in his native city until his death June 2, 1873. For many years he was one of Boston's most distinguished lawyers, especially in that department relating to trusts, wills, and estates, and his services were constantly in demand as executor or trustee where large interests were involved. Those sterling traits of integrity, method, industry, and fidelity, inherited from his father, peculiarly fitted him for such duties, and he acquired a reputation second to no man in this connection. Confining himself strictly to his large office business he accepted but one public office, that of member of the executive council under Gov. Edward Everett from 1836 to 1840. He was a man of the purest life, of the highest principles and the most scrupulous and transparent integrity, and enjoyed the entire confidence and respect of the community. Among the funds committed to his care was that bequeathed to the town of his birth by Benjamin Franklin. This fund of $4,000 was placed in Mr. Minot's hands by the authorities of Boston in 1804, and he gratuitously administered it for sixty years, when he turned it over to the city, it having increased to $125,000. On March 2, 1818, he succeeded Harrison Gray Otis as judge of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, which existed from 1814 to 1821, but he evidently declined to serve long in that capacity, for William Prescott was appointed to the position on April 21, of the same year. Mr. Minot was inspector of prisons for a time and warden of Boston at the formation of the city government. He practiced continuously in the office at thirty-nine Court street occupied by his father, and was an honored member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He married Louisa, daughter of Daniel Davis, solicitor-general of the commonwealth, and resided in a house in Beacon street, Boston, during the last sixty years of his life, representing in the highest sense a Christian gentleman of the "old school." He left three sons: George R., William (2d), and Dr. Francis.

William Minot (2d), Boston, son of William and Louisa (Davis) Minot, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 7, 1817. He came from pure New England stock. He began his education in 1824 at Gardiner, Maine, under the tutorship of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, and after graduating from the Boston Latin School he spent a year in the private school of Mr. Leverett. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1836 and from the Harvard Law School in 1840, spending meanwhile some time in travel in southern Europe. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 6, 1841, and thenceforward until his death in 1894 practiced his profession at thirty-nine Court street, thus completing more than a century of professional work begun by his grandfather, George Richards Minot, upon the same spot in 1782. During the first twelve years he was associated with James Benjamin, a Harvard graduate of 1830, and shortly after Mr. Benjamin's death in 1853, he began to share in the management of his father's large law business,

which consisted of the care of trust funds and estates. He administered these trusts with the same energy, fidelity, and conscientiousness displayed by the elder Minot, and achieved that honor and distinction which have characterized the family for several generations.

Mr. Minot, owing to the character of his law practice, seldom appeared in the courts; he was an able counselor, and, like his father, was continually in demand as executor or trustee of large estates. In matters of right and wrong he was inflexible. He was sympathetic, observing, and clear-sighted and possessed uncommonly sound judgment. His literary instinct and ability are abundantly displayed in his private letters, which his son, William Minot, collected and printed for private circulation in 1895. He was in active legal business for more than fifty years, and had the confidence of so many people that he cantrolled at one time more property than any financial institution in Boston. He died February 26, 1894.

Mr. Minot was married November 28, 1842, to Katharine Maria, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Sedgwick, of Lenox, Massachusetts. She died in 1880. Four sons survive, of whom William (3d), Robert S., and Laurence, continue in their father's offices the administration of trusts. The fourth, the second in age, is Professor Charles Sedgwick Minot.

William Minot (3d), who died November 30, 1900, Boston, was a son of William and Katharine M. (Sedgwick) Minot, and was born May 7, 1849, in West Roxbury, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts. He received his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school at Jamaica plain. His ancestor, Stephen Minot, was one of the founders and original pewholders of King's Chapel, Boston, and from him as well as from his paternal great-grandfather, grandfather, and father he inherited those sterling traits of character which made the successful man. His great-grandfather, George Richards Minot, was a distinguished scholar, historian, lawyer, judge, and practiced his profession on the spot —thirty-nine Court street, Boston—which has been occupied by his descendants for four generations, son succeeding father without interruption. The space embraced in this remarkable period is one hundred and sixteen years.

Mr. Minot thus came from a family of lawyers, his maternal as well as his paternal ancestors being members of the bar for four generations. He read law with his father and at the Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1869, and was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county May 9, 1870. From that date until his death he was in continuous and successful practice in his father's office, gradually assuming and extending the business. After his father's death he gave his entire attention to the care of trusts, estates, wills, etc., thus carrying on the large interests established by his great-grandfather. Mr. Minot was a member of the Boston common council in 1872, and was appointed by Mayor Hart a commissioner to revise the building laws of the city, his colleagues being John G. Stearns and William H. Sayward. Of this commission he was made chairman. He was also appointed by Mayor Matthews (with George G. Crocker, chairman, and the late Jonathan A. Lane) a member of the commission to report upon the system of local taxation as affecting the interests of the city of Boston. He became deeply interested in this subject, and published a pamphlet on "Taxation in Massachusetts" in 1877, another on "Local Taxation and Municipal Extravagance," and other treaties. He was an able lawyer, especially in that department relating to trusts and estates, and as a citizen was public spirited, patriotic, and enterprising, and philanthropic. He was a member of the St. Botolph Club and of the Boston Bar Association.

Mr. Minot was married at Trumansburg, New York, June 24, 1882, to Elizabeth Vredenburgh Van Pelt, daughter of Ruben Van Pelt of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The surviving children are Katharine, William (4th), Vredenburgh and Sedgwick.

WALTER STEVENS ROBINSON was born in Chicopee, Mass., March 22, 1861, the only son of the late Governor George D. Robinson and Hannah E. (Stevens) Robinson. He first went to school at Lexington, Mass., but returned to Chicopee in 1867 and there completed his common school education, graduating from the high school in 1879. He spent one year at the Springfield Collegiate institute, then entered Amherst college in the fall of 1880, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1884. After graduating from college he entered as a student the office of Leonard & Wells in Springfield, and in

WALTER S ROBINSON.

October 1886 was admitted to the Hampden county bar. In January, 1887, he opened an office in Springfield with his father, and later a partnership was formed known as Robinson & Robinson, which continued until the death of Governor Robinson in February, 1896; since which time Mr. Robinson has continued the practice of his profession alone. He is local counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company and also is retained by other large corporate interests.

October 30, 1888 he was married to Miss Sarah Homans, daughter of Isaac Smith Homans, late of Englewood, N. J. They have three sons, George Davis, Homans and Walter Stevens Robinson, jr.

WILLIAM MARK NOBLE, Boston, is the son of William T., and Rebecca W. (Burlingame) Noble, and was born in Springfield, Mass., February 27, 1865. William T. Noble was a native of Yorkshire, England, but spent his boyhood in London, and came to America in the early fifties. Mr. Noble's mother was a member of the old New England family which included Anson Burlingame, the diplomatist, who was instrumental in obtaining the first treaty with China.

William Mark Noble received his preliminary education in the public schools of Springfield, and in the High School of Chelsea, Mass., from which latter institution he was graduated with the class of 1884. He abandoned his college career, for which he had been carefully prepared, for active business life, engaging in teaching, meantime reading law. He entered Harvard Law School, on examination in 1885, and completed his legal education in the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated, *cum laude*, with a degree of LL. B., in 1888. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the same year, and at once began practice in Boston, in the offices of Sherman L. Whipple. In the course of three years his individual practice became so extensive that he felt obliged to establish himself in independent offices.

Mr. Noble is recognized as a leader among the younger members of the Suffolk bar, and he has appeared as counsel in numerous important cases; among others, Teele vs. The Bishop of Derry in Ireland, which case, established a precedent in the commonwealth.

At the present time, Mr. Noble is, by appointment of the attorney general, under the statutes, counsel for the commonwealth in the case brought by Attorney General vs. George H. Ellis, involving the title of Crystal Lake in the city of Newton, Mass. In recent years

he has given the greater portion of his time to corporation and real estate business.

Mr. Noble is a very forcible speaker, and, as an advocate before juries, remarkably successful. His arguments are always clear, concise, logical, positive. In politics he is a staunch republican, but has never been an active partisian, owing to the demands of his practice.

He is a resident of Newton, Mass., president of the Village Improvement Association of Newton Centre, and a trustee of and counsel for the Newton Centre Savings Bank.

Mr. Noble was married in June, 1898, to Marion W. Rising, daughter of Julius A. Rising, of Newton Centre, and to this union has been born a son: William Mark Noble, jr.

WILLIAM BURNHAM STEVENS, Boston, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, is the son of Dr. William Flint Stevens and Mary Jane Gould Burnham, and was born March 23, 1843, in Stoneham, Mass., where he has always resided. He is descended from some of the oldest and most patriotic New England stock. His first American ancestor was Richard Stephens, a weaver and wool-comber, who came from Plymouth, England, and settled in Taunton, Mass., where he was prominent as a citizen and as an extensive land owner; his name is frequently mentioned about 1695 in connection with the old iron works near what is now North Dighton furnace. Nicholas Stephens, son of Richard Stephens and Mary, daughter of Thomas Linkon (or Lincoln), sr., of Taunton, his wife, married successively Remember ———, Anne Spur (daughter of John Spur of Taunton) and Mary Rosier and was the father of Robert Stevens, who was born in Taunton, and who, about 1757, removed to Connecticut, settling in East Thompson and afterward in Canterbury. Robert Stevens changed the spelling of the name to its present style, under which his children were baptized. He was married at Berkeley, Mass., January 3, 1745, to Mary, daughter of John Hathway of Freetown, Mass., sister of Col. John Hathway, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary war and a descendant of John Hathway, who came over from England about 1632 and settled in Taunton. She was born in Dighton, Mass., November 8, 1726, and died in East Thompson, Conn., December 7, 1804. Mr. Stevens died in Pomfret, Conn., December 6, 1791. John Hathway Stevens, son of Robert, was born in Canterbury, Conn., September 20, 1766, and, entering the ministry, was installed pastor of the First Congregational church in Stoneham, Mass., where he preached for more than thirty years and where he died August 9, 1851. He

WILLIAM B. STEVENS.

married, first, Lora Flint of Windham, Conn., who died September 2, 1817, aged fifty-two. His second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, of Salem, Mass., died January 7, 1855, at the age of eighty-seven. Darius Stevens, brother of Rev. John H., was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, after receiving several wounds. Another brother, Lemuel, was an officer under General Putnam in the Revolutionary war and received a pension until his death in 1838. William Flint Stevens, M. D., son of Rev. John H. and Elizabeth Stevens, was born in Stoneham, Mass., Jan-

uary 17, 1807, being the youngest but one of twelve children. He received his medical education at Dartmouth College, and for over fifty years practiced his profession in his native town and vicinity, becoming one of its most respected citizens and beloved by all who knew him as the good physician. He died February 16, 1879. He married, first, Mary Jane Gould Burnham, a descendant of John Gould, one of the first settlers of Stoneham; of Rev. James Osgood, the first minister of that town; and of Joseph Bryant, who became a colonel in the Revolutionary army. She was a daughter of David H. and Polly (Young) Burnham of Reading, Mass., and a granddaughter of Col. Joshua Burnham, a prominent officer in the old militia. They had four children, the subject of this sketch being the third.

William B. Stevens received his preparatory education at Phillips Andover Academy, and in 1861 entered Dartmouth College, but at the end of his first year enlisted in Co. C, 50th Mass. Vols., for nine months. He served at the front nearly one year, participating in Bank's expedition and in the seige of Port Hudson, and on returning home re-entered his class at Dartmouth and was graduated with honors in 1865, having one of the commencement orations and holding membership in the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He read law in the office of Sweetser & Gardner of Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar July 3, 1867. In the meantime he spent some months abroad traveling for his health. Upon being admitted to practice he opened offices both in Boston and in Stoneham, where he resides, and he continued a large and successful law business in each place until 1880, when Governor Long appointed him district attorney for the northern district of Massachusetts to succeed Hon. John W. Hammond, who had resigned. Judge Stevens filled this position with eminent ability for ten years, resigning in 1890. He had charge of a large number of capital cases, several of which attracted much attention, notably that of Stearns Kendall Abbott, who was indicted for murder, and also that of Sarah Jane Robinson, against whom there were several indictments for poison. In both cases the accused was convicted and afterward received a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. In 1890 Mr. Stevens resumed the general practice of his profession in Boston, and so continued until April, 1898, when Governor Wolcott appointed him an associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, vice James Robert Dunbar, resigned.

Judge Stevens gained an enviable reputation at the bar, and displayed those rare judicial qualities which won for him an appointment to the bench. He is an able trial lawyer, an expert examiner of witnesses, and a wise counselor and as a citizen is public spirited and progressive. In Stoneham he has been active for the best interests of the town and is president of the Stoneham Five Cents Savings Bank and a director of the Stoneham National Bank. He wrote the chapter relating to that town for the History of Middlesex county. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been a member of the bar association of the city of Boston since it was established in 1876.

Judge Stevens was married, first, October 20, 1868, to Amelia Josephine, daughter of John and Lydia Hill of Stoneham, who died December 22, 1869. On September 30, 1873, he married Mary Williamine Green, daughter of James A. Green of Stoneham, and they have had four children: William Flint (died August 30, 1882, aged five years), Josephine Flint and Mary Burnham and Frances Osgood, twins.

CLARENCE CHENEY SMITH, Boston, Recorder of the Court of Land Registration for Massachusetts, is the son of David H. and Esther S. (Perkins) Smith, and was born in New Hampton, N. H., March 1, 1865. He attended the district schools of his native town, was graduated from the Edward Little High school at Auburn, Me., in 1881, and then entered Bates college, from which he was grad-

nated in 1888. Among his classmates were Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, pastor of the Hope Congregational Church at Springfield, Mass.; Rev. Frederick W. Oakes, founder of the Home for Consumptives at Denver, Col.; and others who have achieved prominence in professional and civil life. During his junior year Mr. Smith was one of the editors of the *Bates Student*, and, while in college and before, he spent some time in teaching. For a short period he was principal of the high school at York, Me.

On leaving college in 1888 Mr. Smith came to Boston and entered as a student in the law office of his brother, Hon. George E. Smith,

CLARENCE C. SMITH.

now (1898–1900) president of the Massachusetts senate, and while there took lectures under the late Judge Edmund H. Bennett and Professor Melville M. Bigelow at the Boston University Law school. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1890, and during the remainder of that year was associated in practice with Frank E. Fitz, late city solicitor of Chelsea and now Associate Judge of the Chelsea Municipal Court. In January, 1891, he formed an association with Augustus Russ, one of the ablest lawyers in Boston, and this continued until the latter's death in June, 1892. Dudley A. Dorr, another associate in that office and Mr. Smith continued the business until October, 1898, when the latter was appointed by Governor Wolcott Recorder of the newly organized Court of Land Registration of Massachusetts, which position he still holds.

While in the active practice of his profession Mr. Smith had a large clientage, which developed chiefly in the line of conveyancing, and in both court and chamber practice displayed marked ability and much legal skill. As a conveyancer he has won special distinction. He is a Republican in politics, and has resided in Everett, Mass., since 1888. Since January, 1897, he has been a member of the Everett school committee. His success as a lawyer and advocate, his activity in public affairs, and his progressiveness as a citizen, especially in educational matters, have brought him into prominence and won for him an honorable reputation.

Mr. Smith was married in August, 1892, to Grace, daughter of Judge A. K. P. and Almira C. (Chase) Knowlton, of Lewiston, Me.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Boston, has achieved distinction in the twofold capacity of lawyer and philanthropist. In the former he gained a recognized standing at the bar during a brief but successful practice, while in the latter he is widely known for his efficient and laudable humanitarian work. He is the son of Charles Cushing Paine and Fanny Cabot Jackson, a grandson on his mother's side of Hon. Charles Jackson, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from 1813 to 1823, and a great-grandson of Robert Treat Paine, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The latter was a distinguished citizen of Boston, where he was born March 11, 1731, being the son of Thomas Paine, pastor of a church in Weymouth and later a prominent Boston merchant, and Eunice Treat, his wife, who was the daughter of Samuel Treat and a granddaughter of Samuel Willard, president of Harvard

college from 1701 to 1707. Robert Treat Paine, the signer, was graduated from Harvard in 1749, taught school, and became a sailing master, making three voyages to North Carolina and one to Greenland for whales. He studied divinity, and in 1755 was a chaplain in the French war. Afterward he read law with Judge Willard, of Lancaster, Mass., and Benjamin Pratt, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1759. He practiced in Boston and subsequently in Taunton, and represented the latter town in the general court in 1769. In 1770 he conducted the prosecution of Captain Preston for the Boston massacre in the absence of the attorney-general. He was a delegate to the provincial congress in 1774–1775, a member of the Continental congress from 1774 to 1778, and a member of the general court and speaker of the house in 1777. He was the first attorney-general of Massachusetts, and served as such until February 12, 1790. In 1776 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, but declined the honor. He was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1779, and in 1780 he returned to Boston, where he bought and occupied the Governor Shirley residence on the corner of Milk and Federal streets. In 1790 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which position he filled with great ability until 1804, when he resigned. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1805, and died May 11, 1814. In 1770 he married Sally, daughter of Thomas Cobb and sister of Gen. David Cobb, of Taunton. Charles Cushing Paine, father of the subject of this sketch and a grandson of Robert Treat Paine, the signer and jurist, was graduated from Harvard college in 1827, came to the bar of Suffolk county in October, 1830, and died in 1874. One of his sons, Gen. Charles Jackson Paine, won distinction in the war of the Rebellion, and is noted as the defender on three different occasions of the America's cup with the yachts "Puritan", "Mayflower", and "Volunteer", all of which he projected.

Robert Treat Paine was born in Boston, Mass., October 28, 1835, and was educated in the public latin school of his native city and at Harvard university. He entered the Boston Latin school at the age of ten, and was graduated five years later. In 1855, when less than twenty, he was graduated with honors from Harvard, among his classmates being the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, Francis C. Barlow, Alexander Agassiz, Frank B. Sanborn, Theodore Lyman, and others. Mr. Paine then spent one year at the Harvard Law school and two years in European travel, and on his return to Boston continued his legal studies in the offices of the late Richard H. Dana and Francis E. Parker. Immediately after his admission to the Suffolk bar in 1859 he began active practice in Boston, and for eleven years he carried on a large and successful law business, gaining recognition for his ability, learning, and fine legal attainments. Since 1870 he has devoted his time almost exclusively to care of his large property interests and to humanitarian work. In this latter capacity he has, without ostentation, achieved renown, and to-day is one of the foremost philanthropists of the country. From 1872 to 1876 he gave much of his time to the building of Trinity church, Boston, being one of the subcommittee of three who had charge of the work. He has been one of the vestrymen of that parish since 1875. In 1878 he was active and prominent in organizing the Associated Charities of Boston, and has ever since served as its president.

In 1879 Mr. Paine organized the Wells Memorial Institute, in memory of Rev. E. M. P. Wells, who for thirty years prior to his death in 1875, at the age of eighty-five, served as missionary of the Episcopal city mission of Boston. This is one of the largest workingmen's clubs in the country, embracing a loan and a building association and two co-operative banks. Afterward Mr. Paine raised the various subscriptions, amounting to $90,000, for the memorial building of the institute, which was completed in 1883. In 1884 he

represented Waltham, his country home, in the lower house of the legislature, and in the same year he was the democratic and independent candidate for congress in the old fifth Massachusetts district. Prior to the nomination of James G. Blaine for the presidency he was a free soiler and a republican, but since then his political affiliations have been with the democrats. In 1887 he gave $10,000 to Harvard College for the endowment of a fellowship for "the study of the ethical problems of society, and the efforts of legislation, governmental administration, and private philanthrophy, to ameliorate the lot of the masses of mankind." In 1890, in connection with his wife, he created and endowed the Robert Treat Paine asssociation, a trust of about $200,000, the trust deeds of which provided that the charities established are always to be carried on by the founders and their children.

Mr. Paine was a member of the executive committee of the Episcopal city mission of Boston, a member of the Boston Watch and Ward Society, a trustee of the Donations to the Protestant Episcopal church, and president of the Wells Memorial institute, the Workingmen's Co-operative bank, the Workingmen's Building association, the Workingmen's Loan association, and the American Peace society. He is also vice-president of the Children's Aid society, of Boston, of which his mother was a founder and a director until her death. Mr. Paine has erected more than two hundred small houses for workingmen, which have been sold to them on very easy terms. He has written and published numerous pamphlets and addresses, dealing with social problems, and has endeavored in various ways to elevate the unfortunate, and especially to improve the condition of the working classes. He is a practical philanthropist, employing a large competence for the benefit of humanity while he lives.

Mr. Paine was married in Boston on the 24th of April, 1862, to Lydia Williams Lyman, daughter of George Williams Lyman and Anne Pratt, and a granddaughter of Theodore Lyman, a distinguished Boston merchant at the beginning of this century. Five of their seven children still live; Edith (Mrs. John H. Storer), Robert Treat, jr., Ethel Lyman, George Lyman, and Lydia Lyman (Mrs. Charles K. Cummings).

Mrs. Paine died March 9, 1897. Mr. Paine has nine grand-children.

HENRY OTIS CUSHMAN, Boston, son of George F. and Luella M. (Parker) Cushman, was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, August 25, 1863. He is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from Robert Cushman of the Mayflower. On the maternal side

HENRY O. CUSHMAN.

several of his ancesters served in the war for Independence, and many of his kindred were prominent in the early affairs of the colonies.

Henry Otis Cushman prepared for college at St. Johnsbury academy and was graduated from Dartmouth with the degree A. B. 1887. After taking his degree he began the study of law at St. Johnsbury, in the offices of Ide & Stafford. Both members of this firm have since become prominent, the former as a Phil-

lipine commissioner and the latter as a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont.

In 1890 Mr. Cushman was graduated with the degree LL. B. from the Boston University Law school, having completed the full course in one year. He was admitted to the bar of Vermont in 1890 and established himself in practice at St. Johnsbury. Soon, however, he removed to Washington, District of Columbia, and in that city engaged in professional work. He also lectured on commercial law in the Howard University Law school.

Mr. Cushman came to Boston in 1891 and has ever since been in active and successful practice in this city. He has made a specialty of real property and probate practice and although he devotes much attention to office work, nevertheless, is quite frequently seen in court as counsel in important cases. For some time he has acted as instructor in real property at Boston University Law school. He is a member of the Boston Bar association.

Mr. Cushman is prominently and actively identified with charitable work in Boston, and is a director of various charitable societies. He is secretary and a member of the standing committee of the South Congregational society. He is also a member of numerous clubs, including the University, Boston Art, Twentieth Century and Channing.

Mr. Cushman resides in Boston. He married in 1891, Isabel, daughter of Hon. Luke P. Poland, mention of whose career appears in these pages.

CALEB BLODGETT, ex-justice of the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts, was born in Dorchester, Grafton county, N. H., June 3, 1832, son of Caleb and Charlotte (Piper) Blodgett. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Blodgett, who was born in England in 1605, and sailed from London with his wife Susan, in the ship "Increase", April 18, 1635, settling in New Town, now Cambridge, Mass. Of the union of Caleb Blodgett and Charlotte Piper two daughters, now deceased, and two sons were born: Judge Caleb Blodgett, and Judge Isaac N. Blodgett, chief justice of the Superior Judicial Court of New Hampshire. Judge Blodgett obtained his early education in the common schools and the academy in Canaan, New Hampshire, to which place his parents removed in 1834. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., under Dr. Cyrus S. Richards, and entered Dartmouth in 1852. He was graduated with high honor with the class of 1856, delivering the valedictory. Among his classmates were William Henry Hall, who became lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and Peter Clarke, for many years president of the New York and New Haven Railroad. In 1886 he was made president of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Dartmouth College, and in June, 1889, received the honorary degree of LL. D. from his alma mater.

After his graduation Judge Blodgett engaged in the profession of teaching during a period of two years as master of the high school in Leominster, Mass. (1856–57). He began preparation for the legal profession in the office of Bacon & Aldrich in Worcester, and was admitted to the bar in that city, January 24, 1860. His first connection in business was in the practice of law at Hopkinton, Mass., as a partner of Henry L. Parker, a college classmate. After a few months he removed to Boston (December, 1860), and became associated in practice with Halsey J. Boardman, a relation which continued under the firm name of Boardman & Blodgett, until his elevation to the bench of the Superior Court, in January, 1882. Their practice included a very general business, particularly extensive under the old bankruptcy law, and the firm grew to recognized prominence. For some years Judge Blodgett resided in Stoughton and there served as trial justice. He was appointed associate justice of the Superior Court by Governor John D. Long, January 16, 1882, and held that honorable position until 1901. His work on the bench was characterized especially by

ability, courtesy to the profession, and painstaking care and impartiality. Few jurists gain to a greater degree the esteem and confidence of those practicing before them. While not lacking in dignity, he was genial and unaffected in manner, and withal possessed of such wide knowledge of the law and facility in its interpretation, that he readily gained the confidence and respect of those who appeared before him.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known that after the death of Judge Devens, Governor Russell tendered Judge Blodgett the appointment to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, an honor which he declined.

Judge Blodgett married December 14, 1865, Roxalana B., daughter of Jesse and Emily A. Martin of Canaan, N. H. To this union has been born one son, Charles Martin Blodgett. For many years past Judge Blodgett has resided in Claremont park, Boston.

HERBERT LESLIE BAKER, Boston, is the son of Gideon Howe and Olive Elizabeth (Crowell) Baker, and a grandson of Nathaniel Crowell, a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Falmouth, Mass., on the 9th of August, 1859. Mr. Baker spent his early life in study at the public schools of his native town, and at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, obtaining in these connections a good practical education and an intimate knowledge of business affairs. He was graduated from the Boston University Law School with the degree of LL.B. and admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1884. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, giving special attention to mercantile and corporation law.

Mr. Baker has achieved an honorable standing at the bar, and a reputation for ability and industry which is more than local in importance. His broad and accurate learning, his skill and integrity, his force of character, have been recognized in many noted cases and especially in connection with that branch of the law which has commanded his attention. He is officially interested in several leading corporations, and in politics is an ardent republican. He was a member of the Republican committee of ward twenty-two, Boston, for a number of years, and its treasurer in 1889, 1890 and 1891. In 1893 he represented the eighth Suffolk district in the Massachusetts senate, where he took a prominent part in legislation, serving on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on bills in the third reading. He drafted and secured the passage of the bill providing for the payment by the county of counsel for defending

HERBERT L. BAKER.

persons charged with murder, and was otherwise influential in promoting important measures and opposing unworthy ones. Since then he has been more or less active in reform questions, especially in the abolition of capital punishment. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, of Revere Lodge, F. & A. M., of St. Andrew's Chapter, R. A. M., of De Molay Commandery, K. T., of the Knights of Pythias, of the Society of Royal Good Fellows, of the Highland Club, and of the Winthrop Yacht Club.

Mr. Baker was married October 22, 1885, to

Mary Alice Handy, daughter of Edward F. Handy, a leading citizen of Wareham, Mass., being a trustee of the Wareham Savings Bank, for many years a selectman, and for several terms a member of the Legislature. They have had three sons: Edward Leslie, Herbert Allison, and Arnold Brooks (deceased), and reside in the West Roxbury district of Boston.

THOMAS ELLWOOD GROVER, Boston and Canton, is the son of Thomas and Roana Williams (Perry) Grover, and was born in Mansfield, Mass., February 9, 1846. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers of that town, and on both sides he is descended from early New England stock. The first of the family in this country was Thomas Grover, who came to Malden, Mass., in 1635, and who married Mary Chadwock, by whom he had three sons: Ephraim, Andrew, and Thomas, jr. These sons settled in Mansfield in 1698, buying 110 acres of land. From Thomas Grover, jr., the eldest, the subject of this article descends, and only his descendants remained in Mansfield, the others going to Bethel, Me., and to New York. Of the Bethel branch was Gen. Currier Grover, a graduate of West Point in the class of 1856, and the commander of a division of the Army of the Potomac and another in New Orleans during the Rebellion. Mr. Grover's mother was a native of Attleboro, Mass.; her mother was a Williams and her grandmother a Lincoln, and all were descendants of early families of Eastern Massachusetts.

Mr. Grover was educated in the public schools of his native town, at the English and Classical Academy in Foxboro, Mass., and under private tutors in Mansfield and Providence. It was his ardent ambition to enter college, for which he was thoroughly fitted, but pecuniary and family affairs interfered, and he was therefore engaged in teaching at Norton, Mass., for a year. Afterward he was successively a clerk in a store in Mansfield and joint editor with Edwin M. Bacon of the *Eagle and Flag*, a weekly paper at Foxboro. Finally he entered the law office of Ellis Ames in Canton, Mass., and was admitted to the Bristol County bar at Taunton on September 7, 1869. Since then he has practiced his profession in Boston. In 1871 he took up his residence in Canton, where he still lives and where he has also maintained an office ever since.

As a lawyer and an advocate Mr. Grover has gained that eminence at the bar which ability, industry and sound judgment deserve. These qualities are among his chief legal possessions. His broad and accurate learning, his untiring perseverance, and his skill and ready grasp of technicalities have given him a recognized standing. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit Court, and in this as well as in the State and local courts he has had many important cases. He has acted as counsel for a number of towns in Norfolk county, where, in 1870, he was made trial justice, which position he held continuously for twenty years. In Boston, the scene of the principal part of his professional labors, he has acquired a large practice, and both there and in Norfolk county, with an office at Canton, he has long held a leading place at the bar. He has also taken an active interest in town affairs, serving as superintendent of schools, first in Mansfield and later in Canton, as a member of the school committee in both places, and as a member of the board of water commissioners of Canton. He was one of the prime movers in the inception and construction of the Canton water system, acting especially as the legal adviser during the various stages of the proceedings. In 1894 and 1895 he represented the fourth Norfolk district, comprising the towns of Canton and Milton, in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving both terms on the committee on railroads, of which he was chairman in 1895. He was influential in shaping some of the most important legislation in those sessions bearing on railroad questions, and introduced the bill giving the Commonwealth the

right to challenge in criminal cases and also the resolution authorizing the investigation of the condition of the Neponset river. In politics he is an ardent and consistent republican.

He has contributed a number of important articles to the newspapers and magazines and has delivered numerous addresses, the list including about fifteen Memorial day addresses, the address on the occasion of the centennial celebration of Canton in 1876, and several before literary and other organizations. He is a member of Blue Hill Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Cyprus Commandery, K. T. Since 1890 he has been a trustee of the Canton Institution for Savings. He has often acted as moderator of town meetings, and in various capacities has won distinction and honor as a public spirited citizen.

Mr. Grover was married September 17, 1871, to Frances L., daughter of Francis D. and Lydia T. Williams of Foxboro, Mass. They have one son, Gregory Williams Grover.

RICHARD MIDDLECOTT SALTONSTALL, Boston, is a lineal descendant of Sir Richard Saltonstall, son of Samuel Saltonstall and Anne Ramsden, who was baptized in Halifax, England, April 4, 1586, and who was lord of the manor of Ledsham, near Leeds. Sir Richard was one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts Colony, and after the death of his first wife, Grace, daughter of Robert Kaye of Woodsome, he came to New England with John Winthrop in 1630, bringing his children. He began the settlement of Watertown, returned to England in 1631, married successively Elizabeth West, daughter of Sir Thomas West, and Martha Wilfred, and died about 1659, leaving in his will a legacy to Harvard college. Richard Saltonstall, son of Sir Richard and Grace Saltonstall, who was born in Woodsome, Yorkshire, England, in 1610, first came to New England in 1630, and returned with his father in 1631. About 1633 he married Muriel, daughter of Brampton and Muriel (Sedley) Gurdon, of Assington, Suffolk, and again came to Massachusetts in 1635 and settled in Ipswich, where his son Nathaniel was born in 1639. The latter was appointed by Gov. William Phipps one of the judges of the Oyer and Terminer Court; in 1692, as one of the judges of that court he refused to try the witches and vacated his seat. He was graduated from Harvard in 1659 and settled in Haverhill, Mass., where he was named in the Provincial Charter as one of the council, and continued a member until 1694. He was also judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Essex county from 1702 until his death, May 21, 1707. He married

RICHARD M. SALTONSTALL.

Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Ward, of Haverhill. Richard Saltonstall, his grandson, was born at Haverhill, June 24, 1703, was graduated from Harvard college in 1722, and appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Judicature (corresponding to the Supreme Judicial Court) in 1736, at the age of thirty-three, and served until his death, which occurred October 20, 1756. Leverett Saltonstall, the grandson of the last mentioned Richard, was the son of Dr. Nathaniel and Anna (White) Saltonstall, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., June 13, 1783. He was graduated from Harvard in

1802, read law with Ichabod Tucker and William Prescott, and was admitted to the Essex and Suffolk bars in 1806. He served in both branches of the legislature, being president of the Senate in 1831, was member of congress from 1838 to 1843, was the first mayor of Salem, Mass., and president of the Massachusetts Bible society, of the Essex Agricultural society, and of the Essex Bar association. He was an overseer of Harvard college, a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and died in Salem on May 8, 1845. He received the degrees: A. B. from Harvard in 1802, A. M. from Bowdoin college in 1806, and LL.D. from Harvard in 1838. March 7, 1811, he married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sanders, of Salem. Their son, Leverett, born March 16, 1825, was graduated from Harvard college in 1844 and from the Harvard Law school in 1847, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar October 28, 1850. In 1862 he retired from the law, but continued in public life, serving as a member and part of the time as president of the Harvard Board of Overseers from 1876 to 1888, and again from 1889 to the time of his death: he was a commissioner for Massachusetts to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and was appointed collector of the port of Boston in December, 1885, and continued to hold the office until February, 1890. October 19, 1854, he married Rose Smith Lee, daughter of John Clarke and Harriet (Rose) Lee, of Salem.

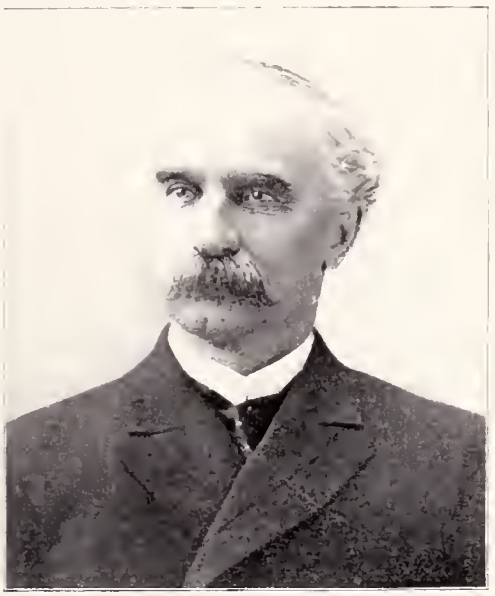
Richard M. Saltonstall, son of Leverett and Rose Smith (Lee) Saltonstall, was born at Chestnut Hill, in Newton, Mass., October 28, 1859. (Among his distinguished ancestors not mentioned in the earlier portion of this sketch were Elisha Cooke, sr., who married a daughter of Gov. John Leverett, and Elisha Cooke, jr., whose wife, Jane Middlecott, was a granddaughter of Richard Middlecott. Thus it will be seen from whom his father and grandfather took their names and from whom he took his middle name.) He received his education in the preparatory school of George W. C. Noble, of Boston, and was graduated from Harvard college with honorable mention in 1880, holding membership in the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding club, the Porcellian club, and Delta Kappa Epsilon. He spent two years at the Harvard Law school, leaving there in 1882 and continuing his legal studies in the office of William Caleb Loring, then counsel for the New York and New England Railroad company; he remained in the law department of that corporation until January, 1890, when he resigned his position. Mr. Saltonstall was admitted to the Suffolk bar January 23, 1884, and to practice before the United States Circuit Court on November 10, 1891. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. On November 1, 1898, he became a member of the firm of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall (William A. Gaston, Frederick E. Snow).

Mr. Saltonstall ranks among the able lawyers of Boston, and for many years has occupied a prominent place at the bar. He has acquired a large general practice, both in the office and before the courts. The many important cases in which he has acted as counsel afford abundant evidence of his skill and success. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical society; of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; and of the bar association of the city of Boston.

He was married on the 17th of October, 1891, at Medford, Mass., to Eleanor, daughter of Peter C. Brooks, of Medford and Boston. They have four children: Leverett, Eleanor, Muriel Gurdon, and Richard, and reside at Chestnut Hill, near Boston, where Mr. Saltonstall was born.

JOHN HENRY HARDY, justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was born in Hollis, Hillsborough county, N. H., February 2, 1847, a son of John and Hannah (Farley) Hardy. On both the paternal and maternal sides he is descended from old New England families. He received his preliminary educa-

tion in the common schools of his native place and prepared for college at the academies at Mt. Vernon and New Ipswich, N. H. At the early age of fifteen years he enlisted in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers and participated in the siege of Port Hudson. After his discharge from the service he entered Dartmouth College in 1866 and was graduated A. B. with the class of 1870, having earned most of the money with which he pursued his college course by following the occupation of teaching during vacations. While he was engaged in teaching in Chauncey Hall school he studied law in Boston with R. M. Morse, jr.,



JOHN H. HARDY.

and later attended Harvard Law school. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1872.

Soon after his admission Judge Hardy formed a partnership with George W. Morse, and under the name of Morse & Hardy this relation continued two years, after which he associated with Samuel J. Elder and Thomas W. Proctor, under the firm name of Hardy, Elder & Proctor. He began early in his career to take an active participation in political work and served as counsel of the town of Arlington from 1873 to 1885. In 1884 he represented the Arlington district in the Massachusetts house of representatives. As senior partner of the firm of Hardy, Elder & Proctor he practiced with good success at the Boston bar until his elevation to the bench in May, 1885, at which time he became associate justice of the Municipal Court of the city of Boston. Judge Hardy possesses a natural gift as a jurist, and his career in the municipal court was one of credit and increasing honor. In September, 1896, he was appointed justice of the Superior Court and has since filled this honorable position with acceptance.

Judge Hardy married at Littleton, August 30, 1871, Anna J. Conant, a lineal descendent of Roger Conant, one of the first settlers of Salem, and a daughter of Levi and Anna Whitney (Mead) Conant. Of this union are two sons: John H. Hardy, jr., and Horace D. Hardy. Judge Hardy resides with his family at Arlington, of which place he has been a public spirited and valued citizen.

MELVILLE MADISON BIGELOW, Ph.D., LL.D., Boston, author and lecturer on Law, is the son of Rev. William Enos Bigelow and Daphne Mattison, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation of John Bigelow, who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1642, and served in the war against the Pequots and in King Philip's war. He is of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Vermont ancestry, but mainly of Massachusetts, and is connected with some of the most prominent families in this country. His paternal line is as follows: (1) John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow, or Begeley or Bageley, the style of the name until about the middle of the seventeenth century, when at Watertown, the ancestral home of all the Bigelows, it gradually began to take its present form; (2) Joshua and Elizabeth (Flagg) Bigelow; (3) Gershom and Rachel (Gale) Bigelow; (4) Jabez and Susanna (Elderkin) Bigelow; (5) Jabez jr., and Almy (Gardner) Bigelow; (6) J. Gardner and Thankful (Enos) Bigelow; and (7)

Rev. William Enos and Daphne (Mattison) Bigelow. Joshua Bigelow, the second of the line and the great-great-great-great-grandfather of the subject of this article, served in King Philip's war, while Jabez Bigelow, jr., the fifth in descent, was a private soldier in the American Revolution. Joseph Enos, the father of Thankful Enos, who married J. Gardner Bigelow, of the sixth generation, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war; and John Elderkin, the paternal ancestor of Susanna, wife of Jabez Bigelow, sr., was a famous church builder, millwright, and shipwright in Connecticut and Massachusetts, building the first churches and the first mills in New London and Norwich, Conn., and in other places, and in 1661 the first merchant vessel, called the "New London Tryall," ever owned or built in New London. Mr. Elderkin was born in 1616 and died in 1687, and was one of the most active and prominent men of his time. The Gardner, Gale, Flagg, and Warren families were also of the first settlers of New England, and many of their members have become distinguished in civil and professional life.

Melville M. Bigelow was born near Eaton Rapids, Mich., August 2, 1846, and received his elementary education in the public and high schools of that State. The father being a minister of the gospel, the family resided in various places, and young Bigelow saw much of the earlier life of what might then be termed a frontier country. He was graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1866, and then took up the study of law, first in his native State and later in Tennessee, where he was admitted to the bar at Memphis in March, 1868, and soon after to the Massachusetts bar. Some years afterward he entered Harvard university, from which he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1879. After leaving college he devoted himself to legal and historical pursuits. He has been chiefly engaged in legal authorship and in lecturing in the law schools of Boston university, the University of Michigan, and the Northwestern university, of Chicago, from which latter he received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1896. He has been a lecturer in the Boston University Law school since its organization in 1872.

In the field of legal literature Dr. Bigelow has achieved a wide reputation, his works having been favorably received in England as well as throughout this country. One of them, a volume on Torts, was published by the University of Cambridge, England, in 1889, and used in its law school as a text-book. The sixth American edition was published in 1896. He is also the author of the "Law of Estoppel," 1872, fifth edition 1890; "Law of Fraud on Its Civil Side," vol. 1, 1888, vol. 2, 1890; "Law of Bills, Notes, and Cheques," 1893, second edition, 1900; "History of Procedure in England, Norman Period," published in London in 1880; and "Law of Wills," Student Series, 1898. He has also edited the last editions of "Story on Conflict of Laws," "Story on Equity Jurisprudence," "Story on the Constitution," and "Jarman on Wills."

Dr. Bigelow enjoys a large acquaintance among people of distinction throughout the United States and England, and is a prominent member of several learned societies at home and abroad. He is an honorary member of the New York State Bar association, and of the Harvard chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical society. In politics he is an independent with republican proclivities, favoring a low tariff. Dr. Bigelow is one of the best known law writers and lecturers in the United States, and for nearly thirty years has been very active in these fields of professional effort. He possesses a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and the ability to express his thoughts clearly and forcibly, while his published works are models of literary merit. His books have been accepted as authority, and are extensively used in both law schools and law offices, and few authors command the respect and audience that are his.

Dr. Bigelow has resided in Cambridge, Mass., since 1870. In 1869 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Alfred Bragg,

of Milford. She died in 1881, having borne him three children: Ada Hawthorne and Charlotte Gray Bigelow, both of whom died in 1876, and Leslie Melville Bigelow, who died in 1898. In 1898 he married Miss Alice Bradford Woodman, daughter of Dr. George S. Woodman, of Newtonville, Mass.

DAVID HILL, late a resident of Easthampton, Mass., and senior partner of the law firm of Hill & Wainwright, of Northampton, was born in Perrinton, Monroe county, N. Y., on February 9, 1838, son of Robert and Isabelle Hill. He was prepared for college at

DAVID HILL.

Fairfield (N. Y.) seminary, and entered Amherst college, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1871.

While attending Fairfield seminary his patriotism impelled him to enter the service of his country, which he did by enlisting as a private in the 152d N. Y. Vols. For gallant service he was promoted to first lieutenant, and later to captain, and at Hancock's charge at Spottsylvania he was in command of his regiment and was seriously wounded in the right wrist. Incapacitated for further service, he returned to his studies, and, as before stated, entered Amherst college.

He was much beloved by his classmates and later, in 1874, earned a deserved prominence in Hampshire county politics by enthusiastically working both day and night in stumping the congressional district to secure the election of President Julius H. Seelye, of Amherst, to the forty-fourth congress.

From 1871 (after his graduation) to 1876 he was professor of rhetoric and elocution in Williston seminary, during which time he pursued, to some extent the study of law and entering Boston University Law school, was graduated therefrom in 1878, and on June 27 of the same year, was admitted to the bar at Northampton, and to practice in the United States Courts, January 8, 1890.

He began practice in Northampton, and was associated for a time with Hon. J. B. O'Donnell, and later joined in partnership with J. Arthur Wainwright, which existed at his death, although he maintained his residence at Easthampton.

Captain Hill was always interested in educational subjects, and was for several years chairman of the Easthampton school committee. Politically he was a democrat and for a number of years was chairman of the democratic county committee and the nominee of his party for congress in 1884.

His health, which had been seriously affected by his army life, was not strong, and he gradually succumbed to the inroads of disease, and died at his home in Easthampton on January 9, 1900.

He was a faithful, painstaking lawyer, and was trusted in the settlement of estates and, until his failing health prevented him from doing any business, he held high rank among his professional brethren.

Captain Hill was married on June 6, 1880, to S. Josephine Scott of Perrinton, N. Y. Five sons were born to them: David Arthur, Anson

Harris, Robert Scott, Francis and Joseph Henry, all of whom are living.

SAMUEL WELLS, Boston, the son of Samuel Wells and Louisa Ann Appleton, was born in Hallowell, Me., September 9, 1836. His mother was the daughter of Dr. Moses Appleton, of Waterville, Me., and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Ipswich, Mass. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of New Hampshire. Samuel Wells was born in Durham, in that state, August 15, 1801, and in 1844 removed to Portland, Me., where he practiced law for several years. He was a justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine from 1848 to 1852 and governor of that state in 1856 and 1857, and after leaving the executive chair removed to Boston, where he successfully practiced his profession until his death July 15, 1868.

Samuel Wells, the subject of this article, received his early education and training at Mr. Forbush's private school in Portland, Me. He entered Harvard college in 1853 and was graduated therefrom with honors in 1857, having as classmates a number of young men who subsequently became prominent lawyers and advocates. He then became a student in his father's office in Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 18, 1858. He practiced with his father until the latter's death in 1868 and afterward alone until 1871, when he formed a copartnership with the late Edward Bangs, which has since continued under the firm name of Bangs & Wells, to which the eldest sons of both members have been admitted.

In the early part of his professional career Mr. Wells was engaged in general practice, but of late years has confined himself to office business, to the law relating to corporations, and to the management of important trusts, to which he has given much of his time. He is one of the leading members of the Boston bar, and for many years has been recognized as an able, industrious, and reliable lawyer. Well grounded in legal matters, and possessed of sound judgment and great intellectual powers, he has achieved deserved success. During a career of forty years he has won and maintained the confidence and respect of not only a large clientage but of the entire community. For several years he has been president of the State Street exchange of Boston, a trustee of the Boston Real Estate trust, second vice-president, counsel, and a director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance company, and a director of various other corporations. He is a member of the general committee of the Citizens association, of Boston; a member of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform association and of the Tariff Reform league; a vice-president of the Boston Society of Natural history; one of the trustees of the Boston Young Men's Christian union and of Women's Educational and Industrial union of Boston; and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Bunker Hill Monument association, of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire society, of the New England Historic-Genealogical society, of the Bostonian society, and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He is also a member and former president of the Exchange club and a member of the Union, St. Botolph, Unitarian, Papyrus, and Boston Art clubs of Boston and of the University club of New York.

Mr. Wells is a prominent mason, and from 1889 to 1894 was grand master of the Grand lodge of masons of Massachusetts. He has taken for many years an active part in philanthropic work and reform movements; and especially in scientific matters, and has made a close study of the use of the microscope and was one of the first in this country to employ that instrument in photography. His labors in this connection have been valuable, and have won for him a wide reputation. Although an amateur, he has nevertheless displayed all the qualifications of a professional scientist. He has made a large and notable collection of the diatomaceæ and the literature

relating to that interesting group, and has contributed a number of important and valuable papers on the subject. In the threefold capacity of lawyer, scientist, and philanthropist he has achieved eminence and honor, and as a citizen he is universally respected for his patriotism, public spirit, and liberality.

Mr. Wells was married June 11, 1863, to Catherine Boot Gannett, daughter of Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D., pastor of the Arlington (formerly the Federal) Street church of Boston. They have three children: Stiles Gannett, Samuel, jr., and Louisa Appleton. Stiles Gannet Wells, the eldest, was graduated from Harvard college in 1886, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1890, and has since been associated with his father in practice.

JAMES ARTHUR WAINWRIGHT.—Prominent among the younger members of the bar of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, stands the subject of this notice, James Arthur

JAMES A. WAINRIGHT.

Wainwright, son of William C. and Mary Ann Scott, and adopted son of Louisa Wainwright. He was born in Fairport, N. Y., December 17, 1859, and was fitted for college in Williston seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. Entering Amherst college, he graduated in 1879 with high standing. Mr. Wainwright had already determined to follow the legal profession and pursued his preliminary law studies in the office of William G. Bassett, in Easthampton, Mass., after which he entered the Boston University Law school, and was admitted to practice in 1882. He opened an office in Northampton, in partnership with Captain David Hill, promptly commanded a large practice and acquired a reputation for industry and zeal in the interest of his clients that led to increasing business success. The partnership was dissolved in 1900 by the death of Captain Hill. Mr. Wainwright is a thorough student, possesses broad knowledge of the law, while his store of general information is enriched by extensive reading. In the social life of Northampton Mr. Wainwright is prominent and highly regarded.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENNEY, Boston, son of Charles E. and Elvira F. (Clark) Jenney, was born in Middleboro, Mass., September 16, 1860. He is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from John Jenney, who went from England to Leyden, Holland, and there became a member of the Pilgrim church. He was married in Leyden in 1614, and with his wife and elder children came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1623; he died there about 1644. Many of the family served in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Mr. Jenney's father was a deputy sheriff of Norfolk county during the last ten years of his life.

Charles F. Jenney received his elementary education in the public schools, and was graduated from the Brockton High school in 1878. He engaged in teaching for about two years, after which he began his legal studies in the Boston University School of Law, and was graduated in 1883, at the head of his class. He also studied with James E. Cotter (with whom he was afterward associated in practice). On October 12, 1882, he was admitted to the

Norfolk bar, and at once began practice at Hyde Park. In 1883 he opened an office in Boston and conducted both offices until 1889, since which time his only office has been in Boston.

Mr. Jenney has been retained as counsel in many important cases, and although his work is chiefly that of a counselor, he frequently appears in court. He is counsel for several street railway corporations, for the Hyde Park Co-operative bank, and for the towns of Westwood and Lakeville.

He resides in Hyde Park, where he is one of the leading citizens, and where he frequently has served as moderator of town meetings, has been a trustee of the local public library more than fifteen years, and has been a member of the Hyde Park Cemetery commission since its establishment. In 1886 he represented his town in the State legislature, where he served as chairman of the committee on elections and as clerk of the committee on towns.

Mr. Jenney has devoted much time to the study of local history, and occasionally has delivered addresses on this subject. He is a member of the Boston Society of Natural History; of the Hyde Park Historical society, of which he was corresponding secretary for several years; of the Dedham Historical society; and an honorary member of the Canton Historical society. Since 1887 he has been lecturer on Massachusetts Practice in the Boston University School of Law.

Mr. Jenney was married in 1886 to Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Logan) Bruce. They have two children, Elsie B. and Mildred C. Jenney.

SAMUEL HENRY HUDSON, Boston, son of Samuel and Mary (Hawkes) Hudson, was born in Nahant, Mass., October 18, 1860. He received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of his native town, graduating from the latter institution in 1878. Afterward he was engaged in bookkeeping for a time, and in 1880 he was appointed librarian of the Nahant public library, which position he held until 1889, when he resigned. In the meantime he also continued his studies, entering Dartmouth college in 1881 and graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1885. During the last two years of his college course he was assistant librarian of the college, and in his senior year he was elected a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon. He also spent his summers and parts of each spring and fall term as a private tutor. In 1885 he entered the Boston University Law school, and during his first year there taught an evening school in Malden. These studies, together with his labors as a teacher and as librarian of the Nahant public library, proved too much of a physical strain and led to failing health in the spring of 1886, and in the fall of that year he went to Europe in the capacity of a tutor. He remained abroad until June, 1887, studying for three months in Rome, principally ancient history and antiquities. Returning home he spent that summer in teaching and in the autumn re-entered the Boston University Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. and admitted to the Essex bar in June, 1889. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1887, he was elected principal of the Evening High school in Lynn, but after a short time resigned in order to devote his attention entirely to the study of law.

In December, 1889, after resigning his connection with the Nahant public library, he came to Boston and began the active practice of his profession as an associate of J. Audley Maxwell. In 1891 he formed a copartnership with Mr. Maxwell which continued under the firm name of Maxwell & Hudson until December, 1893, when it was dissolved. Mr. Hudson then practiced alone until February, 1894, when he was appointed assistant city solicitor of the city of Boston to succeed Thomas W. Proctor. He filled that office with great credit for nearly five years, and on the resignation of Frederick E. Hurd in August, 1898, he was promoted to be first assistant city solicitor.

Mr. Hudson has gained an honorable standing at the Boston bar, and is recognized as a

lawyer of marked ability and industry. He was a member of the Nahant school committee from 1887 to 1890, when he resigned, and has lived in Boston since December, 1889. He is a member of the University club and Alumni association of Dartmouth college, which institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1896. He is also a member of the Boston Bar association, and is unmarried.

JOHN WILKES HAMMOND, justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts since September, 1898, and justice of the Superior Court from March 10, 1886, until that date, was born December 16, 1837, in that part of Rochester, Plymouth county, now called Mattapoiset, a son of John Wilkes and Maria Louisa (Southworth) Hammond. His father died when he was five years old and he attributes his success in life to the careful and judicious training of a good mother, his career being one of the many instances which prove that it is possible for an American boy without wealth or social distinction to acquire an education and win success in professional life. He was reared in the village of Mattapoiset, attending the common schools and later the academy in that village, where he prepared for college. He was graduated from Tufts with honor in the class of 1861, and at once engaged in teaching in Stoughton, 1861 and 1862, and in Tisbury, the spring and summer of 1862. From the latter school he left one morning in September to enlist in Company I, Third Massachusetts Volunteers, and after receiving his discharge in June, 1863, taught in the high schools of Wakefield and Melrose. He began his legal studies in the Boston office of Sweetser & Gardner, later attended Harvard Law school and in March, 1866, was admitted to the Middlesex bar. He practiced in Middlesex county courts until his elevation to the Superior Court bench, March 10, 1886.

Judge Hammond represented Cambridge in the Massachussetts house of representatives in 1872 and 1873, and was city solicitor of Cambridge by annual elections continuously from April, 1873, until he took his seat on the bench. He was appointed justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts, September 7, 1898. During his service in both these courts Judge Hammond has proven himself to be a jurist of ability and learning and a discriminating and careful expounder of the law. He has long been recognized and honored as one of the foremost citizens of Middlesex county and has repeatedly demonstrated his public spirit by earnestly advocating all movements designed to promote the welfare of that locality.

He was married at Taunton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, August 15, 1866, to Clara Ellen, daughter of Benjamin F. and Clara (Foster) Tweed. Three children have been born of this union: Frank Tweed, Clara Maria and John Wilkes Hammond, jr.

ARTHUR WATSON, one of the prominent attorneys of Northampton, Mass., and now mayor of that city, was born in Greensboro, Alabama, on July 28, 1851. He is a son of Henry Watson, who was also a respected member of the legal profession, and is now deceased. His mother was Sophia Peck, of Greensboro. The family is descended from English ancestry.

Arthur Watson was given first class opportunity for acquiring an education, the family removing to the northern States when he was fifteen years of age. After thorough preparation he entered Yale college and graduated in 1873 with the degree of A. B. During the succeeding three years he studied law in the office of Judge Samuel T. Spaulding, in Northampton and was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has since been practicing law in that city.

Mr. Watson is a democrat in politics and received the appointment of postmaster of Northampton from President Cleveland, serving through his first administration. In 1896

he served in the office of alderman of Northampton, and at various times has been called to minor offices. His business qualifications are appreciated by his townsmen and his judgment in affairs of public interest is widely appreciated. He holds the office of trustee of the Forbes library in Northampton, and is a trustee of the Northampton Institution for Savings.

ARTHUR WATSON.

He was referee in bankruptcy from August, 1898, to June, 1901. His fellow citizens elected him mayor in December, 1900. In all of these positions he merits and receives the commendation of his fellow citizens. Mr. Watson is unmarried.

ALBERT DAVIS BOSSON, A. M., Boston, justice of the police court of Chelsea, is the son of George C. and Mary Jane (Hood) Bosson, and was born November 8, 1853, in Chelsea, Mass., where he has always resided. He is descended from an old Essex county family, the first of whom, Joshua Boston, came to Beverly in 1692. He is also a descendant of Peter Palfrey, one of the company that preceded John Winthrop to New England and laid out the town of Salem. Six of his great-great-grandfathers and all four of his great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war, one of them, Captain Flint, of Danvers, being killed at the battle of Saratoga.

Judge Bosson was graduated from the Chelsea High school in 1869 and fitted for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire. In 1871 he entered Brown university, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1875 and from which he received the degree of A. M. in course in 1878. While at Brown he was elected a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and had important parts in his junior years and at commencement. After graduation he spent nearly three years in the law office of Brooks, Ball & Storey of Boston, and for a time attended the Boston University Law school, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the Supreme Judicial Court February 18, 1878. In the meantime he had made two trips to Europe, visiting the chief centers of interest and acquiring in travel a valuable experience and a fund of general knowledge. He has continuously practiced his profession in Boston, and from 1878 to 1891 was associated with Charles E. Grinnell, for whom he edited the digest of the American Law Review during a period of about three years. During the last two years of this period he had as his partner Henry L. Whittlesey, the firm name being Bosson & Whittlesey. Since then he has practiced alone. In 1882 Governor Long appointed him a special justice of the police court of Chelsea and in July, 1892, Governor Russell promoted him to the office of justice, which he still holds.

In the general civil practice of his profession Judge Bosson has achieved a good reputation, being recognized as a lawyer of ability and an advocate of unusual accomplishments. His legal qualifications have placed him among the leaders of the Suffolk bar. During the last six years his practice has been confined exclusively to the various trust estates and corporations with which he is connected. Besides acting as trustee for several large estates, including that of Isaac Stebbins of Chelsea, he was the principal organizer and has continuously served as president of the County

Savings bank of Chelsea and of the Boston and Lockport Block company of Boston; is president of the Hood Rubber company, whose factory is located at Watertown, Mass.; and has been president of the Gloucester and Rockport Street Railway company. He is general counsel and vice-president of the Chelsea Gas Light company, and president of the Winnisimmet National bank of Chelsea, and has been vice-president of the Gloucester, Essex and Beverly Street Railway company.

He was a member of the Independent committee of one hundred which supported Grover Cleveland for president in 1884 and a member of the independent gold democratic committee in 1896. In 1891 he was mayor of the city of Chelsea. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical society, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Massachusetts Reform club, of the Boston Bar association, and of the University club of Boston. For several years he has been actively and prominently identified with church work, and has been senior warden of St. Luke's church, Chelsea, and a member of the council of the Episcopal club of Massachusetts. Judge Bosson's work as a lawyer and police justice has won for him the highest success and universal praise. On the bench he has displayed rare judicial qualifications, a broad and accurate knowledge of the law, sound common sense, and excellent judgment. He is a man of great energy and force of character, and as a citizen has achieved distinction for his public spirit, patriotism, and enterprise. In business matters his unimpeachable integrity and natural ability have gained for him universal confidence and respect.

He was married May 18, 1887, to Alice Lavinia, daughter of Hon. Charles A. Campbell of Chelsea, Mass. They have two children: Campbell, born November 18, 1888, and Pauline Arlaud, born February 24, 1894.

CHARLES CLARK SPELLMAN, senior partner in the law firm of Spellman & Spellman, and former legal associate with Judge Maynard previous to the appointment of the latter to the bench of the Superior court of Massachusetts, was born in the town of Wilbraham (now Hampden) December 3, 1843. His father was the late Solomon C. Spellman, a well known merchant and for several years trial justice in Hampden, and his mother was Martha Jane (West) Spellman. Charles acquired his early education in Monson academy and also in Williston seminary, where he was graduated in 1863. He then entered Yale college, but before completing the course he left and was a law student in the office of E. D. Beach. After a preliminary course of law

CHARLES C SPELLMAN.

reading Mr. Spellman entered Cambridge Law school, and was graduated in 1867. He then returned to Mr. Beach's office in Springfield, pursued a supplemental course of study for a few months, and in 1868 he was admitted to practice in Hampden county.

Mr. Spellman at once entered actively into professional work and was soon recognized as one of the leading younger members of the county bar; and from that time to the present day he has occupied an enviable position among his legal associates, and always has been regarded as a careful student of the law, a safe counselor in the office and an excellent

trial lawyer at the bar of the courts. This is the fair expression of the city bar concerning his legal attainments and standing. His first partner in practice was C. A. Winchester, and his second was Elisha B. Maynard, the law firm of Maynard & Spellman taking a high rank in professional circles. At length, however, Judge Maynard was appointed to the bench of the Superior court, upon which the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Spellman continued practice alone until 1899, when the present firm of Spellman & Spellman was organized.

For a period of several years Mr. Spellman took an active part in the political affairs of the country, on the democratic side, and while in more recent years he has been less closely identified with party measures his interest in the political welfare of the county and state is in no sense abated. For twelve years he was clerk of the Police court in Springfield. In 1887 he was elected to the lower house of the State legislature, and in the next year he was elected to the senate.

On October 4, 1870, Mr. Spellman married Jennie H., daughter of Charles W. Flagg, of Springfield. Two children were born of this marriage. Charles Flagg Spellman, who was educated in the Springfield public and high schools, a graduate at Yale, junior member of the law firm of Spellman & Spellman, is a son of Charles Clark and Jennie Flagg Spellman.

HENRY M. WILLIAMS, Boston, son of Henry W. nad Elizabeth A. (Low) Williams, was born in Boston, September 19, 1862. His father was for many years the leading oculist of Boston and professor of ophthalmology in Harvard university, and when a young man was an abolitionist and a contributor to the Liberator. Dr. Williams was a member of the original staff of the Boston City hospital, also president of the Massachusetts Medical society in 1882–83. His family consisted of seven children, of whom Henry M. Williams was the fourth in order of birth. Three brothers are physicians, all graduates of Harvard Medical school. Until his father's generation the direct line of Williams's ancestors were residents of Salem, where the original ancestor, George Williams, had settled in 1634. On the maternal side he traces his ancestry to Thomas Low, of Ipswich. His maternal great-grandfather, John Low, of Gloucestor, lost a leg in the naval service of the Colonies.

Mr. Williams was graduated from the Brimmer Grammar school, Boston (Master Joshua Bates) in 1875; from the Boston Latin School in 1881, and from Harvard college in 1885. During his college career he was president of

HENRY M. WILLIAMS.

the Daily Crimson, a member of the Institute of 1770 and of the Hasty Pudding club. In the summer following his graduation he began the study of law in the office of the late Gov. William Gaston, and in the fall entered Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. with the class of 1888. While a student at the law school he was a member of the Thayer and Langdell Law clubs, and one of the founders and editors of the Harvard Law Review, which has been pronounced the leading law journal of the country. In February, 1888, shortly after having been admitted to the Suffolk bar and

before taking his degree, he entered the office of Henry H. Sprague and remained with him until the following November, when the present firm of Hayes & Williams was formed, his partner being Mr. William Allen Hayes. In 1895 Harvey H. Barker was admitted to partnership. Hayes & Williams have been connected with many cases of decided importance and have enjoyed a constantly increasing and very broad general practice.

Mr. Williams' appearance at the bar has been largely before the equity sessions. He is one of the trustees of the Somerset, Terminal hotel, and several other trusts, and although his practice covers scarcely more than a decade, he may safely be placed among the foremost attorneys of the city of Boston. He was clerk of the Police Court of Brookline in 1890, but resigned on account of pressure of other business. He was admitted to practice before the United States Circuit Court in 1891, and has been a member of the Suffolk Bar association since 1894. In 1898, upon the organization of the Court of Registration, he was appointed by the judge an official Examiner of Titles for the court.

Mr. Williams married, December 8, 1891, Eleanore Thaxter Dodd, daughter of the late John A. Dodd, president of the Plymouth Cordage company, of Boston. Six children have been born to this union: John D., George L., Sedric Whittemore, Henry M., jr., Honor and Mansfield Williams. Mr. Williams was, until 1897, a resident of Boston; he now resides in Cambridge on Brattle street, opposite the Longfellow house.

CHARLES HOMER SPRAGUE, Boston, son of Homer B. and Antonette E. (Pardee) Sprague, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 21, 1856. His father, who is still living, was a practitioner in New Haven before the civil war, in which he participated as colonel of the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers. As an educator he has a national reputation, and at various times has been at the head of the Connecticut State Normal school, Adelphi college of Brooklyn, New York; the University of North Dakota and Mills seminary of California. He is also noted as a Shakesperian student and as an author. Mr. Sprague's maternal grandfather was a prominent New Haven manufacturer. His ancestors on both sides were Friends.

Charles Homer Sprague was prepared for college at Brooklyn, New York, and completed the full college course under the direction of his father, saving nearly two years. After completing his classical education he began the study of law in the New York offices of Miller,

CHARLES H. SPRAGUE.

Peet & Opdyke and remained with that firm one year. At the expiration of this period he entered the Boston University School of Law, and in 1878 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. Sprague began practice in Boston and for five years was associated with Charles E. Washburn, under the name of Sprague & Washburn. In 1898 the present firm of Sprague & Messer was formed. He is counsel for numerous banks and corporations and has a large general, civil business. For several years he has ranked with the leaders of the

Boston bar. In politics he is a republican, but has not actively participated in party ranks. He holds membership in the Newton club and is a member of the executive committee of that organization. He is also a member of numerous other clubs, including the Boston Press club, the New England Whist association, of which he is president, the American Whist club, of which he is a director, the Newton Boat club the Winthrop Yacht club and the Point Shirley club.

For fifteen years Mr. Sprague resided in Newton, and he was a valued and public-spirited citizen of that city. He served one year as a member of the Newton city council and two years as a member of the board of aldermen. He is now a resident of Brookline.

He married, on August 11, 1877, Jennie Starbuck, daughter of Calvin W. Starbuck of Cincinnati, Ohio, the owner and editor of the Cincinnati Times. Of this union there are two children: Genevieve B. and Starbuck Sprague.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Boston and Quincy, was the eldest son of Hon. Charles Francis Adams and Abigail Brooks, daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks; the grandson of Hon. John Quincy Adams and Louisa, daughter of Joshua Johnson; a great-grandson of Hon. John Adams and Abigail Smith; and a great-great-grandson of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams of Braintree, Mass. The family is one of the most distinguished in American history. His great-grandfather, who was born October 31, 1735, in Braintree, was graduated from Harvard in 1755, came to the bar in Boston in 1758, and was successfully member of the Provincial congress, president of the war board, commissioner to France, minister to Great Britain, and the first vice-president and second president of the United States. He died in Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826. John Quincy Adams, son of John and grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was born July 11, 1767, in Braintree, and was "cradled in diplomacy," going with his father to France in 1778 and with Francis Dana, minister to Russia, as his secretary in 1781. He came to the Suffolk bar in 1791 and was successfully minister to Holland, Portugal, Prussia, Russia and Great Britain, secretary of State, president of the United States, and member of Congress from 1831 until his death, in the capitol at Washington, February 23, 1848. He was also State and United States senator and professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard. Charles Francis Adams, son of Hon. John Quincey and Lousia (Johnson) Adams, was born in Boston, Mass., August 18, 1807. He accompanied his father to the courts of St. Petersburg and St. James, and after returning home in 1817 was fitted for college. He was graduated from Harvard in 1825, read law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in January, 1829. He was a representative from 1831 to 1834, senator from 1835 to 1837, member of congress from 1859 to 1861, and minister to England from 1861 to 1869. In 1848 he was nominated by the free soil party for the vice-presidency. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1864 and died in Boston, November 21, 1886.

John Quincy Adams was born in Boston on the 22d of September, 1833, and died in Quincy, Mass., August 14, 1894. He entered the Boston Latin school in 1844 and was graduated from Harvard college with honors in 1853. He read law in Boston with John Jones Clarke and Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, and after being admitted to the Suffolk bar July 7, 1856, began the active practice of his profession. Large business interests and trusts, however, demanded his principal attention during the greater part of his life, yet in their management as well as in a private capacity he continued to exercise the functions of a lawyer, and thus gained a high standing at the bar. He was a member of the staff of Governor Andrew during the Civil war, was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from Quincy in 1866, 1869, and

1870, and was the democratic candidate for governor in 1867 and 1871. He was a member of the Corporation of Harvard college from 1878 until his death, and was chosen a member of the Metropolitan Sewage commission in 1889 and appointed on the Boston Rapid Transit commission in June, 1891.

Mr. Adam's early years were spent abroad with his father, who was United States minister. After his return he took up his residence in Quincy, Mass., where, at Mount Wallaston, he owned a model farm of about 500 acres. His winters were usually spent in Boston and his summers at The Glades, Cohasset. He

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

took great interest in Quincy town affairs, and was moderator of the regular town meetings for nearly twenty years. As a member of the school board he was chiefly instrumental in introducing what is known as the "Quincy school system." He was originally a free soiler and a vigorous supporter of President Lincoln, and after the attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson became the first democrat in the history of the Adams' family. In 1867 he was nominated both for governor and for the legislature, and for the first time since the birth of the republican party Quincy went democratic by 302 majority. But Mr. Adams was defeated. In 1868 he was again unsuccessful, and in 1869, being a candidate for both the governorship and the legislature, was chosen to the latter body. He at once became the leader of the democratic forces in the house and exhibited great powers in oratory. In 1870 he was re-elected to the general court, but was defeated for governor. In 1872 he did not sympathize with the Greely movement and the "principal democrats" nominated him for vice-president on the ticket with the late Charles O'Conor. Mr. Adams was also candidate for lieutenant-governor when William Gaston was elected governor in 1873, and after that he served two terms in the legislature. In 1884 he was nominated for member of congress from the second Massachusetts district and in 1892 he was invited to a seat in President Cleveland's cabinet, but he declined both honors. He exhibited genuine ability and equally genuine indifference to "party honors" in the few offices he held.

Mr. Adams was a man of great energy and force of character, of broad and liberal education, and of unquestioned integrity and in private and public displayed those qualities which have distinguished the family for two hundred years. His published writings are "Correspondence between John Quincy Adams and Wade Hampton, with speech of John Quincy Adams at Columbia, S. C." (1868) and "Appeal to the Mechanics and Laboring Men of New England." (1870.) In Quincy he attended the First Unitarian church, beneath which are buried his illustrious ancestors, the two presidents.

Mr. Adams married Fanny Crowingshield, a member of the Fifty Associates of Boston, who, with two sons and a daughter, Abigail, survives him. George Casper Adams, the eldest, was graduated from Harvard in 1886 and is now a member of the Boston bar. Charles Francis Adams, 2d, the second son, was graduated from Harvard in 1888 and has practiced law in Boston since his admission to the Suffolk bar in February, 1893.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Boston, second son of Charles Francis Adams, diplomatist, was born in Boston, May 27, 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1856, and admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1858. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Union army as first lieutenant in the First Massachusetts cavalry, under Colonel Williams. He was promoted to a captaincy in the same regiment, and was afterwards transferred as lieutenant-colonel to the Fifth Massachusets cavalry with Colonel Henry S. Russell. On the retirement of the latter he succeeded to the command of the regiment and resigned in August following the close of hostilities with the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. His regiment was afterwards transferred to the Mexican border to watch the result of the French invasion and the Maximilian episode.

Since the war Mr. Adams has devoted his attention chiefly to railroad affairs and in 1869 was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Railway commissioners. In 1871, in connection with his brother, Henry Adams, he published "Chapters on Erie and other Essays." He has since published an instruction book on railway accidents. He was elected in 1882 a member of the board of overseers of Harvard college, and in 1884 was chosen president of the Union Pacific railway. He has also served for some years as president of the Massachusetts Historical society. Mr. Adams possesses a graceful pen and has been a frequent contributor to the "North American" and other reviews, on railroad and kindred subjects. In 1883 he delivered addresses on "The College Fetich" before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard; on "The Double Anniversary," "76 and 63," at Quincy, July 4; and an argument on the federation of the railroad systems before the committee on commerce of the United States house of representatives, February 27, 1880. His other contributions to railroad literature are important and interesting. He is also the author of "The Genesis of the Massachusetts Town, and the Development of Town Meeting Government" (Cambridge, 1892). His contributions to history, public and personal, to political, educational, and other subjects of general interest are voluminous. In 1892 he published "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," which clears many disputed points in early provincial history, the author having spent years of research to fathom what he proved to be misconceptions. His biography of Richard Henry Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," is probably the most popular and absorbing of his literary works. Mr. Adams has always been adverse to being nominated for public office. While not an active practitioner of the law, he is still well known and prominent in legal circles.

In the sketch of John Quincy Adams, which appears elsewhere in these memoirs, more of the genealogy of this distinguished American family is given.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2d, Boston and Quincy, is the son of John Quincy Adams and Fanny Crowningshield, a grandson of Charles Francis Adams, a great-grandson of President John Quincy Adams, and a great-great-grandson of President John Adams. His father, who died August 14, 1894, is noticed in this volume, and in that sketch appears more of the genealogy of a family which has been distinguished in American history for over two hundred years.

Mr. Adams was born August 2, 1866, in Quincy, Mass., where he has always resided. He received his preparatory education in the Adams academy in Quincy and at the Hopkinton school in Boston, from which he was graduated in 1884. He was graduated from Harvard college with the degree of A. B. *cum laude* in 1888, holding membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Alpha Delta Phi, the A. D. club, the Institute of 1770, and the Hasty Pudding club, of which he was president. In college he was also president of his class, first marshall on class day and coach of

the victorious "varsity" crew of 1891. After graduating he spent a year abroad, and on his return he entered the Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated LL.B. in 1892. He also read law in the office of the late Sigourney Butler, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1893. He began active practice with Mr. Butler, but soon afterward formed a co-partnership with Judge Everett C. Bumpus, which continued until 1894, when, his father having died, he assumed charge of the latter's extensive business. Since then Mr. Adams has devoted his attention exclusively to the great trust estates, being a trustee of the Adams Real Estate trust, of the Boston Ground Rent trust, and of various individual trusts. He is also a director of the American Loan and Trust company, of the Electric corporation, and of the American Electric Heating company, of Boston, and a trustee of the Quincy Savings bank, and of the National Sailors home at Quincy.

Mr. Adams is a staunch democrat and has been active in Quincy municipal affairs. He was a member of the city council of Quincy in 1893, 1894, and 1895, serving on the finance committee, and mayor of that city in 1896 and 1897. In June, 1898, he was elected treasurer of the Corporation of Harvard college to succeed Edward W. Hooper, who had held the office for many years. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, being a member and formerly commodore of the Quincy Yacht club, a member and formerly vice-commodore of the Eastern Yacht club and a member of the Hull and Corinthian Yacht clubs. He is also a member of the Somerset club of Boston, of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, of the Boston Bar association, and of other social and patriotic organizations. As a lawyer Mr. Adams has gained a recognized standing for ability among the younger members of the Boston bar, and in the administration of estates has displayed high legal and business qualifications. He is unmarried.

BURT HARDING WINN, a prominent young attorney of Franklin county, Massachusetts, was born in Greenfield, in that county, on October 2, 1872. His father, Reuben Winn, 2d, is a native of Whitingham, Vermont, and his mother, Caroline L. Woodard, is also a native of that State. The family settled in Greenfield in 1860. The ancestry of his family is traceable to the reign of Edward III.

Burt H. Winn was educated in the public schools of Greenfield, entering the High school at the early age of twelve. In the spring of

BURT H. WINN.

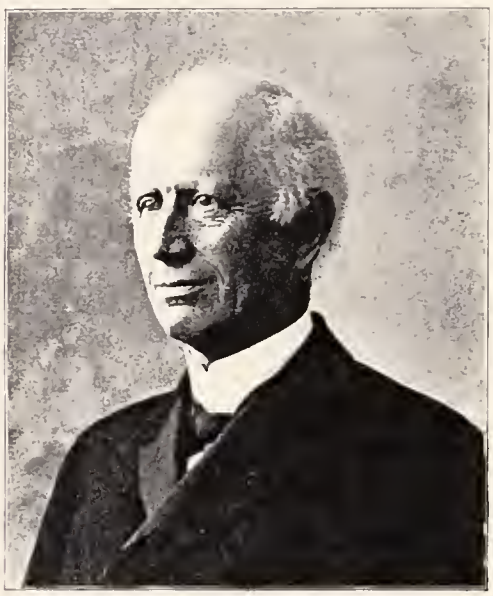
1892 he entered the law office of Samuel O. Lamb, where he remained until he entered the Albany Law school, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1893, as one of the youngest members of his class, obtaining the degree of LL. B. Shortly afterward he entered the law office of William H. Brooks, of Holyoke, assisting in the trial and preparation of many important cases. He remained with Mr. Brooks until December, 1896, at which time he formed the existing partnership with Lyman W. Griswold.

The success of Winn & Griswold has been very marked from the start, and by energy and

close attention to business they have gained the confidence of the people and distinction at the bar. Among Winn & Griswold's notable legal victories was the acquittal of Melville N. Hamilton, who was tried for the killing of Patrick Toomey. The defense pleaded was self-defense and after a fierce legal struggle a disagreement of the jury was secured on the first trial in November, 1898, and an acquittal on the second trial in April, 1899, upon which victory Mr. Winn received the congratulations of many prominent attorneys throughout the State. In politics Mr. Winn is an active republican.

CHARLES UPHAM BELL, Lawrence, associate justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, is a member of the distinguished Bell family of New Hampshire, who for more than one hundred and fifty years have been conspicuous at the bar and in the judiciary. Among those of the name whose memoirs appear in this work are his grandfather, Samuel Bell, LL. D.; his father, James Bell; and his uncle, Samuel Dana Bell, LL. D. Judge Bell is descended in the fifth generation from John Bell, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came from near Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1720, and who married Elizabeth Todd. They were parents of John Bell, jr., a prominent farmer and jurist, whose wife was Mary Ann Gilmore. Their son, Samuel Bell, LL. D., had by his first wife, Mehitable Bowen Dana (daughter of Samuel Dana, of Amherst, New Hampshire), five children, of whom Samuel Dana Bell, LL. D., and James Bell were respectively the uncle and father of the subject of this article. The latter, James, married Judith A., daughter of Hon. Nathaniel and Judith (Cogswell) Upham, of Rochester, New Hampshire, a sister of Nathaniel Gookin Upham, LL. D., of the New Hampshire Superior Court, whose memoir appears in this work; and a granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Cogswell, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who served at the battle of Bunker Hill and throughout the Revolutionary war.

Judge Bell was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, February 26, 1843, and moved with his parents to Gilford (now Laconia), in the same State, in 1847. There he attended the public schools until the death of his father in 1857, when he returned with the family to Exeter. He was graduated from Phillips Exeter academy in 1859, remained another year at that institution, and in 1860 entered Bowdoin college, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1863, and A. M. in course in 1866. He



CHARLES U. BELL

had an English oration at commencement, and held membership in the Psi Upsilon and the Phi Beta Kappa. In 1863 he began the study of law at Exeter in the office of his cousin, the late Charles H. Bell, LL. D., author of the "Bench and the Bar of New Hampshire," and subsequently took a course of lectures at the Harvard Law school, and was admitted to the Rockingham bar at Exeter in February, 1866. There he commenced active practice, first with Charles H. Bell, and later with another cousin, John J. Bell, and so continued for five years. In November, 1871, he removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where

he has since resided, and where he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Gilman White, which continued under the firm name of White & Bell until 1878. He then associated himself with Edgar J. Sherman under the style of Sherman & Bell. After the appointment of Mr. Sherman to the bench of the Superior Court in 1887, Mr. Bell practiced alone until June, 1897, when he formed a copartnership with Fred H. Eaton, the firm name being Bell & Eaton. On September 16, 1898, Mr. Bell was appointed by Governor Wolcott as associate justice of the Superior Court to succeed Judge John W. Hammond, who was elevated to the Supreme Judicial bench.

As a lawyer Judge Bell displayed the highest legal qualifications, sound judgment, and eminent ability. Though engaged in general civil practice, he gave special attention to real estate and probate law, and built up an extensive business. He was one of the recognized leaders of the Essex bar. For six years he was city solicitor of Lawrence, resigning to accept the appointment to the bench. He was a member of the Lawrence common council for two years and its president one year, and as one of the presidential electors for the Commonwealth in 1888 cast his official vote for Benjamin Harrison. In May, 1896, he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise and codify the laws of Massachusetts, and served in that capacity as well as city solicitor until he was made a justice of the Superior Court. On the bench he has exhibited those same broad qualities of learning and dignity which brought him into prominence at the bar.

Judge Bell has always been an ardent republican. He was a member of the State central republican committee for five years, chairman of the Lawrence republican city committee for three years, and twice the party candidate for mayor. Since 1888 he has been a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin college, and a trustee of the Essex Savings bank of Lawrence. He is also a trustee of Brewster Free academy of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, and of the White fund of Lawrence, and by virtue of his connection with the latter is a life trustee of the Lawrence Public library. Having enlisted in 1864 and served one hundred days in Co. C, Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteer infantry, he is a member and past commander (1888) of Needham Post, No. 139, G. A. R., of Lawrence; and he is also a member of the Society of Colonial wars, of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of the Cincinnati, being one of the standing committee of the latter body and the Massachusetts representative to the national committee. For twenty years he has been a deacon of the Trinity Congregational church of Lawrence. He is a man of broad and accurate learning, a lawyer and jurist of ability and sound judgment, and a citizen of public spirit, enterprise, and patriotism. He is the author of "Digest of the Massachusetts Reports," and of other miscellaneous publications.

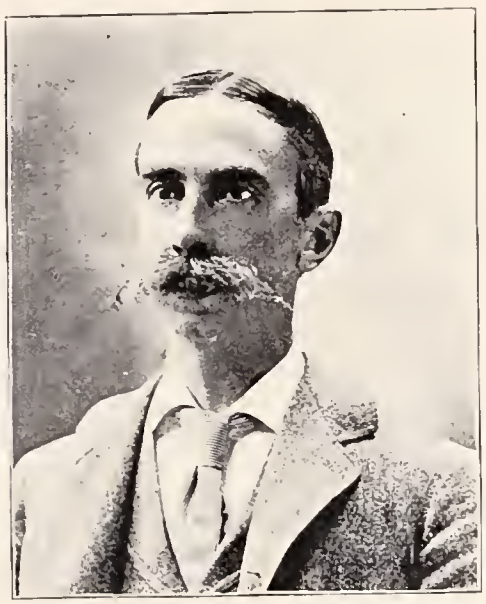
Judge Bell was married November 21, 1872, to Helen Maria Pitman, daughter of Joseph P. and Charlotte A. (Parker) Pitman of Laconia, New Hampshire. She died March 26, 1882, leaving four children: Alice Lyon, Mary White, Joseph Pitman, and Helen Pitman Bell. On April 10, 1883, he married, second, Elizabeth Woodbury Pitman, a sister of his first wife.

FREDERICK LEWIS GREENE is the son of Rev. Lewis and Clarissa Chapin (Bartlett) Greene, and was born among the beautiful Berkshire hills at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on the 20th of June, 1855. The original Greene settler in America was a physician, John, who landed in Boston in 1632 and, with Roger Williams, that great exponent of liberty of conscience, was one of the original twelve settlers of the "Providence Plantations."* The grandfather of our subject, Ben-

*For history of this settlement see "State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," Edward Field, Mason Publishing Co., Boston, 1901.

jamin Greene, was a millwright, machinist and contractor of wide reputation and who built, at the Lowell machine shops, the first locomotives used by the Boston & Lowell railroad. Frederick Lewis Greene's father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church; a graduate of Amherst, 1844, and valedictorian of his class. For many years he was settled at Von Deusenville, a village in Great Barrington, and later at Ashfield, both in Massachusetts,

Frederick Lewis Greene received his preliminary education at a private school taught



FREDERICK L. GREENE.

by his father; he then attended Sanderson academy, Ashfield, spent two years at St. Paul's school, Concord, New Hampshire, entered Harvard college and was graduated A. B. with the class of 1876. For two years following his graduation he read law under the direction of Chester C. Conant, Greenfield, and for two years more studied at the Harvard Law school. He was, however, admitted to practice in the Superior Court, Greenfield, in 1879, where he began practice in November, 1880, and where he still continues. Until March 7, 1889, Mr. Greene practiced alone, when he formed a co-partnership with Freeman C. Griswold, now of the New York bar, under the firm name of Greene & Griswold. The arrangement continued until July, 1890, and Mr. Greene again carried on his business without a partner until October 1, 1895, when he associated himself with William A. Davenport, a sketch of whose life appears on page 409, Massachusetts section of these memoirs. This partnership still exists. Mr. Greene's business is mainly civil, but he gained much credit in the celebrated O'Neil murder trial at Greenfield in July, 1897. In this case he was appointed by the court to assist the Commonwealth's prosecuting officers. The report of the trial, edited by Mr. Greene, under the supervision of the attorney general, has been published by the State.

In politics Mr. Greene is a democrat and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was clerk of the town of Greenfield from 1886 to 1894; assessor of the town from 1885 to 1891 and chairman of the board the last five years; examiner for the Franklin county bar from 1891 to 1897; member of the Massachusetts State board of bar examiners from October 1st, 1897, to the present (1901), and secretary of said board since June 1, 1900; trial justice for Franklin county from April, 1882, to July, 1896; notary public and justice of the peace. To these various offices Mr. Greene has brought energy, tact, good legal training and high character. Socially he is popular and a member of the following clubs: Greenfield, Greenfield Country, Union of Boston, Democratic of Massachusetts, and Connecticut Valley Harvard.

On the fifth of December, 1888, he was united in marriage to Jessie Allen, daughter of Eben A. and Bathsheba Tisdale Hall. Their children are Donald, born September 18, 1889; Elizabeth, born November 21, 1890; Lidian, born June 17, 1893.

JEREMIAH PINGREE JONES, son of Nathan and Mary (Pingree) Jones, was born in Wilmot, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, on the 23d of April, 1819. His father was a native of Sutton, New Hampshire, and his mother of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and his ancestors on both sides were among the Puritan settlers of New England. For several generations they were plain, farming people, without any trace, so far as can be learned, of scholarly or professional blood.

At the age of fourteen Mr. Jones determined to have a collegiate education, and for him to determine was to do. His father could not afford to aid him much beyond the common schools of the town, but he managed to complete a course of preparatory studies at the academies in Gilmanton and Meriden, in his native State, and entered Dartmouth college, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1842. Among his classmates were the late Lincoln Flagg Brigham, chief justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court from 1869 to 1890; General Harrison, C. Hobart, and John D. Philbrick, so long connected with the Boston Public schools. Mr. Jones obtained his college education after no small struggle with pecuniary circumstances, principally by teaching school. His first school was in the winter of 1836–1837, when he was only seventeen years old, and he taught more or less in every succeeding year until the time of his admission to the bar.

Soon after his graduation he came to Georgetown, Essex county, Massachusetts, where relatives of his mother resided, and began the study of law, continuing to teach a part of the time in schools in the vicinity. He did not attend any law school, but, according to the general custom of the time, read in the offices of practicing lawyers, mainly with Jeremiah P. Russell at Georgetown, and with Nathaniel J. Lord at Salem. He was admitted to the Essex bar at the September term, 1845, of the Court of Common Pleas, at the same time with William D. Northend, of Salem, after an examination by Judge Washburn of that court, who personally attended to a duty, as the practice then was, of which the judges have since been relieved by a committee of the bar. Mr. Jones began active practice in Georgetown, and in that limited field soon taught the bar of the county to respect the courage, the perseverance and the learning which he put into every cause, no matter how insignificant, which was intrusted to him. It came to be understood that he was an antagonist by no means to be lightly regarded. He had none of the graces of oratory and was never even a ready speaker, but he thought clearly, expressed his ideas forcibly, and, above all, knew his case thoroughly.

In 1863 he removed to Haverhill, in the same county, and entered into partnership with Henry Carter, who was already established there. This connection was not of long duration, however, as his partner was made justice of the Police Court of Haverhill in 1868. He remained without a partner until 1878, when his oldest son, Boyd B. Jones, was admitted to the bar and became associated with him under the firm name of J. P. & B. B. Jones. In the fall of 1890 Mellen A. Pingree was admitted to the firm, which continued under the style of Jones, Jones & Pingree until the death of Mr. Jones in 1892, when it was changed to Jones & Pingree.

Mr. Jones's reputation continued to grow with the profession, and it was not unusual for him to furnish a written opinion to some brother lawyer who solicited the advantage of his judgment and research. He was frequently selected to sit as auditor or referee, and in that work displayed in a high degree the qualities which fitted him for judicial position—an honor he would very likely have held if his political faith or the practice of the appointing power in taking political affiliations into account had been different. For several years he was a member of the committee to examine applicants for admission to the bar, and during nearly half a century of practice he had in his office a large number of law students, who, without exception, entertained high respect

for his learning and a warm regard for him as a man. To his clients and their interests he was absolutely true. His reading was not confined within professional lines, yet he wrote little except what bore directly upon his work, a fact due largely to his intensely practical nature and not to any lack of ability. On the occasion of the visit of George Peabody, the philanthropist, to Georgetown, Massachusetts, the birthplace of his mother, in 1867, Mr. Jones was selected to deliver the address of welcome, which was warmly applauded by Mr. Peabody and those who heard it. Even

JEREMIAH P. JONES.

in that speech of welcome and eulogy his devotion to the useful asserted itself and he turned aside from the illustrious guest to impress upon the school boys present what he conceived to be the lesson they should learn from the life of the man in whose honor they were assembled. As a citizen he was a model of faithfulness to civic duty, ready to assist in whatever seemed to him right and equally ready to oppose what seemed to him wrong. He held various positions of honor and trust in Georgetown; that of town clerk, member of the school committee for many years, president of the Georgetown Savings bank, and trustee of the Peabody library. Although a democrat in a town almost invariably giving its vote to whig and later to republican candidates, he was in 1851 elected a representative of the town in the general court. In that capacity he was a member of the judiciary committee, and was instrumental in having the time allowed to administrators and executors for the settlement of estates reduced from four years to two.

A few months prior to his election to the general court he married Elizabeth Spofford Nelson, daughter of Nathaniel Nelson, of Georgetown, and connected with the well known Spofford family of Essex county. They had six children, of whom two sons, Boyd B. and Nathaniel N. Jones, adopted their father's profession. His wife and all his children survived him.

On the morning of November 7, 1892, he left home (Haverhill) to attend to business in Salem and Boston. He completed what he had to do in the Probate Court in Salem, went to Boston and as far as the steps of the new court house, and there, at the entrance of the chief temple to that mistress in whose service he had spent all his mature years, he sank down unconscious and thus passed, almost in a moment, from the activities which had formed his life work to the world beyond.

To the foregoing sketch of Mr. Jones, which is adapted for this work from a memorial presented by Ira A. Abbott, of a committee appointed by the Essex Bar association, to the Superior Court at Salem on June 21, 1895, may be appropriately added the following words from the lips of William D. Northend:

"Mr. Jones had also a considerable practice in the higher courts while living at Georgetown. After he opened an office in Haverhill, his business increased largely, and he became widely known and respected as a very accurate and reliable counselor. He engaged largely in office business, but in the cases he had in the courts he was always well prepared, and his pleadings were carefully and admirably drawn. He was thoroughly grounded in the common law, and although he was a diligent

reader of the decisions of the courts, yet I think in his legal opinions he was governed more by his knowledge of the principles of the law than by the results of a comparison of the different decided cases. Mr. Jones was very modest and unassuming. In brief addresses made by him on public occasions he showed much culture and literary taste. He was respected and beloved by his brethren of the bar, to whom his whole professional life was a worthy example."

DANIEL SAUNDERS,* Lawrence, is the son of Daniel and Phebe Foxcroft (Abbott) Saunders. He was born in Andover, Massachusetts, October 6, 1822; was educated in the public schools, and at Phillips academy, Andover. He is descended from the early settlers of Massachusetts, one of his ancestors being George Abbott, one of the first settlers of Andover. His mother was the daughter of Caleb Abbott of that town, a soldier in the war of the Revolution from the battle of Bunker Hill to the conclusion of hostilities. His father, also named Daniel, was the founder of Lawrence, which was incorporated as a town April 17, 1847, and as a city March 21, 1853.

As early as 1830, a survey had been made of the Merrimac river from Lowell to the sea, for the purpose of building locks and canals around the falls in order to permit the passage of boats with merchandise between Lowell and tidewater. This project, however, was abandoned, but Mr. Saunders, who, himself, engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Andover, later conceived the idea that there was sufficient water fall on the river below Lowell to furnish power for a large manufacturing town. He surveyed the falls and, satisfied that his views were correct, broached the subject to capitalists and convinced them that a large power could be developed. A company was formed known as the Merrimac River Water Power association, of which Mr. Saunders was the head and manager with Thomas Hopkinson (afterwards judge of the Court of Common Pleas), Samuel Lawrence, John Nesmith (afterwards lieutenant-governor in 1862), Daniel Saunders, jr. (the subject of this sketch), Nathaniel Stevens and Jonathan Tyler as associates. Steps were taken to secure the necessary land, site for the dam was found, and the foundation of Lawrence practically laid.

Daniel Saunders, jr., prepared for college, but was obliged to give up the plan on account of his health, and for two years after leaving the academy acted as clerk to his father in connection with the enterprise on the Merrimac river already described. He then entered the law office of Josiah G. Abbott, of Lowell, and later the Harvard Law school. He was admitted to the Middlesex bar at Cambridge January 1, 1845, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington January 26, 1849. In 1846 he returned to that part of Andover which afterward became Lawrence, and began the practice of his profession in Essex, and later became one of the leaders of the bar in that county.

He has been a member of both branches of the legislature, having been first chosen to the senate in 1849, and he has also been mayor of Lawrence. One of the original proprietors of the water power company above described, he is the last survivor of them. He has been for many years a director of the Essex company, which now owns the water power at Lawrence; also being president or director in many other corporations.

He married at Lowell October 7, 1846, Mary J., daughter of Judge Edward St. Loe and Sarah C. (Stackpole) Livermore, a sister of the wife of his cousin, Judge Josiah G. Abbott. He has one son now living, Charles G. Saunders, who has been associated with him and his brother Caleb in the practice of law both at Boston and Lawrence, and whose memoir appears elsewhere in this work.

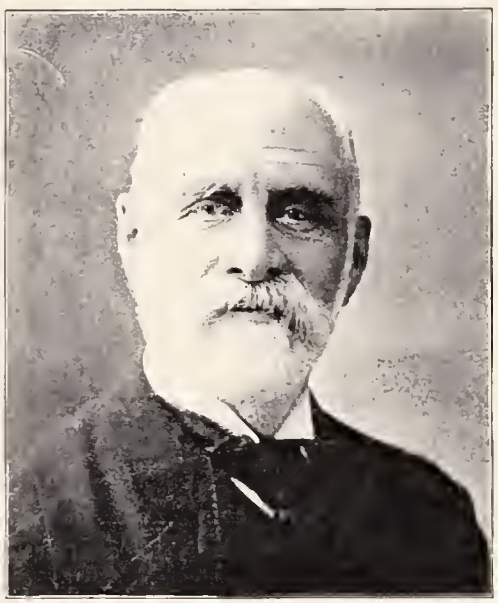
---

*Daniel Saunders portrait appears on page 610, Massachusetts section of this work.

THORNTON KIRKLAND LOTHROP, Boston, for many years a practitioner at the Suffolk bar and a citizen and business man of high repute, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, June 3, 1830, son of Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D., LL. D., and Mary Lyman (Buckminster) Lothrop. He is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Rev. John Lothrop, one time vicar of the parish of Egerton about forty miles south of London, England, and one of the clergymen imprisoned by Archbishop Laud. After a confinement of about two years duration in Newgate jail, he was released practically on condition that he leave England and is recorded as having settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634. In 1639 he removed to Barnstable, owing to a dissension regarding infant baptism which had arisen in his parish. He was the first clergyman of the first church at Barnstable and died there November 8, 1653, at the age of seventy-nine. In the direct line of Rev. John Lothrop many names which were accorded prominence in Revolutionary and Colonial times appear. This is also true of Mr. Lothrop's maternal ancestry. John Hosmer Lothrop of the fifth generation, Yale 1787, became a lawyer and settled in Utica, New York; he married a sister of John Thornton Kirkland, president of Harvard college. Mr. Lothrop's maternal grandfather, Rev. Joseph Buckminster, was a clergyman at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the father of Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster, for many years a prominent Boston divine.

Thornton K. Lothrop was educated at Boston Latin school and Harvard college, where he was graduated A. B. with high standing in the class of 1849. After leaving college he taught school in Philadelphia for a period and then entering Harvard Law school completed the full course and took the LL. B. degree in 1853. Subsequently he entered the office of Charles B. Goodrich, a well known Boston lawyer, and formed a partnership with that gentleman which continued about three years. Following this period Mr. Lothrop established offices at forty-two Court street and later associated with him in practice Robert R. Bishop, now justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court. Mr. Arthur Lincoln eventually came into this firm, which became Lothrop, Bishop and Lincoln. Mr. Lothrop continued in active and successful practice until 1882, when he retired. He early demonstrated his high ability as a jury lawyer and as such gained a high distinction even in the earlier years of his practice.

In 1861, after the election of President Lincoln, Richard Henry Dana was appointed United States district attorney and selected Mr.



THORNTON K. LOTHROP.

Lothrop for the post of assistant United States district attorney, an important and responsible position at that time, owing to the unsettled condition of the country at the outbreak of the Rebellion. The opportunity was one which comes to few young men and he was not found wanting, serving with fidelity and lasting credit to himself throughout the whole period of the war. He personally conducted the larger part of the cases of the office during that period, in which, very naturally, the United States business was of much greater bulk and importance than in time of peace. Among

other conspicuous cases which he prepared and successfully prosecuted was the last case ever tried in this country against a slaver, the "Margaret Scott", which had been seized at New Bedford by the United States government. An other case, which he successfully defended for the government, having great legal significance, and the decision of which established a precedent, was a suit brought against the government to enforce a mechanic's lien on a lightship which had already been delivered by the contractor and accepted. In this case Mr. Lothrop took the ingenious and original ground that "although the lien existed, it could not be enforced" while the vessel was employed by the government as a "Lightship".

After his retirement from this office Mr. Lothrop devoted himself to general practice with gratifying success and became especially noted for his power in argument and keenness in cross-examination. He was retained in many of the most important cases of the period. One of his cases which excited much public interest was the libel suit brought by William Crafts, a fugitive slave, whose escape from the south had attracted wide attention, and who after the war professed to be keeping a free school for his race in the south, for which he solicited subscriptions. A gentleman who had inserted a card in the press branding this as a fraud was sued by Crafts, and Mr. Lothrop successfully defended his case before three referees. He was also one of the counsel in the famous Newton bank litigation, the story of which is too well known to warrant repitition here.

Mr. Lothrop was a Fremont man in 1856 and ever since has been a staunch republican. He has not been fond of political preferment and never asked the suffrages of the people except in 1859 when he served in the Massachusetts house of representatives, where he was a member of the committee on the revision of statutes. He holds, however, many honorable positions in public and charitable institutions; is a trustee of the Boston Anthenaeum and the Institute of Fine Arts and a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and is vice-president of the Prince Society. He is also vice-president of the Boston Provident association; president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Lothrop is a man of culture and has many fine social qutalities; he has a wide circle of friends and holds membership in numerous social organizations including the Somerset, Thursday Evening and Union clubs, and secretary of the old "Wednesday Evening club of 1777". He resides in a beautiful home on Commonwealth avenue and among his large collection of books gives full rein to his studious tastes.

He married, April 30, 1866, Anne M. Hooper, daughter of Hon. Samuel Hooper, member of the United States congress for fourteen years. Of this union are four children: Mary Buckminster; Amy, wife of Dr. Algernon Coolidge, jr., of Boston; William Sturgis Hooper Lothrop, a banker in Poto Rico; and Thornton K. Lothrop, jr., a member of the Suffolk bar.

Thornton K. Lothrop, jr., was born in Boston, on November 23, 1872. He prepared for college in the private classical school of John P. Hopkinson, and was graduated from Harvard, with the degree of A.B., in 1895. He then passed through Harvard Law school, and entered the office of John Lowell, of the firm of Lowell, Smith, and Lowell, in Boston, where he completed his legal education. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in the autumn of 1898, and although he has been in active practice for but three years, he is steadily winning recognition.

Mr. Lothrop is unmarried, and is now living with his parents in Boston, at twenty-seven Commonwealth avenue.

HENRY B. CALLENDER, Boston, prominent among the younger members of the Suffolk bar, and who has achieved an abundant measure of success as a practitioner, was born in that part of the city of

Boston which was then Dorchester, January 17, 1864, a son of Henry and Adeline Jones (Stoddard) Callender. For many years the family have been prominent in Boston and vicinity, and his father and grandfather were both well known Boston merchants, in the wholesale grocery trade. On the maternal side he is also descended from an honored New England family. His elder brother, Edward Belcher Callender, also a member of the Suffolk bar, is the author of "Thaddeus Stevens, Commoner," and a frequent contributor to the American Law Review, and the Southern Law Review. Henry B. Callender

HENRY B. CALLENDER.

received his preliminary education in the Boston public schools, and Roxbury Latin school. He prepared for the legal profession at Boston University School of Law, and in the office of Lewis S. Dabney, where he studied for a period of two years. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in February, 1887, and at once began practice in Boston. Mr. Callender is a remarkably pleasing and forcible speaker and in his jury arguments and in political work has used this ability to good purpose. His practice is general, covering civil, criminal, and mercantile business, and he has never formed a co-partnership. For a number of years he was counsel for the Dorchester Branch of the Boston Associated charities.

In politics Mr. Callender has been a staunch republican and for a number of years an active member of his ward committee. Socially, he has a wide connection, holding membership in various organizations. He is unmarried and resides in the Dorchester district.

FORREST LEROY EVANS, Salem, city solicitor since 1884, is the son of Joseph B. and Ann E. (French) Evans, and was born in Alton, New Hampshire, September 3, 1850. His ancestors settled at Dover in the early history of that State, and for several generations have been prominent in civil and public life, giving to their respective communities loyal service and a high standard of citizenship.

Mr. Evans attended and later taught school in his native town, and afterward entered the academy at Wolfboro, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1871. The same year he entered Bates college in Lewiston, Maine, and was graduated therefrom in 1875, having among his classmates Frank L. Washburn of the Boston bar, Albert M. Spear of Gardiner, formerly president of the Maine State senate, and others who have achieved prominence in professional and business affairs. Mr. Evans had an oration at commencement, was a member of the Polymnian (debating) society, and during his college course, in which he stood high as a scholar, taught school occasionally to help defray his expenses. In this way he was able to complete his studies and acquire the education that had been the ambition of his boyhood. After graduation, or in September, 1875, he was made principal of the Northwood seminary at Northwood, New Hampshire, and held that position until June, 1877, when he resigned. He achieved no small reputation as a teacher, and as principal of one of the leading seminaries in New England displayed marked ability and executive skill.

His desire, however, was for the law, and on resigning the principalship he became a student in the office of James A. Gillis in Salem, Massachusetts, where, after the usual course, he was admitted to the Essex county bar June 30, 1879, and where he has ever since practiced his profession with uninterrupted success. During his career of twenty years at the bar, engaged in general practice, he has been connected with a large number of important cases, and by the judicious exercise of great natural ability and broad legal qualifications has won a recognized leadership among his associates. He has been city solicitor of Salem continuously since 1884, a period of nearly eighteen years, and in this capacity has gained special distinction and honor. His long and assiduous care of the city's legal interests has been marked by ability, skill and unceasing fidelity, and has brought him into more than local prominence. In point of service he is one of the oldest city solicitors in Massachusetts, though as a lawyer he is comparatively a young man. He is a consistent democrat, has been a member of the Salem democratic city committee, and was twice a candidate on the democratic ticket for member of the governor's council. He is one of the leading members of the Essex bar, and as a citizen is public spirited and universally respected.

Mr. Evans was married June 30, 1887, to Adelene B., daughter of Charles B. and Sarah Jane (Howard) Baker of Beverly, Massachusetts. They have one son: Richard Forrest Evans, born July 6, 1894, and reside in Salem.

CHARLES FRANCIS DONNELLY, Boston, son of Hugh and Margaret (Conway) Donnelly, was born in Athlone, County Roscommon, Ireland, October 14, 1836, and when one year old was brought by his parents to Canada. From paternal ancestors of an ancient Irish sept of the north and from maternal Welsh-Irish stock of the west of Ireland he inherits those brilliant intellectual qualities combined with the great force of character which have served him well in professional life. He was originally trained for the priesthood, but the law held out to him a more desirable field for the exercise of his ambitious desires, and with characteristic energy he chose it as a career. He was educated in private schools and at the New Brunswick Presbyterian academy, and in 1848 removed with his father's family to Rhode Island. In 1856 he began the study of law in the office of Ambrose A. Ranney of Boston, and the next year entered the Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1859. Admitted to the Suffolk bar in September of the same year he at once began active practice in Boston, and soon came into prominence through his able and brilliant arguments drawn to show the harmonious relations of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical or canon law to the spirit of American law and institutions. Important cases early came into his hands, among them several civil suits instituted against the archbishop and other Catholic ecclesiastics of Massachusetts. During the exciting contest which was waged in the legislature of 1888 and 1889 against the movement in favor of establishing parochial schools in the commonwealth he was retained by the Catholic clergy and laity to advocate and defend the right to maintain them and the right of parents to select them for the training of their children. He distinguished himself as counsel for the Catholic body in this remonstrance against proposed legislation to oppose the Catholic view of the school question, and it is only justice to say that he successfully conducted the interests he had in charge without rancor and with great ability before the committee on education. These and many other far-reaching causes with which he has been connected gained for him a leading position at the Boston bar, and for several years he has ranked as senior in membership of the Catholic members of the bar of New England.

Mr. Donnelly has been actively identified with the administration of public charities in Massachusetts since 1875, when Governor Gas-

ton appointed him a member and chairman of the State board of charities to succeed Dr. S. G. Howe, who had resigned. He held the chairmanship for over four years and by reappointments has continued as a member of the board down to the present time, his present term expiring in 1902. The old board of charities was succeeded by the board of lunacy and charity under an act of April 30, 1879, and in 1883 this body had a long and spirited politico-legal correspondence with the late General Benjamin F. Butler, commenced by the latter in his capacity as governor of Massachusetts. These letters on each side attracted

CHARLES F. DONNELLY.

wide attention and assisted in giving force and direction to the canvass against Butler for governor in that year. Mr. Donnelly was the author of the letters written in behalf of his board, and to them is largely due Mr. Butler's defeat for a second term. In 1884 he proposed and drafted the act subjecting dipsomaniacs to the same restraint and treatment as lunatics, which was adopted by the legislature in 1885, and which was the first legislation of the kind in either Europe or America. It was a unique act, and one that reflects great credit upon the ability and sound judgment of Mr. Donnelly, who at the time was chairman of the board. Additional effect and force were given the new law by the legislature in 1889, largely through his influence, in authorizing the erection of a hospital for men who came under its provisions and establishing a board of trustees for the management of the institution.

Mr. Donnelly's connection with public charities and charitable objects has covered an uninterrupted period of nearly twenty-five years, and probably no other man in New England engaged in active business has given so much time and energy to this work. He was one of the founders of the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, and of several of the other Catholic charitable institutions in Boston. He has long been a member and for several terms was president of the Charitable Irish society, the oldest Irish-American organization in existence, having been founded in Boston in 1737. In politics he has always been a leading and influential democrat, and although repeatedly sought as a candidate for the mayoralty of Boston and other elective offices, he has invariably declined to stand, preferring the active practice of his profession and the work of public and private charities, in both of which he has achieved honor, eminence, and leadership.

Lawyers, as a rule, are great lovers of literature, and in this respect Mr. Donnelly deserves special notice. At the request of the committee of distinguished prelates representing the Roman Catholic church at the World's Parliament of Religions, held at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, he wrote a paper on the "Relations of the Roman Catholic Church to the Poor," which was an exhaustive study and comprehensive survey of the whole subject from its beginning. It was read before the parliament by Bishop Keane, late rector of the Catholic University of America at Washington, and not only received high commendation but attracted wide attention and much favorable criticism. Mr. Donnelly has given marked evidence of rare literary skill in professional work, in correspondence, in published writings, and in various other

efforts, and especially in the following sonnet on the death and burial of James Russell Lowell, the poet and scholar, which was published on the day after the funeral:

No bugle blast sounds through the summer air:
Nor tramp of riderless and neighing steed
In solemn march behind the car we heed,
Nor muffled drum is heard; nor trumpet blare;
Nor volleyed fire; nor shrouding smoke is seen.
Yet in the earth to-day a soldier's form
We laid; one who brave bore the brunt and storm
Of battle front with knightly skill and mien.
Rest, minstrel, after all earth's weary strife.
Fair Harvard hath borne many sons, but none
So tenderly beloved as those who gave
Their youth, and manhood's prime, and even life,
To Freedom's cause, until the field was won,
And no man dared to call his brother slave.

Mr. Donnelly is a man of broad scholarship, liberal in his views, firm in his convictions, courteous and genial in all his relations, companionable, and approachable. He is a thorough student, cultured, benevolent and friendly, and as a lawyer and public benefactor has achieved the highest eminence. His learning was appropriately recognized in 1885, when St. Mary's college of Maryland, the oldest Catholic educational institution in this country, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

He was married in 1893 to Almy F. Collins, daughter of James and Mary (Donnelly) Collins of Providence, Rhode Island, and resides in Boston.

EDWARD OTIS HOWARD, Boston, a practitioner at the Suffolk bar for a period of twenty years, was born in Winslow, Kennebec county, Maine, March 11, 1852, son of Cyrus and Cornelia A. (Bassett) Howard and grandson of Ambrose Howard and William Bassett. On both the paternal and maternal sides he descends from pioneer families of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, whence his paternal grandfather moved to Winslow, Maine, among the earliest settlers of that locality. His mother was a native of Bridgewater and a descendant of Joseph Bassett, a soldier of the Continental army and a prominent man in his day: and from William Bassett, who came to Plymouth colony in the ship "Fortune" in 1621.

Like so many of Boston's leading attorneys, Mr. Howard was reared on a farm, but when a youth had the educational advantages afforded by the good schools of Waterville, Maine. In 1870 he was graduated from the Waterville Classical institute, and subsequently pursued his studies for two years at Colby university. In 1874 he was graduated with the degree of A. B. from Bowdoin college. By hard work and natural ability Mr. Howard was enabled, while a student at the latter institution, to not only satisfactorily complete his course, but in addition to do considerable teaching in neighboring villages, and during the year following his graduation was principal of the school at Fairfield, Maine. In 1875 he began the study of law at Bangor under the direction of the late Harris M. Plaisted, then attorney-general and later governor of Maine. He completed his studies in the office of Simon S. Brown, then of Fairfield, but now of Waterville, Maine, and was admitted to the Maine bar in Kennebec county in August, 1876. Immediately following his admission he entered into active practice in Fairfield as a partner with Mr. Brown under the firm name of Brown & Howard, an association which continued about three years.

Mr. Howard came to Boston in 1880, and in January, 1881, was admitted to the Suffolk bar. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts in August, 1898. Since coming to Boston he has been engaged in a successful and extensive general civil practice. He is well known among the profession and in business circles and has earned a reputation as a lawyer of industry and ability. During his long period of practice at the Suffolk bar he has appeared as counsel in many important cases. He resides in the city and in politics is an independent.

On September 25, 1878, Mr. Howard was married to Dorcas Sawyer Wiggin, daughter of

John and Dorcas S. (Sawyer) Wiggin of Freedom, Maine.

GEORGE PHILIP WARDNER, Boston, is the son of George W. and Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Wardner, natives of Plainfield, New Hampshire, and Boston, Massachusetts, and was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, November 29, 1867. He is descended from Philip Wardner, a mason by trade, who came from Germany early in the eighteenth century and assisted in the construction of King's chapel in Boston, and who subsequently set-

G. PHILIP WARDNER.

tled in Reading, Vermont, where his farm is still in the possession of the family. His son, Frederick, lived in Reading. Dr. James Wardner, son of Frederick, resided in Plainfield, New Hampshire. His son, George W. Wardner, was for many years freight agent for the Boston & Maine railroad and is the father of the subject of this article. Allen Wardner, another son of Frederick, was secretary of state for Vermont and the father-in-law of William M. Evarts. Mr. Wardner is also descended from Admiral Penn, the father of William Penn of Pennsylvania.

G. Philip Wardner received his preparatory education in the Boston public schools and at the Roxbury Latin school, from which he was graduated in 1886 at the head of his class. He was graduated, *summa cum laude*, in the academic course from Harvard college in 1890, receiving honors twice in both history and English, taking the highest scholarship in each of the four years, and leading his class two out of the four years. He gave special attention to political economy while in Harvard, was awarded a *detur* in his freshman year, had an English oration at commencement, and held membership in the Hasty Pudding club, in the O. K. society, in the Institute of 1770, in the Signet society, and in the English club and the Historical society. He was also president (editor-in-chief) of the Advocate. In the Harvard Law school, which he entered in 1890, he took an equally high rank among his associates, becoming an editor of the Harvard Law Review, receiving a scholarship in each of the three years, standing with the first students there, and taking the degree of LL. B., *cum laude*, in 1893. The same year he also received the degree of M. A. in course from the college. During the seven years which he spent in the college and in the law school he stood at the head or almost at the head of his class and received many of the highest honors in the gift of the institution.

Mr. Wardner was admitted to the Suffolk bar in August, 1893, and subsequently spent two years in the law office of Robert M. Morse in Boston, where he obtained a large and valuable experience in brief work, performing most of the labor in that line under that able lawyer. In October, 1895, he opened an office for himself, and since then has been successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession in Boston, in association with Judge Hiram P. Harriman, and later with the firm of Carver & Blodgett. He was admitted to the bar of the United States Circuit and District Courts and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the first circuit in July, 1898, and in May, 1901, was admitted to the bar

of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Wardner has practiced principally before the Supreme Judicial Court, and during the three years that he has been engaged in business for himself he has tried an unusual number of cases for so young a man. One of his most important trials was that of Morse vs. Norfolk county, which, as counsel for the defendant, he won in March, 1898. He has been instructor in evidence in the Boston University Law school since 1896, and in October, 1898, was appointed one of the official examiners of titles for Suffolk county under the new Torrens land registration act. He has contributed a number of important articles on special subjects to the Boston papers, and is a member of Choate chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi and of the Boston Bar association.

Mr. Wardner was married October 11, 1894, to Mary Poland Rankin, daughter of Andrew E. and Isabel [Poland] Rankin, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and granddaughter of the late Luke P. Poland, United States senator and chief justice of Vermont. They have two children, Isabel and Elizabeth, and reside in Boston.

JAMES MILTON HALL, Boston, is the son of James Bartlett and Elvira D. (Clement) Hall and a great-grandson of Christopher Clement, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His ancestors on both sides served in the Continental army in the war for independence, and, like their descendants, represented the best characteristics of old and respected New England families. His paternal ancestors settled in New Hampshire at a very early day. On his mother's side he is descended from Robert Clement, who came from England to Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1640, where the subject of this article was born on the 29th of December, 1861.

Mr. Hall was educated in the Haverhill Public and High schools, graduating from the latter in 1879, and at Harvard college, from which he was graduated in 1883, with membership in the Signet society, and having as classmates Charles S. Hamlin, Albert C. Burrage and Charles P. Curtis, jr., of the Boston bar, and Rev. Percival Grant of New York. While in Harvard he gave special attention to history and stood high in his class. He read law with Prince & Peabody in Boston and at the Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1887, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July, 1886, nearly a year before he received his diploma. Since his graduation he has been actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of law in Boston, forming no

JAMES M. HALL.

co-partnerships. He has devoted himself to a constantly increasing business, chiefly in the civil branch, with several important cases, and among the younger members of the Suffolk bar has gained an honorable distinction. In politics he has always been a consistent republican, but has never sought nor accepted public office, preferring the uninterrupted practice of his profession. He is a member of the University club of Boston and of the Harvard Law School association, and resides in Brookline with his mother. Mr. Hall is unmarried.

ALMON AUGUSTUS STROUT was the son of Elisha and Mary (Hagan) Strout, both natives of Limington, York county, Maine, where he was born on the 8th of May, 1835. His paternal ancestors were among the early English emigrants who landed near Cape Cod, and who came thence to Maine and settled in and about the city of Portland. His mother was the daughter of Walter Hagan and a descendant of the O'Hagans of the north of Ireland, whence her ancestors came to this country and settled in Scarboro, Maine.

The purposes of this memoir will be best served by adapting the memorial address de-

ALMON A. STROUT.

livered by H. R. Virgin on October 24, 1898, before the Cumberland county bar at Portland, for no better resume of Mr. Strout's career exists. It is at once an eloquent account of his life and a tribute of one of his intimate friends, and is here given in all its essential entirety:

Mr. Strout was proud of his ancestry and on one of his visits to Europe spent considerable time in the north of Ireland hunting up the genealogy of the family and visiting the scenes where his ancestors dwelt. He was born on a farm, and knew full well the life of a farmer's boy; but he felt the longing for an education and a different sphere. Like most country boys he worked upon the farm summers and went to the district school winters, until he was able to attend the academies at North Bridgton and Fryeburg, Maine, where he was a pupil for three years, except during the fall and winter terms, which intervals he occupied by teaching school. Mr. Strout was not a college graduate, a fact which was a never-ending source of regret to himself. Equipped by the knowledge gained at the common schools and academies, supplemented by his own research while teaching, he began the study of law with the late Hon. Joel Eastman, of Conway, New Hampshire, and shortly afterward entered the law office of Howard & Strout in Portland, where he was a fellow student with Hon. Eugene Hale, now United States senator from Maine, and together they were admitted to the bar February 13, 1857. Both members of that firm were elevated to the bench of the Maine Supreme Court. Under their tutelage Mr. Strout acquired a knowledge of the principles of law and the practice of the profession which, aided by his own keen perceptions, retentive memory, assiduity and hard work, gained for him a reputation as a successful lawyer that brought him a lucrative practice even in the small town of Harrison, Maine, where he had opened an office soon after his admission to the bar. He quickly established a reputation as a jury lawyer that took him to other counties, notably Oxford and York.

In 1863 Mr. Strout moved to Portland and succeeded to the business of Shepley & Dana, George F. Shepley, the senior member of the firm, having enlisted in the war of the Rebellion. After General Shepley returned home, in 1866, he formed a partnership with Mr. Strout that immediately secured an extensive and paying practice, which Mr. Strout retained after the dissolution of the co-partnership occasioned by the appointment of General Shepley as judge of the United States Circuit Court in 1869. Four years later Mr. Strout formed a co-partnership with George F. Holmes, one of

the best read lawyers of that period. The firm of Strout & Holmes did a large and increasing business for several years, and was dissolved by mutual consent.

During his long practice at the bar Mr. Strout won many cases against the Grand Trunk railroad, and his success against that corporation finally resulted, in 1882, in his appointment as general counsel for that road, which position he continued to fill with marked ability until his death. In 1884 he became counsel for the Boston and Lowell railroad in Boston, and divided his time largely between Portland and Boston in the performance of his duties to those corporations. He continued as counsel for the Boston and Lowell until it was leased by the Boston and Maine railroad.

Mr. Stout's ability was readily recognized in Boston, and his services were soon in such demand by the large corporations, especially in cases before juries, in which the same success attended his efforts that had marked his career in Portland, that he was induced to open an office in Boston for the general practice of the law. In 1887 he formed a co-partnership with William H. Coolidge, who had been his able assistant while he was counsel for the Boston and Lowell railroad. The partnership of Strout & Coolidge continued until 1895, when Mr. Strout's only son, Henry F. Strout, was admitted to the firm. That firm had an unusually large and lucrative practice, an enormous amount of which was performed by Mr. Strout. Becoming wearied with overwork, he withdrew in 1897 and resumed the active practice of law at Portland, forming a partnership with Clarence A. Hight, who had, for some years previously, assisted him in his conduct of the Grand Trunk railroad law business. This partnership continued until Mr. Strout's death at Portland on the 18th of April, 1898.

In politics Mr. Strout was a democrat until the second nomination of Lincoln, when he allied himself with the republican party, with which he acted ever afterward. He was assistant counsel for the United States in the distribution of the Geneva award, and was elected to the Maine legislature from Portland in 1879. On this latter occasion he was "counted out," but was reinstated by decision of the Supreme Court formulated on a case made up largely by Mr. Strout as chairman of a committee for the purpose; and during the so-called "count out" he rendered very effective service, not only to the republican party, but to the State at large, in his efforts in behalf of good government. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1881, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

Mr. Strout was eminently a social and a genial man, a fine talker, quick at repartee, a great reader, and possessed of an excellent memory and fine literary taste, and had accumulated a valuable library. He was an ardent traveler, a generous benefactor and a lover of nature. His brain was ever devising something new in the sphere of his own personal activity and for the general welfare. Endowed with a highly poetic nature, he frequently expressed himself in verse, of which the following lines well illustrate his character and belief:

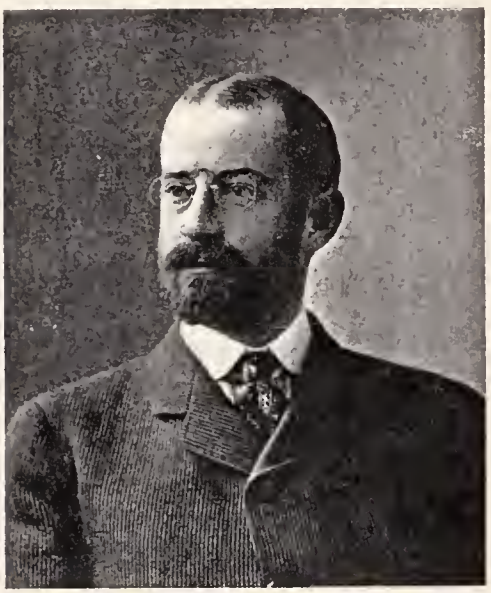
> The brightness in the western sky, at set of sun,
> Is like the glory of a name when life is done.
> Fond memory treasures up its fame,
> As evening holds the tinted flame.
> And when the glow has passed away
> From sky and plain
> We know the splendors of the day
> Will come again;
> And so beyond earth's starless night,
> The soul shall find eternal light.

Mr. Strout became an able leader of the Cumberland county bar, as well as one of the leaders of the bar of Boston. He was almost unrivalled in cross-examination and in persuasive argument to a jury, possessing great subtle power of mind and speech. He was for more than thirty years a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's church, Portland, and during the same period a director of the Portland Water company. He was also a director of the Biddeford and Saco Water company, and of the Standish Water and Construction

company, a Sir Knight in the Masonic order, and a member of the Boston Bar association. Bowdoin college conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

He was married December 23, 1862, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Mary R., daughter of Samuel R. and Jerusha D. (Nash) Sumner, of Washington county, Maine, who survives him. Their only child, Henry Francis Strout, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1894, and is a practising lawyer in Boston.

HENRY FRANCIS STROUT, son of Almon A. and Mary R. (Summer) Strout, was born in Portland, Maine, March 2, 1867. He received the greater part of his



HENRY F. STROUT.

preliminary education in private schools and prepared for college at St. Mark's school, Southborn.

Mr. Stront was graduated A. B. from Harvard university with the class of 1890. While a student at Harvard he served on the Crimson editorial board, was a member and secretary for two years of the Harvard Shooting club, and served as treasurer and president of Societé de Francaise. He was also a member of Pi Eta.

He prepared for the law at Harvard Law school and under the instruction of his illustrious father, mention of whose career appears in these pages. In June, 1894, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began practice in Boston in the offices of the well-known firm of Strout & Coolidge. Of this firm Mr. Strout became a member in January, 1896.

Although in practice but a few years, Mr. Strout has already become well known for his knowledge and application of railroad law. He engages in general practice, but has devoted much of his time to receiverships. His work in the New York and New England railroad receivership cases has been widely reported.

Mr. Strout resides in Boston and is a member of the University, Puritan and Athletics clubs. He is affiliated with the republican party, but has devoted little time to political work. He was an alternate delegate to the last republican national convention, and for the past two years has acted as warden in ward eleven.

Mr. Strout married August 15, 1891, and has one daughter, Leslie Palmer Strout, born September 13, 1892.

GEORGE FRANKLIN VERRY, Worcester, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1826, and was left fatherless at about the age of three. He attended the common schools of his native town and took a partial course at Phillips Andover academy, which he entered with the hope of preparing himself for college. Adverse circumstances, however, caused him to leave his studies and engage in learning the business of a manufacturer, but a trial of a few years in this connection led him to settle upon the law as his life work. In 1849 he became a student in the law office of Henry D. Stone of Worcester, where he remained three years, being admitted to the Worcester county bar in 1851. Soon afterward he formed a co-partnership with Mr. Stone

which continued until 1857. He then practiced alone in Worcester till 1875, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Francis A. Gaskill, now an associate justice of the Superior Court, and his adopted son, Horace B. Verry, and so continued until his death in Worcester in 1883.

Mr. Verry attained a degree of forensic skill and knowledge of the law that made him a recognized leader among the members of the Worcester county bar. Though not learned in books or precedents, he gave close attention to the questions involved in a case, and with a

GEORGE F. VERRY.

retentive memory and clear common sense became familiar with current decisions upon almost all the controverted doctrines which were debated in the courts. He won special distinction in the conduct of the defense of criminal causes. In a number of capital cases that attracted wide attention, his skill and ability in the examination of witnesses, his thorough grasp of the bearing of evidence, and his constant readiness to meet sudden emergencies placed him among the leading criminal lawyers in New England. He was also an able civil practitioner, and the same qualities and resources gained for him in this branch of practice the most lucrative clientage of any of his contemporaries during the last ten years of his life. He always preserved the absolute control of all his faculties, even in the most exciting trials, was forcible in the presentation of his arguments, keen and sometimes severe in his examination of witnesses, watchful of every maneuver, and remarkably successful before a jury. His arguments were logical, and seldom appealed to the emotional nature. He boldly confronted every adversary, and was especially cordial and helpful to younger members of the bar, giving them at all times his assistance, and ever encouraging them to worthy efforts.

In 1872 Mr. Verry was mayor of Worcester. The vexatious problem of a just and equitable assessment of the expense of the great system of sewers of the city had long been deferred, and with characteristic energy he sought and found a solution. A plan was adopted, principally under his direction, which was finally sustained by the courts, though opposed by leading citizens and able counsel. His acceptance of this responsibility cost him his re-election the next year, but the work stands as a monument to his independence and sagacity. Mr. Verry was for two years a member of the Massachusetts senate, serving his second term as chairman of the judiciary committee. As a democrat the last ten years of his life he was a member of the party the most frequently in the minority in Massachusetts, and though several times a candidate held no other elective office. He died October 5, 1883, leaving only friends among his associates at the bar and only firm adherents among a host of clients. His wife survived him and died September 7, 1898.

HORACE BATCHELDER VERRY, Worcester, was born in Saco, Maine, on Christmas day, 1843, and since 1848 has lived in Worcester, Massachusetts. He was

educated in the Worcester public and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1861, and afterward spent two years as a student in the office of his father, the late George F. Verry. He was graduated from the Harvard Law school in June, 1864, was admitted to the Worcester county bar in the same year, and began active practice in Worcester with his father. This relation continued until his father's death in 1883, when he formed a partnership with Francis A. Gaskill, now an associate justice of the Superior Court. The firm of Verry & Gaskill was dissolved shortly before Mr. Gaskill's appointment to the bench, in 1895, and since then Mr. Verry has practiced alone.

Mr. Verry's legal business has been in the line of both chamber and court work. His ability, integrity, and industry, his broad and accurate knowledge and his high legal qualifications have brought him into the front rank of the profession in Worcester county and won for him a reputation which extends throughout the Commonwealth. He has been eminently successful, and is widely recognized as a strong jury lawyer, a wise counselor, a safe adviser, and a man of good judgment. In politics he has always been a democrat, and for several years he was a member of the Worcester city and county democratic committees. He was assistant quartermaster-general with rank of colonel on the staff of Governor William E. Russell during the latter's term of office from 1891 to 1894, has been a trustee of the Worcester County Agricultural society for many years, is a member and for several was treasurer of the Worcester County Bar association, and is a member and past master of Quinsigamond lodge, F. & A. M., of Worcester, and past district deputy grand master of his Masonic district. He is also a member of the Worcester club and other organizations, and as a lawyer and citizen is highly respected and esteemed. He was married April 12, 1899, to Clara M., daughter of Joseph Godfrey Dexter of Taunton, Massachusetts.

GEORGE GRIME, Fall River, special justice of the Second District Court of Bristol county, was born in Manchester, England, September 7, 1859, a son of William E. and Ruth (Mellor) Grime. When he was seven years old his father, who was a machinist, located in Fall River, where he lived for many years, died honored and respected in 1883.

Mr. Grime attended the common schools of Fall River and prepared for college at the Fall River High school. In 1882 he entered Brown university at Providence, R. I., and was graduated A. B. from that institution with

GEORGE GRIME.

the class of 1886. He early decided to enter the legal profession, and for one year following his graduation studied in the Fall River law office of Milton Reed. Subsequently he entered Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1890. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and began practice in Fall River, where he has since continued. For a short period he practiced alone, and after the elevation to the Superior bench of Henry K. Bralley, formed a partnership with that gentleman's associate, Marcus G. B. Swift. The firm of Swift & Grime has become one of the

most prominent law firms in Bristol county. Mr. Swift, the senior member of the firm, is mentioned elsewhere in these pages.

Mr. Grime has taken an active interest in local republican politics, and from 1893 to 1896 inclusive was city solicitor. In his administration of this office he displayed exceptional ability and characteristic fearlessness and public spirit. In 1897 he was appointed counsel for the city of Fall River to conduct the public investigation of the charges of corruption made against the committee on public instruction in relation to charges of bribery in awarding contracts for the building of school houses. He secured the indictment of two councilmen, and by his able and faithful conduct of the investigation gained much praise.

Mr. Grime's practice, which is almost entirely confined to civil business, is extensive and he has frequently appeared as counsel in cases of unusual importance. In 1896 he was appointed one of the two special justices of the Second District Court of Bristol county and still serves in that capacity. Mr. Grime is a man of strong personality and has a wide circle of friends. He has been a strongly supported candidate for the mayoralty nomination. He holds membership in Godfrey de Bouillon commandery, Knights Templar; Mount Hope lodge, F. & A. M.; Puritan lodge No. 88, Knights of Pythias, of which he is third chancellor commander; Fall River lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Quequechan and Columbian clubs of Fall River.

Mr. Grime was married October 9, 1899, to Helen A. Arnold, daughter of William W. Arnold of New Bedford.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Boston, was one of the earliest of that grand group of lawyers who founded and embellished our system of jurisprudence. He was the son of Moses Parsons, and was born in the parish of Byfield in the town of Newbury, Massachusetts, February 24, 1750. He received his preparatory education at Dummer academy under Master Moody, in that parish, of which his father was the minister, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1769, with James Winthrop, LL. D., Benjamin Wadsworth, Moses Dow, and others. He studied law at Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, with Theophilus Bradbury, afterward of Newbury, Massachusetts, and member of congress from 1795 to 1797 and associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1797 to 1803. Mr. Parsons was admitted to the bar at Falmouth in 1774, having previously kept a grammar school there, and at once began active practice. The burning of the town by the British in 1775 obliged him to withdraw to his father's house, where he met Judge Edmund Trowbridge, who in that year had resigned his seat on the bench of the Superior Court of Judicature, and whom Chancellor Kent called "the oracle of the common law in New England." Judge Trowbridge had retreated thither from his own home in Cambridge on account of his toryism.

By the aid of this learned lawyer's companionship and library, then the best in America, Mr. Parsons there laid the foundations of his profound and exact legal knowledge. He became the best educated lawyer of his day. His method of study was to reduce everything to writing, and in his subsequent experience at the bar and on the bench he derived great benefit from these notes, which filled many volumes. His memory was wonderful. He early mastered the law of prize and admiralty, of which few lawyers then knew anything. This was a very lucrative branch of the profession, and Mr. Parsons nearly monopolized it. He practiced in Newburyport from 1777 to 1800, when he moved to Boston. As an advocate he had no superiors and few equals. He was direct, plain, and simple in argument, avoiding all appearance of eloquence and even of technical logic. His strength without doubt lay in his reasoning. Daniel Webster once said "the characteristic endowments of his mind are strength and shrewdness." In 1801 he was presented with a commission by Presi-

dent Adams as attorney-general of the United States, but he declined it.

In the summer of 1806 he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts and served in that capacity until his death, which occurred in Boston on the 30th of October, 1813. After his elevation to the bench he was for some years very unpopular with the leading lawyers because of his persistent efforts to reduce the trial of cases to his own notions. Perhaps the cruelest thing he did was to limit counsel in their addresses to the jury and to prohibit their discussion of untenable propositions. He insisted that they should state their points to the court before they commenced summing up, and was quite apt to remark: "I don't think there is anything in that point." This raised a furious storm against him, but his imperturbable good nature and his unquestioned fairness enabled him successfully to persevere. He dispatched business with unprecedented rapidity and correctness, and formed the law of insurance and of real estate for the infant Commonwealth.

Judge Parsons was also an expert special pleader, a man of wit and humor, a scholar, and a skillfull scientist, particularly in botany. He was liberally endowed with large and varied attainments and possessed a strong individuality. He was an unceasing reader and student, and the owner of one of the largest and most valuable libraries in the country—between five thousand and six thousand volumes. He was especially distinguished for his mathematical acquirements, and furnished rules and methods for Pike's arithmetic. He was well versed in Latin and French, and was so accomplished a Grecian that he was called "a giant in Greek literature."

He was a prominent federalist, a leading member of the famous "Essex Junto," and the author of the report called "The Essex Result" and of the historic "Conciliatory Resolutions" in the convention of Massachusetts on the adoption of the Federal constitution. He was also selected by the legislature as one of the commissioners to settle a controversy with the State of New York. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1804, from Dartmouth college in 1807, and from Brown university in 1809. Judge Parsons was married in 1780 to a daughter of Judge Benjamin Greenleaf, and had twelve children.

CHARLES GODFREY WASHBURN, Taunton, son of George A. and Ellen D. (Reed) Washburn, was born in Taunton on September 15, 1874. On both the paternal and maternal sides Mr. Washburn is descended

CHARLES G. WASHBURN.

from old and distinguished New England families. His father was for thirty years city treasurer of Taunton, and for nine years acted as president of the Taunton National bank. He died greatly honored and respected on February 24, 1900.

Mr. Washburn received his early education in the common and high schools of his native city and in 1896 was graduated LL. B. from Boston University School of Law. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and at once established himself in practice in his home city. Much of his practice has been of a

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

mercantile nature and he has appeared infrequently in court, but during the five years he has devoted to his profession he has made many friends both in business and legal circles, and is recognized as one of the leading younger members of the Bristol bar. He is unmarried.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, Concord and Boston, a justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts from 1849 to 1853 and of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1859 to 1869, attorney-general of the United States under President Grant, and a member of the joint high commission to formulate the treaty of Washington, was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and was born at the family homestead in Concord, Massachusetts, February 21, 1816. He came of a distinguished family. His grandfather, Captain Samuel Hoar, was an officer in the Revolutionary army and for many years a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

Samuel Hoar, son of Captain Samuel and father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, May 18, 1788, was graduated from Harvard college in 1802, came to the bar in 1805, and for forty years was a successful lawyer at Concord. He was a delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1820, a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1825 and 1828, and as a whig served in congress from December 7, 1835, to March 3, 1837. In 1844 he was sent by the Massachusetts legislature to South Carolina to test the constitutionality of acts of that State authorizing the arrest and imprisonment of free colored persons found within its borders. His appearance in Charleston caused intense excitement, and on the 5th of December, 1844, he was expelled from that city; on the same day the South Carolina legislature authorized the expulsion. In 1838 he received from Harvard the honorary degree of LL. D. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Bible society, and of the Massachusetts Historical society, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, November 2, 1856. He married Sarah, daughter of Roger Sherman, the celebrated jurist, patriot, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a great-great-granddaughter of Captain John Sherman, who came from Dedham, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. They were the parents of Judge E. Rockwood Hoar and of George Frisbie Hoar, United States senator, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

Judge Hoar was educated in Concord academy and at Harvard college, from which he was graduated with honor in 1835, in the class with Edward Lander, Charles C. Shackford, and others who became prominent in civil and professional life. After graduation he taught school for a year in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently studied law with his father in Concord, with Emory Washburn in Worcester, and at the Harvard Law school, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1839. Admitted to the bar at Worcester in September of the same year, he practiced his profession in Concord and Boston with ever increasing success, and in a short time was regarded as one of the ablest and foremost lawyers in the Commonwealth. In 1849 he was appointed an associate justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, and served as such until 1853, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law. In 1859 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He filled this position with great honor and ability until March, 1869, when he resigned and was commissioned by President Grant as attorney-general of the United States. This office he resigned June 23, 1870, and was succeeded by Amos T. Akerman of Georgia. Soon afterward Judge Hoar was made a member of the joint high commission which was appointed to consider the Alabama case and conclude the treaty of Washington with Great Britain, which was ratified by the United States May 24, 1871. Judge Hoar's associates were Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, and George H. Williams, on the part of the

United States, and Earl De Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Professor Montague Bernard, on the part of Great Britain. This treaty disposed, in forty-three articles, of five different subjects of controversy between the United States and Great Britain, and of the great work Caleb Cushing thus speaks in his volume on the "Treaty of Washington."

"In the face of many difficulties, the commissioners completed, on the 8th of May, 1871, a treaty which received the prompt approval of their respective governments; which has passed unscathed through the severest ordeal of a temporary misunderstanding regarding the construction of some of its provisions; which has already attained the dignity of a monumental act in the estimation of mankind; and which is destined to occupy hereafter a lofty place in the history of the diplomacy and the international jurisprudence of Europe and America."

Judge Hoar was a statesman and diplomat as well as an eminent lawyer and jurist. He achieved a national reputation. In 1872 he was a presidential elector at large for Massachusetts, and was elected a member of the forty-third congress as a republican from the Middlesex district, receiving 11,742 votes against 5,989 cast for his democratic opponent. He served in that body from December 1, 1873, to March 3, 1875, and was largely instrumental in procuring the publication of the revised statutes of the United States. He was also at one time a member of the Massachusetts senate and a regent of the Smithsonian institute at Washington. His profound learning in the law, his incorruptible spirit and unfailing fidelity to clients, his ability to present a case to either court or jury with convincing force, gained for him a rich reputation and an extensive practice. His pungency of speech, his simple clearness of statement, and his logical power of argument made him an attractive speaker in the political arena, and for years he was one of the leaders of the republican party. On the bench he displayed the highest judicial qualifications, sound judgment, and complete fairness and impartiality. At the bar he was accorded a merited leadership, and among the many important cases with which he was connected was the famous Andover case, in which he was counsel for the "Visitors." He was a fellow of Harvard college from 1857 to 1868, one of the overseers of that institution from 1868 to 1880, and president of the board of overseers for several years. He was also president of the national Unitarian conference, and an active and influential member of the denomination which that conference represents, and was one of the founders in 1876 of the Boston Bar association, a member of its first executive committee, its vice-president in 1878, and its president in 1879. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Williams college in 1861 and from Harvard in 1868. He died in January, 1895, universally respected and esteemed.

Judge Hoar always resided in Concord, Massachusetts. He was married there November 26, 1840, to Caroline Downes Brooks, daughter of Nathan Brooks, of that town. Of their children, Sherman Hoar, who died in 1898, was one of the leaders of the Boston bar at the time of his demise; Samuel Hoar, another son, was graduated from Harvard in 1867, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in June, 1870, and is now in active practice in Boston.

WILLIAM SYLVESTER WOODS, Taunton, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, November 16th, 1869, a son of John J. and Anna (Kelley) Woods. For many years his father had been a prominent merchant and citizen in Newburyport. Mr. Woods obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town, and later pursued a course of study at Ottawa university in Canada, and at Harvard college. He was graduated with the degree of LL. B. from Har-

vard Law school in June, 1895, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in April of the same year.

Mr. Woods began the practice of his profession in Taunton in September, 1895, and has already built up an extensive business. In fact he is one of the best known of the younger practitioners of the Bristol bar, and has frequently appeared in prominent cases. In January, 1898, he was elected solicitor of the city of Taunton, and by successive re-elections continues to hold that office, in the administration of which he has exhibited faithful ability.

WILLIAM S. WOODS.

In 1900 he was appointed prosecuting officer of the second district court of Bristol county. He is a republican in politics.

Mr. Woods is a member of the Winthrop and Bristol clubs of Taunton and is vice-president of the Taunton Bar association. He is unmarried.

JOSIAH GARDNER ABBOTT, Lowell and Boston, was the son of Caleb and Mercy (Fletcher) Abbott, and a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of George Abbott, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1640, and who was the first settler in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1643. He was also descended, on his mother's side, from William Fletcher, of Devonshire, England, who was one of the original settlers of Chelmsford in 1653, and who owned a large part of the territory which in 1826 was incorporated as the town of Lowell. Both of his grandfathers fought under Prescott at the battle of Bunker Hill and held commissions in the Continental army. Caleb Abbott, his father, was a merchant in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and married Mercy, daughter of Josiah Fletcher. Their children were Mercy Maria, born January 24, 1808, died August 21, 1825; Lucy Ann Lovejoy, born September 16, 1809; Caleb Fletcher, born September 8, 1811; Josiah Gardner, the subject of this memoir, and Evelina Maria Antoinette, born September 14, 1817.

Josiah Gardner Abbott was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, November 1, 1814, and obtained a classical education at the Chelmsford academy, his teachers being Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. Abiel Abbott, D. D., and Cranmore Wallace successively. He entered Harvard college at the end of his twelfth year and was graduated with distinction in 1832, the youngest in his class. Afterward he taught the Fitchburg academy for a time, and then began the study of law, first with Joel Adams in Chelmsford and later with Nathaniel Wright and Amos Spaulding at Lowell, and finally at the Harvard Law school, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1837. During the next two years he was associated in practice with Amos Spaulding, and in 1837 he also served in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, being the youngest member. In 1840 he edited with ability and vigor the Lowell Advertiser, a democratic tri-weekly paper, giving it a decided literary as well as political flavor, and at the same time delivered occasional lyceum lectures. In 1842 he formed a co-partnership with Samuel Appleton Brown, which continued until 1855. The old Court of Common Pleas in Suffolk county was abolished by law in that year and the new

Superior Court for the county of Suffolk was established with Albert H. Nelson, chief justice, and Josiah G. Abbott, Stephen G. Nash and Charles P. Huntington, associates, all appointed October 13, 1855. Judge Abbott resigned January 1, 1858, and was succeeded by Marcus Morton, jr. Under the law establishing this court the judges were ex-officio judges of the Municipal Court, as the judges of the Court of Common Pleas had been before them since 1843.

In 1858 Judge Abbott resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, whither he moved his residence in 1861, from Lowell. In 1860 he was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, but declined it, being unwilling to relinquish a large and successful law business. During the war of the Rebellion he generously gave his voice, purse, and pen to the Union cause. Three of his sons entered the army, two of whom perished in the struggle. Mr. Abbott had served as State senator for Middlesex county in 1842 and 1843, being chairman of the committees on judiciary and railroads in the latter year, and also senior aide-de-camp on Governor Morton's staff, and in 1850 he was appointed master in chancery, which position he held five years. In 1853 he was a delegate from Lowell to the State constitutional convention, and in that capacity advocated an elective judiciary and the making of the jury judges of law as well as of fact in criminal cases. He was chosen an overseer of Harvard college in 1859 and served six years, when he was dropped from the board because of his democratic politics. In 1874 he was elected to congress, but his seat was contested and he was not admitted until near the close of the first session of 1877. He opposed the bill creating the Electoral commission, which was proposed by the democrats, accepted by the republicans and enacted, but after it became a law he was active in carrying out its provisions. Without his knowledge he was selected for a place on the commission, with the warm approval of Speaker Randall, and was accorded the leadership of the democratic minority, in which capacity he opposed the decisions of the majority in the four contested States, viz.: Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina. By request he wrote the address to the country, on behalf of the minority, protesting against the decisions of the majority of the commission. This address was approved, put into type, and one copy printed for signatures, but never signed; the original manuscript was destroyed, but the proof sheets, with Judge Abbott's corrections, were preserved and afterward privately deposited in the Boston Public library. He was made a member of the special committee to inquire into the alleged irregularities attending the presidential election in South Carolina in 1876, and prepared its report. He was several times the democratic candidate for governor and United States senator, and attended as a delegate seven national democratic conventions, in six of which he was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation.

Judge Abbott was an eminent lawyer and advocate, an able jurist, a brilliant public speaker, a trusted party leader, and a patriotic, enterprising and active citizen. In the threefold capacity of counselor, judge and statesman, he achieved honorable distinction and left a name which peculiarly graces the legal and political annals of his Commonwealth. He became a member of the Boston Bar association at its organization in 1876. He was president of the Atlantic Cotton mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, for fifteen years and of the Hamilton Manufacturing company at Lowell for three years, and a director of the North American Insurance company of Boston from its organization in 1872 until his death. He was a director of the Hill Manufacturing company, of Lewiston, Maine, for thirty-five years, and its president from 1874 till his death; a director of the Boston & Lowell Railroad company for twenty-eight years and its president for five years, and the chief promoter of the Water Power company at Lewiston, which he served as president from 1870 until his death. In 1862 Williams college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He

died in Boston on the 6th of June, 1891.

Judge Abbott was married July 21, 1838, to Caroline, daughter of Edward St. Leo Livermore, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, United States attorney (appointed by Washington), and member of congress for three terms. She died in 1887. Her grandfather, Samuel Livermore, was attorney-general of the province of New Hampshire, chief justice of the Supreme Court (appointed in 1782), member of the convocation for the adoption of the Federal constitution, representative in the first congress, and a member and president pro tem of the United States senate for nine years. Her ancestor, John Livermore, came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and about 1664 became one of the signers of the fundamental agreement of the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, but subsequently returned to Watertown and died there in 1685. Judge Abbott had eight children, of whom seven were sons, viz.: Edward Gardner, born September 29, 1840, was graduated from Harvard in 1860, enlisted in the Union army, and as captain and brevet major was killed at Cedar Mountain August 9, 1862; Henry Livermore, born January 21, 1842, was also graduated from Harvard in 1860, enlisted in the army, and as major and brevet brigadier-general was killed in the Wilderness while leading his regiment; Fletcher Morton, born February 18, 1843, who served on the staff of General William Dwight; Samuel Appleton Browne, a prominent member of the Boston bar; Franklin Pierce and Grafton St. Leo, who also became members of the bar in Boston, and Holker Welch, an artist. The daughter, Sarah, married William P. Fay.

THOMAS DAWES ELIOT, son of William Greenleaf Eliot, was born in Boston, March 20, 1808. He enjoyed ample educational advantages and graduated from Columbia college, in the District of Columbia, in 1825, soon after which he began studying law with his uncle, Chief Justice Cranch, of the Circuit Court of the District. His professional study was completed in New Bedford, Massachusetts, under the guidance of Judge Charles A. Warren, with whom he became partner upon his admission to the bar. Later, when Judge Warren was placed upon the bench, a very large legal practice came to Mr. Eliot, which his mature and acquired powers and his devoted industry enabled him to master. He gained celebrity through the memorable litigation between the denomination of Friends, where the title to the meeting houses in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was in dispute, and in which the peculiarities of faith and the usages of the respective sects passed under legal scrutiny. During Mr. Eliot's professional career the fleet of New Bedford whaling vessels numbered about four hundred, and in the numerous insurance causes that grew out of the losses of vessels in this great fleet his name figured more prominently and frequently than any other attorney's.

Upon two occasions Mr. Eliot declined appointment to the bench, preferring rather to devote his whole time and energy to the pursuit of his profession. In comparison with active practice, the attractions of political office had no charm for him, and after serving in the State house of representatives and the senate, as has always been customary by young and especially talented lawyers, he persistently declined to enter into State or national politics. He was induced, however, to become the whig candidate in 1854 for an unfinished term in congress, to which he was elected. That was the thirty-third congress, which was in session at a time when the members were greatly excited by the introduction of the so-called Kansas-Nebraska bill. Upon that measure Mr. Eliot made a speech which was printed and circulated by the party, as proof of its concurrence in the anti-slavery sentiment of this State. When the great political change took place, which saw the death of the whig party and the birth of a new one, Mr. Eliot organized the first meeting of the republican

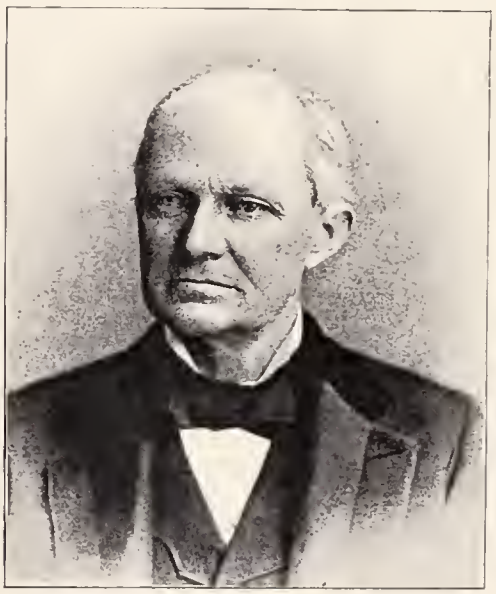
party in Bristol county. The man's devotion to his profession as against public office was clearly shown in his declination of the nomination for attorney-general of the State, which was unanimously tendered him by the party. But he was wanted by the people and after being absent from two congressional terms at Washington, he was nominated and elected from the first district and continued a member of that body until 1869 when he refused further service. His views on the anti-slavery movement are well remembered, and his speeches and debates on that subject showed him to be a stanch supporter of liberty and the rights of man.

Although declining health led to his refusal of another congressional nomination in 1869, he still hoped to be able to again take up the profession which he honored, but in this he was disappointed. His earthly career ended on June 14, 1870.

Mr. Eliot was a deeply religious man and labored many years in the Unitarian church Sunday school. His services as president of the national conference of Unitarian churches were invaluable. He was a fair-minded man, of sterling integrity, and in his profession was among the foremost.

ALFRED MINOT COPELAND — Judge Copeland, as better known throughout Hampden county—one of the oldest practicing lawyers in central Massachusetts, and for twenty-seven years special justice of the Police Court in Springfield, is a native of Hartford, Connecticut, born July 3, 1830. His parents were Alfred and Emma A. (Howd) Copeland, his father originally being a plane maker and later a manufacturer of bedsteads. Alfred, the son, was educated in district and private schools, and also in the famous Amherst and Lenox academies, where he was an apt pupil, and where he laid the foundation for a subsequent thorough legal education, although his limited means would not permit a law course in any of the collegiate institutions of the State.

After leaving Lenox academy Judge Copeland taught school for a time and then began the study of law in the office of Henry W. Taft of Lenox, continuing later on with the old firm of Beach & Bond of Springfield. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1855, and for a period of almost half a century has been closely identified with professional life in Hampden county. He practiced in Huntington about seven years and removed thence to Chicopee, where he lived one year. In 1864 he came to the Springfield bar, and was partner with Stephen E. Seymour, but at the end of a single year, on account of health con-



ALFRED M. COPELAND.

siderations, he returned to Huntington to live and practice, still retaining, however, a law connection at the county seat as member of the firm of Copeland & Bosworth. In the fall of 1867 the partnership was dissolved and Judge Copeland remained in Huntington until 1872, when, having regained his health, he came again to Springfield and soon afterward formed a partnership with the late Henry Morris. These well known and thorough lawyers were pleasantly associated in successful practice for a period of ten years, after which Judge Copeland practiced alone until 1896, when the

present firm of Copeland & Sherwin was formed.

Besides having enjoyed an enviable standing in professional circles nearly fifty years, Judge Copeland has for the same length of time been an active figure in Hampden county politics, although he cannot in any sense be said to have been a seeker after office. He was born a democrat and his whole political life has been so consistent and free from radicalisms that on various occasions he has been elected to office by republican votes. This notably was the case in 1875 when he was elected to the legislature. Since that time, while nominally a democrate, Judge Copeland's political course has been shaped independent of close party alliances, and although his views always have been well understood he nevertheless was urged to accept the position of city marshal in 1896, in which capacity he served eight months. In 1873 he was appointed special justice of the Police Court—an office he has ever since acceptably filled. In Huntington for several years he was trial justice in the local court.

On December 31, 1857, Alfred M. Copeland married Emyra A., daughter of Henry Bigelow of Chester. Two children, a son and a daughter, were born of this marriage.

ISAAC PARKER, Portland and Boston, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1814 to 1830, was the son of Daniel Parker and Margaret Jarvis, natives respectively of Charlestown and Boston, and a lineal descendant of John Parker, who came from Biddeford, England, to Saco, Maine, and who, in 1650, purchased the island in the Kennebec river called Parker's island, and who died there in 1661.

Isaac Parker was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 17, 1768, and received the rudiments of his classical education at the Latin school of his native town. He entered Harvard college at the early age of fourteen, and made great proficiency in the various branches of science and literature and also maintained a high rank among his contemporaries, many of whom were themselves distinguished scholars. He was graduated in 1786, with Timothy Bigelow, for many years speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives; Alden Bradford, secretary of the Commonwealth; Dr. William Harris, president of Columbia college; James Lowell, LL. D.; Thomas W. Thompson, and others. He read law in Boston with William Tudor, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1789, and settled in the town of Castine, Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, and entered upon the practice of his profession. His talents and industry soon acquired for him a high standing and a large amount of business, and the several offices of trust and responsibility which he was called to fill attested the confidence that was universally placed in his judgment, fidelity and capacity. He served as representative in 1791, 1793, 1794 and 1795, and as senator to the general court of Massachusetts, and in 1796 was elected to congress. He declined a re-election in 1798, and was appointed by President Adams marshal of the district of Maine, which office he held from 1799 to 1801. During this period he removed to Portland, where he continued to practice his profession with eminent success until March, 1806, when he was appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Simeon Strong. Judge Parker held the *nisi prius* term in Suffolk in November of that year, under the new law; and, sitting alone, presided at one of the most interesting criminal trials that ever occurred in the Commonwealth. The cause presented many very delicate points in the law of homicide, and was zealously conducted by the most eminent counsel.

Soon after his appointment to the bench Judge Parker removed to Boston, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. On the death of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, in 1814, he was appointed his successor, to the universal satisfaction of the com-

munity. In the convention of 1820, called to revise the constitution of the Commonwealth, Chief Justice Parker was elected its president with a good degree of unanimity. One of his contemporaries says: "In this office, if a long disuse of attendance in deliberative assemblies, and a want of practical familiarity with that highly refined code of rules and orders which constitutes the system of modern parliamentary practice, may in some degree have prevented him from conducting the business of the chair with that ease and rapidity which practice alone can give, yet in dignity, in impartiality, and in a scrupulous regard to the rights of every member, where great interests were in conflict, and strong passions were excited, and great talents struggling for the mastery, it is believed that no presiding officer could have surpassed him, or given more universal satisfaction. And when the forms of proceeding permitted him to take part in the debate, some of the most important questions which came under discussion were examined and illustrated by his sound practical sense, and his sagacious forecast, manifesting his earnest and sincere desire to place the most effectual guards around the great and beneficent institutions of the Commonwealth, with a view, as far as human infirmity will permit, to maintain their integrity and secure their perpetuity."

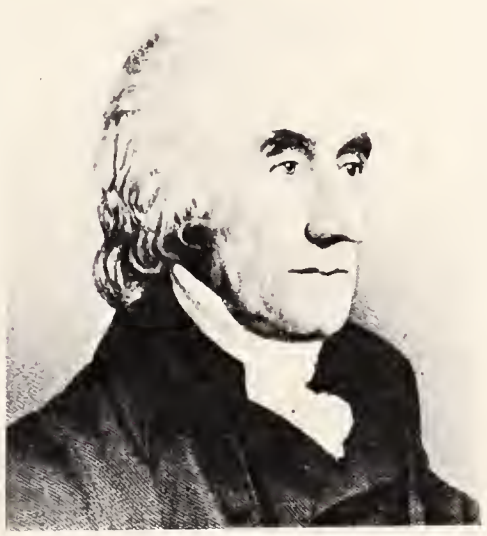
Judge Parker continued to discharge his judicial duties as chief justice until his death, which occurred July 26, 1830. His reasonings were clear, forcible, exact; his language was chaste, pointed, select; his fluency of speech was uncommon and his action was animated. There was in his mind an original, intrinsic equity, a clear perception of abstract right and justice, and of the best mode of adapting it to the exigencies of the case. Few men have ever excelled him in the readiness of grasping a cause, of developing its merits, or of searching out its defects. He may have had less judicial learning than some men; but no man more thoroughly mastered all that was before him, or expounded with more felicity, the reasons even of technical doctrines. He had an almost intuitive perception of the real principle underlying a case. His written opinions are full of sagacity, of judicial acuteness, and of singular simplicity and ease, and form an enduring monument to his fame.

Judge Parker was eleven years a trustee of Bowdoin college, and devoted much of his time to the sale of lands granted by the general court to that institution, and was largely influential in laying the foundation for its extended usefulness and reputation. He was also for twenty years an overseer of Harvard college and from 1816 to 1827 Royal professor of law at the Harvard Law school. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1814. While living in Castine, Maine, he married Rebecca Hall, daughter of Joseph Hall, judge of probate for Suffolk county, Massachusetts, from 1825 to 1836. They had eight children, five of whom survived him.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Taunton's famous contribution to the list of Revolutionary heroes, was born in Boston, March 11, 1731. His father was Rev. Thomas Paine, who for years was pastor of a church in Weymouth, Massachusetts, and afterward a Boston merchant.

Robert Treat Paine graduated from Harvard university in 1749 and at first studied theology. He acted as chaplain of the northern frontier troops in 1755 and afterward preached as a a substitute in several Boston pulpits; after several years of teaching and European travel he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1757, when he began the practice of his profession in Boston, but removed to Taunton in 1761. Soon his great mental endowments, his profound knowledge of the law and his thoroughness in practice brought him a large business locally and he came into general prominence as a lawyer in 1770, when, in the absence of the attorney-general, he conducted the prosecution against Captain Thomas Preston and his men for the Boston massacre of March 5th that year. With the breaking out

of the Revolution, he warmly espoused the cause of the colonists and won immortality as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a delegate to the Provincial congress in 1774–1775 and to the Continental congress from 1774 to 1778. He was a member of the State constitutional convention and was a commanding member of the committee which prepared the draft of the constitution. In 1777, the constitution having been accepted, he was made the first attorney-general of the State, an office which he retained thirteen years, when he was appointed one of the justices of the Superior Court, which office he



ROBERT T. PAINE

resigned (1804) after fourteen years of service.

In 1780 Mr. Paine became one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Science, and in 1805 Harvard university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He died in Boston, May 11, 1814.

ISAAC DAVIS was born in Northboro, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on June 2, 1799, and was descended from ancestry who had dwelt in this State for seven generations. His earliest progenitor in New England was Dolor Davis, but the time of his arrival is not known. Samuel, the younger of the two sons of Dolor, married Mary Meads, and they had five sons, of whom the youngest was Simon. His eldest son was also named Simon and was father of eleven children, the ninth of whom was Isaac, father of Phineas. The latter was also father of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth.

Isaac Davis received his early education from his parents and in the district schools, alternating with his studies labor on the farm and in the tannery of his father. He was studious and made good advancement. After preparing for college at Lancaster academy, he entered Brown university in 1818 and was graduated in 1822. He then accepted the position of tutor in the institution on an annual salary of four hundred dollars, and at the same time began studying law in the office of General Carpenter, a leader in the Rhode Island bar. A few months later he gave up teaching and devoted his whole time to law study, removing to Worcester for that purpose and entering the office of Lincoln & Davis, the latter of whom was his uncle. Soon afterward Mr. Lincoln was elected lieutenant-governor and the young man endeavored to arrange a partnership with his uncle for a limited share of the income of the office. The uncle declined and advised the young man to begin practice in a smaller town. This counsel was not accepted and Mr. Davis opened an office in the city, and in a short time secured patronage that amply justified his self-confidence. The Worcester bar was then a remarkably strong one, and Mr. Davis found powerful antagonists to encounter as well as to emulate. The uncle eventually made an effort to secure his nephew for a partner, but on this occasion it was the younger man who declined.

The professional success of Mr. Davis was remarkable and the volume of his business called forth his most active energies. As his fortunes improved and his position in the world became stronger, he took an active and intelligent interest in affairs outside of his pro-

fession, and was ever solicitous for the welfare and upbuilding of the city and its institutions. He invested his surplus funds in real estate, showing rare sagacity in making purchases, and was also a liberal promoter of various manufacturing and financial concerns. He was many years president of the Quinsigamond bank, of the State Mutual Life Insurance company, and of the Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Life Insurance company. He was a director of the Providence and Worcester Railroad company, and a large stockholder in other railroads, in the Washburn Iron company and many other industries. He was ever ready to lend his counsel and resources to men of character and merit, if they presented before him any undertaking in which he felt confidence.

In early life Mr. Davis adopted the political principles of the democratic party, which has been little in power in this State, and especially in Worcester city and county. This fact was not considered by Mr. Davis, who consistently adhered to his early connection. He was, however, elected to several responsible positions. In 1843 and 1854 he was elected to the State senate, and in 1852 to the house of representatives. In 1851 he was a member of the governor's council, and was three times (1856, 1858, 1861) elected mayor of Worcester city. Three times he was the candidate of his party for governor of the State. From 1852 to 1860 he was a member of the State board of education, and declined the official appointment by President Pierce of assistant treasurer of the United States.

Mr. Davis was a man of deep religious convictions and adhered firmly to the Baptist church, to which he liberally contributed. The Worcester academy was an object of his especial love and solicitude and he gave generously to its support. He was a trustee and a fellow of Brown university and many years a member of the council of the American Antiquarian society. Mr. Davis was a man of force in the community, and while not of commanding powers as a lawyer, was very successful as an advocate and in every way an honor to the bar.

Mr. Davis married, in 1829, Mary H. Estabrook, of Royalston, and they had four sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to be married. Mrs. Davis died in 1875; Mr. Davis on April 1, 1883.

THERON METCALF, Dedham and Boston, judge of the Supreme Court of Massachussets, was the son of Hanan and Mary (Allen) Metcalf, and was born in Franklin, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, October 16, 1784. But little is known of his childhood. After attending the common schools he entered, in 1801, Brown university, then Rhode Island college, from which he was graduated with honor in 1805. Among his teachers were the accomplished and eloquent Maxey, then president of the college; David Howell, one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the Continental congress; Calvin Park, father of the distinguished Professor Park of Andover; and John Reed, a member of congress and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. Among his fellow students were Dr. Adoniram Judson, the distinguished Baptist missionary to Burmah; Dr. Benedict, the historian of the Baptists; Willard Preston, the first president of the University of Vermont; Governor Marcus Morton of Massachusetts; John Whipple, a leader of the Rhode Island bar; Henry Wheaton, minister to Prussia and author of "Elements of International Law;" and Judge Randall of Rhode Island.

Leaving college Mr. Metcalf at once entered upon his legal studies at the Litchfield Law school in Connecticut, then the only law school in the United States, and established by Tappan Reeve, chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court. He also studied with Mr. Bacon of Canterbury, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in that State, after which he spent another year studying with Seth Hasting, of Mendon. He was admitted to the Norfolk bar in Dedham, Massachusetts, before the old

Court of Common Pleas in September, 1808, and to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1811, and began practice in his native town. In October, 1809, he removed to Dedham where he resided and successfully practiced law for thirty years, devoting himself with untiring zeal and patient labor to the studies and duties of his profession, which he loved for itself rather than for those rewards to which its constant votaries are entitled. In April, 1817, he was made county attorney of Norfolk county and held the office for twelve years, and until it was abolished and that of district attorney created. At one time he edited the Dedham Gazette, and in October, 1828, he opened a law school there, among his students being John Henry Clifford and Seth Ames. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1831, 1833 and 1834, and of the Senate in 1835, and in each of those years served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

In December, 1839, Mr. Metcalf was appointed reporter of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court. He then removed to Boston and filled this position for eight years, publishing thirteen volumes, which cover the period from the Suffolk March term, 1840, to the Essex November term, 1847. His reports are models—clear, exact, concise. On February 25, 1848, he was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and remained on the bench for over seventeen years, resigning August 31, 1865, at the age of nearly eighty-one, and on account of increasing infirmities. He died in Boston on the 13th of November, 1875.

Judge Metcalf was fully imbued with the spirit of the common law, and made himself familiar with all its sources and master of its principles. It has been said of him, by one competent to give an opinion, that he was one of the greatest masters of the learning of the English common law which the American bar has produced. The evidence of his legal knowledge and attainments is patent in the records of his arguments at the bar: in his annotations of Yelverton, published in 1820; in his various books and Digests; in his reports of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; and in his judicial opinions during the seventeen years that he held a seat on the bench, which are unsurpassed for purity of style and clearness and exactness of expression.

Amid the labors and duties of his professional life Judge Metcalf found time to assist the profession and contribute to the science of the law. His editions of "Yelverton's Reports," of "Starkie on Evidence," of "Russell on Crimes," and of "Maule and Selwyn's Reports," besides numerous contributions to the leading legal and literary reviews and periodicals of the country, attest his accurate learning and ripe scholarship. He was one of the commissioners in 1835 to supervise the publication of the revised statutes, and edited the general laws of Massachusetts, in two volumes, from the adoption of the constitution down to 1822, which he continued in a third volume to 1831. The index of this work is his own and a model of its kind. In these and in his share in the preparation of the first volume of the "United States Digests," in his "Digest of cases in the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1816 to 1823," in his "Digest of Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the United States in 1840," and in his supplements to the "Revised Statues" from 1836 to 1844, he made the profession and the Commonwealth largely his debtors. In 1867, two years after retiring from the bench, he published a work entitled "Principles of the Law of Contracts, with Examples of their Application," which was originally prepared forty years before for the use of students in his office and afterward published in a series of ten articles contributed to the American Jurist, commencing in October, 1838. These articles attracted great attention in the legal profession and were unanimously commended.

He was a very able jurist, industrious, pure minded, and learned, and as a common law judge had few superiors in the Commonwealth. His notes to the various works that he edited have been largely used by subsequent writers.

He was, in brief, an accomplished scholar, a good citizen, a faithful friend, and an earnest, courteous Christian gentleman. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown university in 1844 and from Harvard college in 1848.

Judge Metcalf was married November 5, 1809, to Julia, daughter of Uriah Tracey, United States senator from Connecticut.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of the most unique characters that New England has produced, was born in Deerfield,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. After attending the district schools he entered what was then Waterville college, now Colby university, Maine, and was graduated from that institution in 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1840 and commenced practice at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1841.

From the first Mr. Butler interested himself in politics and was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives as a democrat in 1853 and to the State senate in 1859. In 1860 he was sent by his constituents to Charleston, North Carolina, as a delegate to the democratic national convention, but the convening of a portion of the delegates at Baltimore brought out from him the statement that "he would not sit in a convention where the African slave-trade, which is piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated." In 1860 he was defeated as the democrat candidate for governor of Massachusetts. In 1861 when the call for troops was made by the Washington authorities, Mr. Butler held the commission of brigadier-general of militia. On the 17th of April, the same year, he marched to Annapolis with the 8th Massachusetts regiment and was placed in command of the Annapolis district, which included the city of Baltimore. After brilliant and military work in North Carolina and in the Mississippi region he took possession of New Orleans, May 1, 1862. His administration of the city's affairs became famous and although much of the criticism he received was undoubtedly deserved, yet on the whole his work in New Orleans is to be commended rather than condemned. It is supposed by many, and General Butler himself shared that view, that his recall in December, 1862, was at the suggestion of Louis Napoleon, who thought General Butler might thwart some of his Mexico plans. After varying success as a military leader he was removed from command by General Grant, when he returned to Massachusetts.

With the exception of 1875–1877, General Butler served as a republican in congress from 1866 to 1879. In 1868 he was one of the congressmen appointed to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. As the republican nominee for governor of Massachusetts he was defeated in 1871. In 1878 and 1879 he was also a defeated candidate for governor of Massachusetts, but as the candidate of the greenback and one faction of the democratic party. The regular democrats nominated and elected him governor of Massachusetts in 1882. During his term of governorship he earned the title of "Hero of Tewksbury" by making charges of mismanagement against the officers of the almshouse of that name, but after inves-

tigation by the General Court the charges were not sustained. He was defeated for re-election as governor in 1883 and in 1884 became the candidate of the greenback party for the presidency of the United States.

In 1842 General Butler married Sarah, daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth. He died January 11, 1893.

CALEB CUSHING, Newburyport, associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in 1852 and 1853, attorney-general of the United States, and distinguished as a diplomat and scholar, was the eldest son of Captain John N. Cushing by his first wife, Lydia Dow, and was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1800. He came from a noted family, among his immediate ancestors being John and William Cushing, the latter one of the first associate justices and the second chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the former an associate justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1747 to 1771; and back of them was Rev. Caleb Cushing, a graduate of Harvard in 1692 and pastor of the First parish in Salisbury. In 1802 the family moved to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where the father was for many years a prosperous merchant and an owner of sailing vessels.

Judge Cushing received his first education under Michael Walsh, a famous teacher and the author of a "Mercantile Arithmetic." He was graduated with honors from Harvard college in 1817 when but seventeen years of age, standing third in a class of sixty-two, and being selected by his classmates to make the address to President Monroe when he visited the university in that year. Among the members of this class were George Bancroft, the historian, Professor Alva Woods and Samuel E. Sewall, LL. B. After graduating young Cushing remained in the college two years as tutor in mathematics and natural philosophy, and at the end of that period delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society. He then entered the office of Ebenezer Moseley of Newburyport, to prepare himself for the bar. In 1820 he delivered an oration at Harvard and took the degree of master of arts. He was also one of the earliest students at Harvard Law school, that institution having graduated its first class in 1820. He was admitted to the Essex bar in 1822 and established himself in Newburyport, where his brilliant intellect and remarkable ability soon won for him a recognized leadership. Within a few years Mr. Cushing and Rufus Choate stood at the head of the Essex bar.

In 1826 he represented Newburyport in the general court and in 1827 he was a member of the Massachusetts senate. In 1829 he went to Europe for the second time and remained two years, visiting principally France and Spain, and on his return published, in 1833, his "Review of the Late Revolution in France" and "Reminiscences of Spain." In 1833 and 1834 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature from Newburyport, and in 1834 he was chosen to represent the Essex north district in congress, where he served four consecutive terms, or eight years, being first a Henry Clay whig and later a democrat. Webster is quoted as saying that "he had not been six weeks in congress before he was acknowledged to be the highest authority on what had been the legislation of congress on any given subject." His eloquence and activity, combined with his wonderful memory and great intellectual ability, conspired to win for him a place of influence among his associates. In 1843 President Tyler nominated him for secretary of the treasury, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination, and in the same year he sailed on a diplomatic mission to China on the United States steamship Missouri, which was burned at Gibralter, where she had stopped for fuel. He reached China in safety and in 1844 concluded the first American treaty with the Chinese emperor. This treaty was submitted to the senate that had, on political grounds, three times rejected him as secretary of the treasury, and was so satisfactory as to be

promptly ratified without a dissenting voice. Returning home he was again elected to the legislature from Newburyport, and in the session of 1847 advocated the Mexican war in opposition to the popular sentiment of the Commonwealth. The legislature rejected a bill to raise funds for the equipment of a regiment, and he personally advanced the money, was appointed colonel, and went with the organization to the front April 14, 1847. President Polk subsequently commissioned him a brigadier-general. While in Mexico he was nominated by the democrats for governor of Massachusetts, but his party was not in unanimous support and he was defeated. In 1850 he represented Newburyport for the fifth time in the legislature, and in that year he was elected the first mayor of that city and was re-elected in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. He served on the bench until March, 1853, when he resigned to accept the position of attorney-general of the United States under President Franklin Pierce. His opinions in this capacity fill three volumes. He was again a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1857, 1858 and 1859, and in April, 1860, was president of the democratic national convention at Charleston, South Carolina, and in June presided over the convention of seceders which assembled at Baltimore and nominated Breckenridge for the presidency.

In December, 1860, Judge Cushing was sent by President Buchanan as a confidential commissioner to South Carolina "to make arrangements about Fort Sumter." His conferences led to no result—except utter failure. Judge Cushing's political tenets, like those of many other politicians, underwent radical modifications during the Rebellion. He gave his influence unreservedly to the Union cause, and was one of the most loyal men of the North. But he seems to have held few offices during that trying period, yet he remained in Washington acting as counsel and adviser to various departments. President Lincoln appointed him a commissioner to adjust pending claims between the United States and Mexico, Spain and other countries. In 1866 he became one of the three commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the United States—a work which this commission finished and reported to the senate December 10, 1873. President Johnson made him a special envoy to the United States of Colombia, and in 1872 he was appointed by President Grant as one of the counsel for the United States government at the Geneva conference for the settlement of the controversies with Great Britain in regard to the Alabama claims. Unfortunately, in this capacity, Judge Cushing and one of the arbitrators did not harmonize, yet he discharged his duties with characteristic ability and honor. In 1873 he published his "Treaty of Washington," in which he severely criticizes Sir Alexander Cockburn, the arbitrator for Great Britain, but which is nevertheless an able and authentic work.

Judge Cushing was one of the ablest international lawyers of his time. When the massacre of the *Virginius* prisoners brought the United States to the brink of war with Spain he averted that calamity and thus magnified an already brilliant reputation. On December 27, 1873, after the resignation of General Sickles as minister to Spain, he was nominated by President Grant as his successor, and the nomination was promptly confirmed by the senate. He was ready to start on his new mission when, on January 9, 1874, his name was sent to the senate by President Grant as his nominee for chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. Senators Sumner, Boutwell and Conkling, all favored confirmation, but on January 14 Senator Sargent of California, made public a letter of Caleb Cushing's to Jefferson Davis, dated March 28, 1861, in which Judge Cushing speaks of the disruption of the Union as an accomplished fact. This disclosure caused instant action. Judge Cushing's name was withdrawn. He went to Spain and discharged his diplomatic duties with singular courage, success and sat-

isfaction until 1877, when he resigned. Afterwards he declined all public offices and all nomination to office.

He was an able contributor to contemporary literature. He wrote several important articles on legal and historical subjects for the North American Review, and published the "History and Present State of the Town of Newburyport, Massachusetts," and "The Practical Principles of Political Economy" in 1826; "Growth and Territorial Progress of the United States" in 1839; and "Life and Public Services of William Henry Harrison" in 1840. A passion for learning as well as for work actuated him to the last, and in philology and other branches of study he seemed to be zealously fitting himself for their use in some other sphere of existence.

He died at his home near Newburyport, Massachusetts, on the 2d of January, 1879.

Judge Cushing was married in 1823 to Caroline, the accomplished daughter of Judge Samuel Sumner Wilde of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. She accompanied him to Europe in 1829, and on her return published, in 1832, "Letters Descriptive of Public Monuments, Scenery and Manners in France and Spain," for private distribution. She died in 1832, young and childless, and Judge Cushing never remarried, but lived more than forty-five years a widower. He spent much of his later life in Washington, practicing law and acting as legal adviser to the government.

NATHANIEL WATSON LADD, Boston, is descended in the ninth generation from (1) Daniel Ladd, who came from England in the ship Mary and John in 1634 and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he received a grant of land. In 1637 this Daniel Ladd moved to and became one of the founders of Haverhill, Massachusetts. His son (2) Nathaniel Ladd, removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, and in 1728 built the oldest house now standing there and known as the Governor Gilman house; he married Elizabeth Gilman. Nathaniel Ladd, jr., (3) son of Nathaniel, married Catherine Gilman, and had a son (4), Daniel Ladd, who settled in Epping, New Hampshire, whose son (5), Nathaniel, lived at North River in that town. Nathaniel Ladd (6), son of the last named Nathaniel, resided in Concord, New Hampshire, and was the father of Rev. Nathaniel Ladd (7), a well-known Methodist minister, whose son, Daniel Watson Ladd (8), became a physician and died in young manhood, leaving three sons, all of whom were graduates of Dartmouth college. The eldest son is Nathaniel W., the subject of this

NATHANIEL W. LADD.

article; the second, Francois J. G., was graduated from the Columbia Law school in New York; and the third, John Savilian, was graduated from the Union Theological seminary. His only daughter, and eldest child, since deceased, was Eliza Ann, who was graduated from the Boston University Medical school in 1876, with the degree of M. D., being one of the earliest female doctors in the country. The wife of Daniel Watson Ladd and the mother of these children was Lucy Ann Dustin, daughter of Rev. Caleb Dustin, a Methodist minister of New Hampshire, and Mary (Kel-

ley) Dustin of Salem, New Hampshire. On her father's side she was a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, whose heroic fight with Indians illuminates one of the most brilliant pages of New England history.

Nathaniel W. Ladd, the eldest son and second child of Dr. Daniel W. and Lucy Ann (Dustin) Ladd, was born in Derry, New Hampshire, January 7, 1848, and when two years old went with his parents to Epping, in the same State. There he began his education in the common schools. In 1860 the family returned to Derry, where he attended the public schools until 1862, when his father died, and he went onto a farm in Tilton, remaining there two and one-half years, and afterward spent another two and one-half years as clerk in a clothing store in Kitterey, Maine. Returning thence to Derry, New Hampshire, he entered Pinkerton academy, where he prepared himself for college, and from which he was graduated in 1869. It was in that year that Dartmouth college celebrated its centennial anniversary, and in the autumn Mr. Ladd became one of its students and was graduated therefrom in 1873, with membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon. Among his classmates were Rev. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor society; Isaiah R. Clark and Alfred S. Hall, of the Boston bar and a number of others who have achieved distinction in professional and civil life.

After leaving college, Mr. Ladd spent a little more than a year traveling and visiting schools and colleges in the south and west in the interest of Ginn Brothers, school book publishers of Boston. Meanwhile he pursued the study of law privately, during spare moments, and at the end of that period, in the fall of 1874, entered the office of Abbott, Jones & MacFarlane and the Boston University Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1875. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar on November 8th of the same year, and the next day started on a southern trip for H. O. Houghton & Co., publishers. In the autumn of 1876 he began and has ever since continued the general practice of his profession in Boston, gaining distinction and honor as an able, industrious lawyer in both court and office work.

Mr. Ladd has always been an ardent republican and for a number of years has taken an active interest in political affairs. He was a member of the Boston common council from old ward ten in 1886 and 1887 and of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature from the same ward in 1890 and 1891. In the latter body he served as a member in 1890 and as chairman in 1891 of the finance committee, and also as house chairman of the State house committee during the first year. He represented ward ten on the republican ward and city committee in 1885. He is a foundation member of the Boston Athletic association and of the Bostonian club, of which he was president one year, and is also a member of the Boston Art club and of the Hale club, a life member of the Bostonian society and of the D. K. E. club of New York city, a proprietor of the Social Law library of Boston, and a member of the American Bar association. He resides in Boston and is unmarried.

ROBERT CARTER PITMAN, New Bedford, associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court from 1869 to 1891, was the son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Carter) Pitman, and was born in Newport, Rhode Island, on the 16th of March, 1825. His father, a native of the same place, was for many years a manufacturer, removing with his family to New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1821. His mother was also born in Newport, and was the daughter of Robert Carter, who served with distinction in the War of 1812.

Robert C. Pitman attended the common schools and the Friends' academy in New Bedford, and in 1841, having fitted for college, entered Wesleyan university at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated with honors in the class of 1845. Three years

later he received the degree of A. M. in course, and in 1869 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. On leaving college in 1845 he entered the law office of Thomas D. Eliot, an eminent lawyer and a member of congress, of New Bedford. In 1846 he temporarily abandoned his legal studies and went to West Feliciana parish in Louisiana, where he taught school for a time, reading law in the meanwhile as his duties permitted. He returned to Massachusetts in 1848, was admitted to the bar in the same year, and at once began active practice in New Bedford, and in the trial of causes soon attracted attention as a man of unusual promise. In 1850 he formed a co-partnership with his old instructor, Mr. Eliot, which continued for five years. Afterward he practiced alone until 1864, when he associated himself with Alanson Borden under the firm name of Pitman & Borden, and this relation continued until Mr. Pitman was appointed an associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court in May, 1869.

As a republican from the organization of the party, Judge Pitman was zealous and somewhat active, and was honored with several positions of trust. He was judge of the Police Court of New Bedford from 1858 to 1864, when he resigned. In 1858 he represented New Bedford in the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature, where he served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the joint special committee on the removal of the county buildings to Dukes county. In 1864 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and in that body was a member of the judiciary committee and chairman of two other important committees, of a special committee which secured the passage of a resolution relating to "coast defences" as outlined in Governor Andrews' inaugural, and of a joint special committee which, largely through his efforts, procured an act governing more efficiently the sale of intoxicating liquors. He was again a member of the senate in 1868 and served as chairman of the joint standing committee on federal relations, of the committee on public charitable institutions, and of the joint special committee on the union of the cities of Boston and Charlestown, and as a member of the special committee on the laws of settlement. He was returned for the session of 1869, and was elected president, his opponent being George O. Brastow of Somerville, another outspoken advocate of "license." This session was notable for its temperance legislation, for the establishment of a State board of health, the railroad commission, and the bureau of statistics and labor, for the abolishment of the district school system and the revision of the educational system of the Commonwealth, and by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution. Mr. Pitman, on all of these questions, was zealous for those ends which, as he happily expressed it in his farewell address, best promoted the benefit of "man in his threefold nature—physical, intellectual and moral."

It was during this session that he was tendered by Governor Claflin a seat on the bench of the Superior Court, which he accepted. On the 19th of June, 1869, he resigned the presidency of the senate and assumed his judicial duties, which he discharged until his death, at Newton, Massachusetts, March 5, 1891, nearly twenty-two years.

In the technical learning of the law Judge Pitman was deeply versed. He studied also with thoroughness the theory and practice of our manners and institutions. His tastes inclined to literary pursuits, but practical considerations turned him to the legal profession, which he graced and honored, both as a lawyer and jurist. He was always a student, not alone in the vast field of the law, but of literature, of religious and philosophic thought, and especially of the classics and of the recondite poet Browning. For many years he was the senior justice on the Superior Court bench. He saw men appointed from the bar and from among his associates to the Supreme Judicial Court, yet he went on with his work cheerfully and steadily, achieving an eminent reputation. Chief Justice Mason thus spoke of him:

"He was an accomplished lawyer. His accurate and extended learning, his quick and comprehensive grasp of legal principles, and his wonderful felicity of statement and illustration in their application have been long recognized and appreciated by all who had occasion to present causes before him. Whether in his unstudied oral charge or the carefully formulated instruction to meet finer shadings, whether dealing with fundamental principles or the most refined distinctions of the law, he had the rare gift of selecting the choice word or phrase to convey the exact meaning intended. * * * The cause of temperance had a large share in his thought, and his service to it will be remembered by many as the distinctive feature of his life-work. It was, indeed, disinterested service of the heroic type. He was not borne to it upon the current of popular favor, but stemmed the tide in the martyr spirit of the reformer. * * * These reflections would be incomplete if that which had central place in his life were omitted. Trained by parents of earnest religious feeling in the Methodist faith, something of the quality of the early teaching remained to give its tone to thought and feeling when mature judgment had brought him to other views of doctrine. Though his formulated faith was liberal, there was much of the Puritan in the moral fibre of the man."

Judge Pitman's work on "Alchohol and the State" is a powerful and masterly presentation of the subject, and was his greatest contribution to literature. His life, however, was devoted to the cause of temperance—to the advocacy of the wisest and ablest philanthropy of his times. In politics he recognized no party allegiance. But after his promotion to the bench he was the nominee of his political faction—the prohibitionists—for the office of governor. In 1876 he removed from New Bedford to Newton, where he lived until his death.

He was married August 15, 1885, to Frances R., daughter of Moses G. Thomas of New Bedford, a Unitarian clergyman formerly settled in Concord, New Hampshire.

GEORGE THORNDIKE ANGELL, Boston, president and founder of the American Humane Educational society, president and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and president and one of the founders of the first American Band of Mercy, was born in Southbridge, Worcester county, Massachusetts, June 5, 1823, being the only child of Rev. George Angell, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, but for many years pastor of the Baptist church at Southbridge, where he died February 18, 1827, aged forty-one. His mother, Rebekah Thorndike, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Paul Thorndike of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, was in early life a teacher in a private school in Worcester and after her husband's death had private schools for young ladies in Salem, Massachusetts, and other places. She died at Townsend, Vermont, June 15, 1868, aged seventy-nine. Both of his parents were distinguished for their religious devotion and deeds of charity.

Left fatherless at the age three years, Mr. Angell's early training was altogether in the hands of his excellent mother, and his boyhood was spent in various country places in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, with relatives and friends. When about fourteen he entered a large dry goods house in Boston, where he remained two and one-half years. Afterward he fitted for college at Meriden academy in New Hampshire, and in the fall of 1842 entered Brown university. A year later he withdrew on account of pecuniary matters and because he was not permitted to teach winters, and went to Dartmouth college, from which he was graduated July 30, 1846. While there he spent a large portion of his time in reading, writing and speaking, and during his junior year presided over one of the college societies, numbering about one hundred and fifty students, one of his duties being to review each week the arguments presented and decide the question. He was also elected, with some half dozen classmates, a member of the Alph Delta Phi. By teaching school winters and with

the assistance of his mother and of a Boston relative he succeeded in completing a thorough college course, and, thus equipped, he became a teacher in the Mather Grammar school in Boston. About the same time he began reading law evenings and during vacations in the office of his mother's cousin, Richard Fletcher, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, whose memoir appears in this work. These relations continued for three years, during which time he not only paid his college debts and partly supported his mother, but accumulated about twelve hundred dollars. In the autumn of 1849 he resigned his position

GEORGE T. ANGELL

in the school and entered the law office of Charles Greely Loring, and for two years continued his legal studies with Mr. Loring and at the Harvard Law school in Cambridge. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar December 17, 1851, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Samuel E. Sewall, a prominent abolitionist, for several years the abolition candidate for governor, and one of the eminent lawyers of Boston. The firm of Sewall & Angell continued for fourteen years.

It was Judge Fletcher's wish that Mr. Angell should become a jury lawyer, for which he was well qualified. He was very successful in the first cases which he tried, but soon showed that his nervous temperament would not permit him to carry the strain necessary in this branch of the profession, and therefore he turned his attention to building up an office practice. In this he met with marked success. After the firm of Sewall & Angell was dissolved Mr. Angell took in a junior partner, with whom he continued nine years more, or until 1875, when he substantially withdrew from active practice in order to devote himself to works of a public and philanthropic nature, in which he accomplished inestimable good, but from which he never sought nor received any pecuniary compensation. During his twenty-three years at the bar he won not only an eminent reputation, but a comfortable private fortune.

In August, 1864, two years before the forming by Henry Bergh of New York, of the first society in America for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and when he did not know that there was any such society in the world, Mr. Angell, being then unmarried, gave by will a large portion of his property, after the death of his mother and himself, to be used in circulating in secular and Sunday schools humane literature for the prevention of cruelty to animals; and the driving to death in a forty-mile race of two of the best horses of the Commonwealth in 1868 moved him to action for the establishment of a Massachusetts society for that purpose. He promptly wrote to the Boston Daily Advertiser, announcing his willingness to give both time and money to establish such a society, and stating that, if there were any other persons in Boston willing to unite with him in this object, he should be glad to be informed; and the next morning, being called upon by an influential Boston lady, Mrs. William Appleton, who told him that she had been trying to form a similar society, and also by other prominent citizens, he found himself engaged in a work which led him to abandon his profession, and to devote himself and his means without pecuniary compensation to the

protection of dumb animals from cruelty and to the humane education of the American people. He first obtained an act of incorporation from the Massachusetts legislature for the new society — the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, incorporated March 23, 1868—and wrote and caused to be adopted the constitution and by-laws under which it has acted ever since.

Mr. Angell is universally recognized as the foremost man in this humane reform. He has not only been the president but the guiding spirit of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of the American Humane Education society, and of the Parent American Band of Mercy since their inception and incorporation.

Mr. Angell spoke at the Church of Unity, Boston, on May 21, 1871, delivering the first address on the duty of protecting dumb animals from cruelty ever given by a layman on Lord's day from any Christian pulpit in the world.

As a director of the American Social Science association, of which he became a member in 1874, Mr. Angell gave much money and time in exposing the sales of poisonous and dangerously adulterated foods and other articles, which resulted in a congressional report containing about one hundred manuscript pages of evidence which he had collected, and of which he had more than a hundred thousand copies sent over the country, laying the foundations for the various laws on the subject which have since been enacted in various States.

Mr. Angell was married on the 7th of November, 1872, at Nahant, to Mrs. Eliza A. Martin, daughter of Warren and Lucy A. Mattoon of Northfield, Massachusetts.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS COLBY, one of the distinguished early lawyers of southern Massachusetts, was born in Hallowell, Maine, April 19, 1808, and was a son of Rev. Philip Colby, a native of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. The son was only three years old when his father determined to abandon his former business and fit himself for the ministry. He accordingly returned to Salem, Massachusetts, to pursue theological study. There he was ordained in 1817 and during a period of twenty-seven years he was an able and faithful minister of the gospel. His scholastic qualifications were such that Brown university conferred upon him the degree of master of arts in 1817. He died in 1854.

From such a father as this, Harrison Gray Otis Colby received his early instruction. He entered Brown university in 1823 and by persistent study and the exercise of his active intellect was able to graduate at the early age of nineteen years. His natural taste was for the law and he located in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and studied under the guidance of Timothy G. Coffin and a short time with Rufus Choate. He was admitted to the bar in 1830 and opened an office first in Taunton, where he practiced eight years. In 1838 he settled permanently in New Bedford and formed a partnership with his former classmate, John H. Clifford, in which connection he rapidly advanced in the profession. The following estimate of his ability and character are written by one who knew him well: "His knowledge of legal rule and principles was comprehensive, and as a speaker he was easy, very ready in extemporaneous affairs, never at a loss for the right word, and in the best of argument, animated and forcible. He was especially thorough and painstaking in the preparation of cases. In the trial of causes he was always courteous to his opponents, and never guilty of bullying or abusing witnesses. * * He was a man of great resources—witty, quick at repartee, and a persistent fighter."

As a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed in 1845, Mr. Colby was fair-minded, even-tempered, and his course gave general satisfaction to the profession. But the duties of the bench were always distasteful to him, and he resigned the office in 1847 to resume his regular practice. He was appointed district attorney for the southern district of Massachusetts in 1849 and held the

office to 1851. He represented Taunton in the legislature in 1838 and New Bedford in 1841 and 1843, serving on important committees, including that on the judiciary.

Military affairs possessed a peculiar charm for Judge Colby and from 1840 to 1845 he commanded the New Bedford guards. He was a ready writer and gained considerable literary repute. Studious by nature and habit, he continually sought knowledge by reading and the companionship of the best scholars. His death took place February 21, 1853, and at the opening of the Court of Common Pleas in the following March, the members of the Bristol county bar adopted resolutions of eulogy.

EDWARD ELISHA LYMAN, attorney, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and descendant of Richard Lyman, the first of the name in this country, who settled first in Cambridge and later in Hartford, Connecticut, was born

EDWARD E. LYMAN.

at Sunderland, Massachusetts, December 13, 1834. His father was Horace Lyman, for thirty years a prominent business man and farmer of Sunderland.

Edward E. Lyman received his education in the public schools, and the Lewiston academy at East Hampton. He studied law with the firm of Davis & Allen in Greenfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He began practice on January 1, 1861, which he has continued ever since, except as it has been interrupted by his public duties. He is a republican and served on the school committee of the town of Sunderland, which was his first public position. In 1867 he was appointed clerk of the court of Franklin county, and faithfully served in that capacity until his resignation in July, 1896, to accept promotion to the justiceship of the District Court of Franklin county.

Judge Lyman's qualifications as a man and a public spirited citizen have been appreciated and recognized by the people of Franklin county, and he has been called upon to fill several positions of responsibility outside of his profession. He is a stockholder and director in the Miller's Falls company, engaged in the manufacture of tools. He has been for thirty years trustee of the Greenfield Savings bank and is a director in the Interstate Mortgage Trust company. He served eleven years on the school committee of Greenfield and for thirty years was a director and three years president of the Library association.

Judge Lyman was married June 8, 1871, to Martha L. Branch of Madison, Ohio. They have four children, Edward Branch, associate editor of the Greenfield Gazette and Courier; Ethel, a graduate of Smith college; Henry W., a student at Yale, and Helen, a graduate of the Greenfield High school.

BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was descended from the William Curtis who married Sarah Eliot, sister of John Eliot, who emigrated to America in the ship Lyon, in 1632. Benjamin Robbins Curtis was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, on the 4th of November, 1809, and died at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 15th of September, 1874.

During Judge Curtis' course at Harvard he

stood well to the front in scholarship; in his junior year he won the Bowdoin prize of fifty dollars and at the commencement he delivered the oration entitled "The Character of Lord Byron." His graduation was in 1829 and he was immediately thereafter appointed proctor of the university. The early part of his law course was under the direction of Joseph Story and J. H. Ashmun. Before finishing the required work, he left to commence practice in Northfield, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. His admission to the bar was in 1832. Two years later he was admitted to practice in the Massachusetts Supreme Court, at Northampton, and shortly afterward moved to Boston, there forming a co-partnership with Charles Pelham Curtis. Mr. Curtis carried the ardor of his character into the practice of his profession and soon gained a large and constantly increasing business. He became widely known for the quickness of his perceptions and his general acquaintance with legal principles. He was a man of strong personality and very tenacious when a question of principle was involved.

In 1851, Judge Curtis was elected a member of the lower Massachusetts house and the same year President Fillmore appointed him to the position of associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Curtis had so much faith in the logical manner in which his decisions were reached, that he was almost unmovable when once his mind had settled a point. This was well illustrated during the exciting times leading up to and following the "Dred Scott" decision. Curtis dissented from the majority of his associates and in a powerful argument upheld the right of congress to forbid the holding of slaves; also held that a person of African descent could be a citizen of the United States. The public sentiment at that time was such as to subject him to severe criticism in the south and to praise in the north, but the progress of events brought the country to his theory. In 1857 he resigned from the bench, became a private citizen and resumed the practice of law. Through prominent cases with which he was connected and the newspapers, he was, however, continuously kept in the public eye. In 1868 he was one of counsel for President Johnson when he was impeached by congress, and in 1874 was the democratic candidate for United States senator from Massachusetts.

Judge Curtis was married, first, on the 8th of May, 1833, to his cousin, Eliza Maria, the daughter of William H. Woodward, a lineal descendant of Miles Standish, and who died in 1844; second, in 1846, to Anna Wroe Curtis, the daughter of his law partner—she died in 1860; third, in 1861, to Maria Malleville, daughter of Jonathan Allen, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In religion he was in his earlier years a Unitarian and later affiliated with the Episcopalian church.

As an authority on legal matters, he was highly regarded. His published works were: "Reports of Cases in Circuit Courts of the United States," two volumes, 1854; "Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, with Notes and Digest," twenty-two volumes; "Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States," down to 1854. In 1880, six years after his death, there was published a two-volume work entitled "Memoir and Writings," which the student of Curtis' life and character will find of great value.

PLINY MERRICK occupied a prominent place in the bar of Massachusetts during most of the first half of the nineteenth century. He was born in Brookfield in 1794 and graduated from Harvard college in 1814. He was fortunate in being able to pursue his law study in the office of Levi Lincoln, who was then just entering upon his career as a statesman. After his admission to the bar in 1817, Mr. Merrick practiced four years in Taunton, a part of which period he was partner with Governor Morton. He did not settle permanently in Worcester until 1824, when he returned to accept the office of prosecuting attorney for the county, a position which he occupied until the State was divided into districts in 1832.

Governor Lincoln thereupon appointed his former pupil attorney for the middle district, an office which he held until his elevation to the bench in 1843. During these twenty years of public service his general practice constantly increased and his reputation extended into other States, whither he was several times called.

In 1843 Mr. Merrick was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and held the office until 1848, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Worcester and Nashua railroad. In 1850 he returned to the bench and three years later was promoted to the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1856 he removed to Boston and there resided until his death in 1867.

Mr. Merrick belonged to the political party that is in the minority in Massachusetts and therefore held few elective offices, serving only in the two houses of the legislature at intervals.

In legal argument Judge Merrick possessed superior rhetorical gifts, an unusual command of language, keen wit, and quick apprehension of the points at issue. One of the most famous trials in which he was engaged was that of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman. His defense of the prisoner is admitted to have been ably conducted. As a judge he exhibited broad and accurate knowledge of the rules of practice and evidence, and though he frequently seemed to form a decided opinion on the merits of a case, it is conceded that he seldom erred. In the reports of decisions of the Supreme Court his opinions, especially upon the criminal law, are still held in high respect.

SHERMAN HOAR, Concord and Boston, was the youngest son of the late Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar and Caroline Downes Brooks and a grandson of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, and was born in Concord, Massachusetts, July 30, 1860. His lineage was a remarkable one, both his father's and mother's ancestors coming from historic Concord stock. Samuel Hoar, his grandfather, was a prominent Concord lawyer, served one term in congress, and became a noted abolitionist. He was deeply interested in the cause of the negro and made several trips south in behalf of that race. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, son of Samuel, was born February 21, 1816, and died in January, 1895, in Concord, where the family has resided for eight generations. He was graduated from Harvard college in 1835, was admitted to the Worcester bar September 3, 1839, and served as justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1849 to 1853 and of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1859 to 1869. He was State senator, member of congress, attorney-general under President Grant, regent of the Smithsonian institution, a fellow and an overseer of Harvard college, and a member of the joint high commission which made the treaty of Washington with Great Britain. His wife, Caroline Downes Brooks, whom he married November 26, 1840, was the daughter of Nathan Brooks, a prominent member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature and in 1838 the whig candidate for congress, nine hotly contested elections being necessary before his opponent became the victor. At that time it required a majority to elect. Roger Sherman, Sherman Hoar's great-grandfather, was a member of the committee appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence and a member of the United States constitutional convention. It is said that to him is largely due the present arrangement of the United States senate, in which he served two terms. All these families were prominent in the formation and settlement of the early colonies and later took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle, and they had no small share in the moulding of the infant republic and in framing its law.

Sherman Hoar received his early education in the public schools of Concord and at Phillips Exeter academy, where he fitted for college, graduating in the spring of 1878. In the autumn of the same year he entered Harvard, where he carried off the first Boylston prize for

oratory, and from which he was graduated with high honors in 1882, being class orator at commencement. He read law in his father's office and at the Harvard Law school, was admitted to the Middlesex bar in November, 1885, and began active practice at Waltham, Massachusetts, where he remained a little more than a year. Early in 1887 he came to Boston and was admitted to the law firm of Storey, Thorndike & Hoar, of which Moorfield Storey has long been the senior partner, the present style being Storey & Thorndike.

In 1884 Mr. Hoar cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, and thenceforward he took an active interest in politics, serving in various capacities with eminent ability, and distinguishing himself as an honest and public-spirited citizen. He was a prominent factor in four national campaigns, and for nearly fifteen years his influence was felt and appreciated in local affairs. In 1886 he was the democratic candidate for State senator, but was defeated by only five hundred votes in a district which the republicans usually claimed by a majority of about three thousand. In 1888 he was chosen treasurer of the old fifth Massachusetts district congressional committee and also managed the Colonel Higginson campaign. In 1890 he was elected to congress by the democrats of that district and was considered one of the ablest of the younger members of that body. He declined a renomination. On August 1, 1893, President Cleveland appointed him United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, and during his term of four years many important cases were tried. His first case after assuming the duties of the office was that of the Maverick bank, or Potter trial, in which Mr. Hoar gave evidence of great ability and established his reputation. He also had charge of the case of the clergyman, Hyatt Smith; of that of George Good, which was carried to the Supreme Court and the verdict sustained; and of that of Joseph Bartlett vs. Leverett Saltonstall, which involved the construction of the tariff law. In the famous Bram murder case, which he began, he displayed masterly management and won the highest praise. He resigned the United States attorneyship in March, 1897, and afterward was associated in practice with his brother, Samuel Hoar, in Boston. For some time he was counsel for the Boston chamber of commerce.

Mr. Hoar was an effective public speaker and orator. Among his addresses were "What the Younger Laity Desire of the Clergy" before the Unitarian club of Boston; "True Citizenship" before Phillips Exeter academy; and an address of welcome to the Unitarian clergy at Boston in May, 1898. He was a member of the Unitarian club, a director of the American Unitarian association, and the youngest man ever elected a member of the board of directors of Phillips academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. He was also a member of the council of the Boston Bar association, and for three years captain of the old Concord artillery.

Mr. Hoar's interest in public and military affairs was unflagging, and to every effort and duty he brought that honesty of purpose, enthusiasm, perseverance, and native energy which characterized his distinguished family. In June, 1898, he entered into the work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association, and as a member of its executive committee rendered valuable service in ameliorating the condition of the brave soldiers who had enlisted in the war with Spain. As the association's representative he personally visited the camps and hospitals of the south in July and August, and again in September, and as a result contracted typhoid malaria, which caused his death October 7, 1898, at Concord, in the old home in which he was born and in which his father died. Of him the Boston Transcript said: "Sherman Hoar was as truly a victim of the war as any man who fell on the battlefield. He contracted the disease of which he died in the line of what his patriotic ardor and philanthropic impulse told him it was his duty. He was untiring in laboring for the sick soldiers of Massachusetts. Into the hos-

pital, on board the crowded transport, to the fever-infected camp, wherever distress beckoned, his ardent humanity sent him. The family of which he came are not people who look backward when once they put their hands to the plough; nor are they daunted by danger. They are an intense race, with a persistent capability of writing and working for the triumph of a cause."

Mr. Hoar spent his entire life in Concord excepting five years, when he resided in Waltham. He was an able, high-minded man, of broad and practical christianity, and during a brief but honorable career won universal respect. He was frank, fearless, absolutely honest, energetic, and modest, and to these sterling qualities was added a cheerful steadfastness that inspired confidence. As a lawyer he achieved a leading place at the Boston bar, and as a citizen he was first and last patriotic, kind-hearted, and progressive.

He was twice married, first in 1886 to Miss Caroline Prescott Wood, of Concord, Massachusetts, who died in 1891, leaving a son and a daughter. In 1893 he married Miss Mary Tolman Buttrick, also of Concord, who survives him. They had two children.

GEORGE GLOVER CROCKER, Boston, is a lineal descendant of William and Alice Crocker, who were married in Scituate in 1636, and whose descendants have scattered throughout the country. They settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1639. (1) William Crocker came with his brother, John, from near Exeter, Devonshire, England, to America, in 1634. His son (2), Job, married Mary Walley in 1668, and had a son (3), Samuel Crocker, who married Sarah Parker. Cornelius Crocker (4), son of Samuel and great-grandson of William and Alice, was born March 23, 1704, married Mary Jenkins, lived in Barnstable, and died December 12, 1784, being the father of four children. Josiah Crocker (5), his youngest son, was born December 30, 1744, graduated from Harvard in 1765, and died May 4, 1780. He married, October 6, 1765, Deborah, daughter of Daniel Davis, judge of probate for Barnstable county, and half-sister of Daniel Davis, solicitor-general of Massachusetts. Uriel Crocker (6), son of Josiah, was born in Barnstable in 1786, learned the hatter's trade in Boston, and married Mary, daughter of Israel Eaton of Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he settled. She died a year after their marriage and he wedded, second, Mary, only child of Captain Richard James, a Revolutionary soldier of Marblehead, and Mary Glover, his wife, daughter of Colonel Jonathan Glover of Revolutionary fame, and niece of General John Glover, whose statue stands in Commonwealth avenue, Boston. Mr. Crocker died April 12, 1813, being the father of eight children. Uriel Crocker, jr., his son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Marblehead on the 13th of September, 1796, and was graduated from the Marblehead academy in August, 1811, as first scholar. He learned the printing trade in Boston with Samuel T. Armstrong, afterward mayor and acting governor, whom he and Osmyn Brewster succeeded in 1818. The firm of Crocker & Brewster continued in the publishing and book business until 1876, introducing the first iron lever printing press in Boston and printing the first Scott's family Bible (six volumes), from stereotype plates in America. They sold out to H. O. Houghton & Co., the predecessors of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In 1821 they also established a branch in New York which became the foundation of the house of D. Appleton & Sons. Mr. Crocker died July 19, 1887. He joined the Old South church in 1831. He was president of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad company, of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire society, of the Massachusetts Charitable society, and of several large corporations; an organizer of the Old Colony Railroad company and a director in that and other railroads; a trustee of Mount Auburn cemetery; an incorporator of the Franklin Savings bank of Boston; an overseer of the Boston House of Correction; and a member of the Massachusetts Horticult-

ural, the Bostonian and the New England Historic-Genealogical societies. He was active in the erection of the Bunker Hill monument, serving as treasurer of the building fund and as a director and vice-president of the association. February 11, 1829, he married Sarah Kidder Haskell, daughter of Elias Haskell, for nearly forty years a deacon of the West church in Boston, and a descendant of William Haskell, who came from England to Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1632. She died January 16, 1856, aged fifty. Their children were Uriel Haskell, Sarah Haskell and George Glover. In 1866 Mr. Crocker received the honary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth college.

George Glover Crocker was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 15, 1843, and was graduated from the Boston Latin school as a Franklin Medal scholar in 1860. The same year he entered Harvard university, from which he graduated with honors in 1864, and which conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in course in 1867. He received the degree of LL. B. from the Harvard Law school in June, 1866, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in July of that year, and since then has been engaged in active practice with his elder brother, Uriel Haskell Crocker, in Boston, devoting his attention principally to conveyancing. He is an able lawyer and advocate, a man of the highest integrity, and for many years has occupied a foremost place at the bar.

Mr. Crocker has been active and useful in various public capacities, especially in politics. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1873 and 1874, serving both years as chairman of the joint committee on the liquor law and as a member of the committee on rules and orders. He drafted a bill—the first ever offered in Massachusetts—permitting cities and towns, after limiting the number of licenses, to sell them at public auction. In 1874 he was the republican candidate for State senator in the third Suffolk district, but was defeated, and in the summer of 1877 he was elected secretary of the republican State committee, which position he filled with marked ability for two years. He was also active in 1877 in organizing the young republicans and in April, 1879, was made the chairman. The year 1878 was a memorable one in Massachusetts politics. General Benjamin F. Butler, the democratic and greenback nominee, made a most determined fight against Thomas Talbot, the republican candidate, for governorship, the latter being elected by over 25,000 plurality, and much of this success was due to Mr. Crocker's untiring industry and able direction. In 1879 he was elected to the State senate, and was three times re-elected, serving from 1880 to 1883 inclusive, and de-

GEORGE G. CROCKER.

clining a renomination. He was chairman of the committee on railroads and a member of the committees on judiciary and rules and orders in 1880; chairman of the committees on railroads and rules and orders and a member of the judiciary committee and of the joint special committee on the revision of the statutes in 1881, and prepared the rules which the latter committee adopted to govern its sessions; chairman of the committees on judiciary and rules and orders and a member of the committees on bills in the third reading and State house in 1882; and president of the senate in

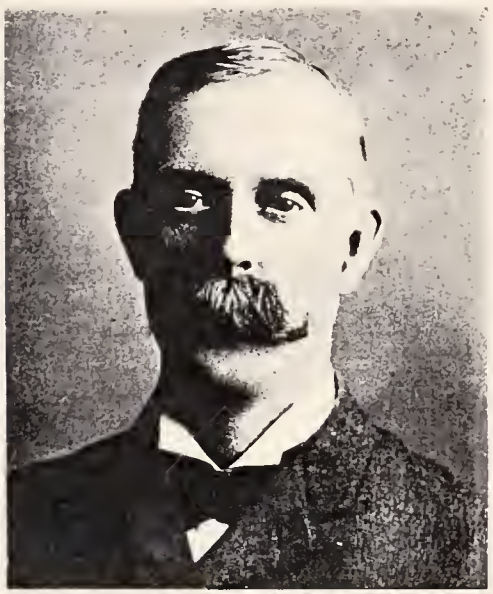
1883. During his third term he prepared a "Digest of the Rulings of the Presiding Officers of the Senate and House," covering a period of fifty years, which has since formed a portion of the annual "Manual for the use of the General Court." As president of the senate he officiated with dignity and impartiality, and won the commendation of members of all parties. The legislative session of 1883 was the longest on record, lasting two-hundred and six days, largely on account of the Tewksbury almshouse investigation.

In February, 1887, Mr. Crocker was appointed by Governor Ames as a member of the board of railroad commissioners, vice Thomas Russell, deceased, and he was elected chairman by his associates. He was reappointed in July, 1888, for a full term of three years. In July, 1891, Governor Russell nominated Chauncey Smith for the position, but the executive council, by a party vote, seven (republicans) to one (democrat), refused to confirm the nomination, and Mr. Crocker held over until January, 1892, when he resigned, the annual report of the board for the previous year having been completed. During the period of Mr. Crocker's chairmanship the board was active in abolishing grade crossings, the car stove, etc., and at the time of his resignation he was engaged in an effort to secure the passage of a law by congress to compel the equipment of freight cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and of locomotives with driving wheel brakes. In 1889 Mayor Hart appointed him chairman of a commission of three to examine the tax system in force in Boston and if possible, report a more equitable one. This commission reported in March, 1891, recommending, among other changes, that municipal bonds should be released from taxation, and that the many forms of double taxation should be abolished.

Mr. Crocker published, through G. P. Putnam's Sons, in 1889, a parliamentary manual entitled "Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Assemblies," which has been well received and is generally regarded as authority. He also prepared, in collaboration with his brother, Uriel H. Crocker, an extensive work on "Notes on the General Statutes," which was published in 1869 and re-published (second edition) in 1875; an enlarged edition, entitled "Notes on the Public Statutes," was issued simultaneously with the publication of the revision of the statutes in 1882. In July, 1894, he was appointed by Governor Greenhalge as chairman of the Boston transit commission. This commission had charge of the construction of the subway through the heart of the city of Boston and also of the new bridge to Charlestown, one hundred feet wide. In 1868 Mr. Crocker joined with others in re-establishing the Boston Young Men's Christian union, which he served from 1868 to 1879 as a director, and of which he is a life member. He is a life member of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire society, of which he was president in 1890 and 1891, and also a life member of the Massachusetts Charitable society, which he has served as treasurer since 1881. He has been a trustee of the Boston Lying-In Hospitable since 1881, is a member of the republican club of Massachusetts and was its president in 1894, and is a member of the Men's Benevolent society, the Citizens' association of Boston, the Boston Civil Service Reform association, the society for Political Education, the Boston Memorial association, the Bostonian society, the Harvard Law School association, the Boston Athletic association, the Beacon society, the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and the Union, Algonquin, St. Botolph, Papyrus, Country, and Union Boat clubs. He has also been a member of the Bar association of the city of Boston since its inception in 1876.

Mr. Crocker was married June 19, 1875, in Boston, to Annie Bliss Keep, daughter of Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep and Susan Prentiss (Haskell) Keep, and they have five children: George Glover, jr., Margaret, Courtney, Muriel and Lyneham.

FRANCIS W. QUA, city solicitor of Lowell since 1895, was born at Lisbon, St. Lawrence county, New York, on September 2, 1845, a son of Robert and Jane (Monerief) Qua. His paternal ancestors came from the North of Ireland and settled near Salem, Washington county, New York, about 1773, and on the maternal side his ancestors were Scotchmen. Mr. Qua is thus of that "Scotch-Irish" descent which has included so many able and energetic men. Although stern necessity compelled him to seek employment while very young, and his early education was limited, he is nevertheless a man of broad



FRANCIS W. QUA.

knowledge and scholarly attainment, and in 1899 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth college. When in his tenth year he severely cut his knee with an axe, the injury resulting in a permanent stiffening of the joint and he has since been lame.

When but sixteen years old he engaged in the profession of teaching, and in 1865 began to study law in the office of George G. Simonds of Madrid, New York, meantime acting as master of the Madrid district school. In 1867 he decided to go west and "grow up with the country," and having proceeded to McGregor, Iowa, he entered the office of a lawyer of that village, who was also the editor of a local newspaper. He had acted as a lawyer's clerk, read law, and taught school at North McGregor for a short period, when a Norwegian, Ole Neilson by name, who had taken up several thousand acres of land with a view to establishing a Norwegian colony, induced him to accompany his party. The adventure proved a failure, however, and he subsequently drifted into what is now South Dakota, following his old profession of teaching.

In 1871 he returned to his native State and took charge of a grammar school at Ogdensburg, New York, and after a service of two years in that position entered the employ of the Central Vermont railroad at St. Albans. Later he entered the employ of Potter & Nash, grain dealers at Greenfield, Massachusetts, going west in their interests and buying and shipping flour and grain east. After this experience he was connected for only a short period with the Franklin County Times. During all of this time Mr. Qua had kept up his legal studies, but had never applied for admission to the bar. He now began active preparation for the legal profession in the offices of Austin De Wolf of Greenfield, and in July, 1878, was admitted to the bar at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr. Qua began practice in Lowell, where he has ever since resided, shortly after his admission, and he has gained a prominent standing at the Middlesex bar. In 1888 and 1889 he represented his district in the Massachusetts house of representatives, serving in the former year as chairman of the committee on towns, and in the latter as chairman of the committee on probate and insolvency and a member of the committees on rules and on manufactures. In 1889 he was prominent in the election of William E. Barrett as speaker of the house, and in 1888 as chairman of the committee on towns he led the fight for the division of Beverly. During his term of service as a legislator he gained a reputation as a hard working

and earnest representative, and was the author of numerous bills.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Qua was a candidate for the district attorneyship but withdrew his name in favor of P. H. Cooney. He was elected city solicitor of Lowell in 1895 and is still serving in that capacity. Mr. Qua has never, however, been particularly active in politics, preferring to devote all of his energy to the study and practice of his profession. He enjoys an extensive general civil business.

In September, 1879, he married Alice Lelia Harder, daughter of Michael and Mary Harder of Ogdensburg, New York. Of this union are two children: Stanley Elroy, born August 26, 1880, a member of the class of 1901 at Dartmouth college, and Francis Moncrief, born November 11, 1890. Mr. Qua resides with his family in a pleasant home at No. 140 Methuen street in Lowell.

JOSEPH STORY, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was the first American jurist to be almost daily quoted as an authority in all the English courts, his decisions having as much weight in that country as in his native land. Speaking of that distinction, Edward Everett said: "For an American judge to be daily cited in British courts from the highest of all, the Court of Parliament, down, and to have his books alluded to as proof that certain branches of jurisprudence, and these the nobler ones, are more extensively cultivated in America than England, may well be regarded as an offset for the taunts of tourists and reviewers." His natural systematic methods, his ceaseless industry, his retentive memory, his wealth of learning, his almost faultless logic, his polished manner, his high character, all combined to make him the peer of any jurist America or England has produced.

It was in the little town of Marblehead, Massachusetts, that Joseph Story was born on the 18th day of September, 1779; he died in Cambridge, September 10, 1845. Dr. Elisha Story, his father, was one of the participants in the "Boston tea party" and later was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. Joseph had excellent opportunities and improved them; he graduated from Harvard in 1798, being the class poet, and soon after commenced the reading of law with Samuel Sewall and Samuel Putnam. He was admitted to practice in due course and settled in Salem in 1801. In 1805 he was sent to the lower house of the State legislature and soon his ability as an organizer and debater made him the acknowledged leader of the then republican party. In 1811 Mr. Story was made speaker of the Massachusetts house and the same year was appointed to the United States Supreme Court. In those days the circuit included the territory now known as the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and owing to the unsettled condition of the laws, he became practically the creator of the admiralty law, salvage, marine insurance and prize law, many of the claims having arisen soon after his elevation to the bench, the war of 1812 being the cause of most of them. In fact Joseph Story and Chancellor Kent are regarded as the creators of the American equity jurisprudence and patent law. In 1819, while still on the bench, he ably and courageously denounced the slave trade which was then active in many of the New England ports. His charges to the grand jury were so positive and persistent that the press and people of both parties, but principally the federalists, insisted on his resignation and declared him unfit to be a judge, but this opposition only made him more active and he finally saw this pernicious traffic in human beings prohibited in all the New England States.

In the Massachusetts constitutional convention of 1820 the four leaders were Story, Webster, Quincy, Prescott, and to a large extent the result of that gathering was the work of those four men. Story was a genius in framing laws and beside his work in this constitutional convention, he drafted many of the mercantile and bankrupt laws of congress. In

1829 Nathan Dane established a law professorship at Harvard and stipulated that Joseph Story should receive the appointment to the new chair. His salary was one thousand dollars a year. He was as able and successful a teacher as he had been a jurist and soon exhibited a remarkable faculty for conveying to others what he knew. This professorship did not force his retirement from the bench and after Marshall's death, Story presided over the United States Supreme Court until Taney was confirmed. In 1831 Judge Story was offered the chief justiceship of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, but this honor he declined. In 1818 he was made an overseer of Harvard; was for several years president of the Merchants' bank, of Salem, and in 1842 was active in establishing the Harvard Alumni association, of which he was vice-president. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Brown in 1815; by Harvard in 1821, and by Dartmouth in 1824.

A list of the principal works from Judge Story's pen best tells to the lawyer his ability as a writer and his standing as an authority in legal matters: "Selection of Pleadings in Civil Actions," Salem, 1805; "Commentaries on the Law of Bailments," Cambridge, 1832; "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," three volumes, 1833; "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws," Boston, 1834; "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence," two volumes, 1835–1836; "Equity Pleadings," 1838; "Laws of Agency," 1839; "Laws of Partnership," 1841; "Law of Bills of Exchange," 1843; "Law of Promissory Notes," 1845, all of which were authorities on the Continent and in England as well as in America. In 1809 he edited "Chitty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes;" "Abbott on Shipping" in 1810; "Laws on Assumsit" in 1811. He was a frequent contributor to the North American Review and his miscellaneous writings, his letters and the story of his life, edited by his son, William Wetmore Story, were published in 1851. Thirteen octavo volumes of reports by Cranch, Wheaton, Peters and Howard contain Judge Story's decisions from 1811 to 1845.

EMORY WASHBURN, Worcester and Cambridge, governor, jurist, professor, and author, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, February 14, 1800, and was the son of Joseph Washburn and a lineal descendant of John Washburn, one of the early members of the Plymouth Colony. He attended Leicester academy and spent two years at Dartmouth college, and was graduated from Williams college in 1817. Afterward he read law at the Harvard Law school, and upon his admission to the Berkshire county bar at Lenox in 1821 settled in his native town, where he practiced for seven years, serving as a representative to the general court in 1826 and 1827. In 1828 he removed to Worcester, and for nearly thirty years was one of the foremost citizens and lawyers. These were years of great professional activity, varied by his interest in public affairs, where his counsel and co-operation were often sought by the community. His reputation was a constantly growing one. Three years after removing to Worcester he formed a co-partnership with Governor John Davis. In 1838 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature and in 1841 and 1842 he served in the State senate. In 1844 he was appointed a judge of the old Court of Common Pleas, but resigned in 1847, and resumed the practice of law. He was elected governor of Massachusetts for the year 1854, succeeding Governor John Henry Clifford. This was the year when the new constitution was defeated and the hopes of the new republican party of gaining control of the State was thwarted.

In 1856 Judge Washburn was appointed Bussey professor of law at the Dane Law school of Harvard university in Cambridge, and ably filled that position for twenty years, resigning at the close of the college year 1876. He then opened a law office in Cambridge and died there on Sunday, March 18, 1877, being at that time a representative to the legislature and house chairman of the judiciary committee.

As lawyer, judge and governor, he achieved

an eminent reputation, but it was as Bussey professor of law at Harvard university that Judge Washburn was most widely known. He came to this important position with the experience gained from thirty-five years devoted, uninterruptedly, with the exception of the brief intervals he was on the bench and in the gubernatorial chair, to the intelligent and earnest practice of his profession, during which period he rose steadily to the leadership of the bar of central Massachusetts. With all this store of legal knowledge, however, he lacked, at first, a certain system, which threatened his success as a lecturer, but this defect soon remedied itself, and he continued to rise higher and higher in the estimation of his students and also of the entire country. When he entered upon his professorship the law of real property, to which he gave special attention, was studied mainly in Cruise's learned treatise, which was far from satisfactory as a text-book of American real estate law. This led Professor Washburn to write his "Treatise on the American Law of Real Property," which was first published in two volumes in 1860–1862, and which, at the time of his death, had passed through four editions and had grown from two to three volumes. This work is an authority on the subject and remains a monument to the author's untiring industry and accurate learning. In 1863 appeared the first edition of his "Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes," another work of great practical value. In both of these works are manifested Professor Washburn's leading characteristics, indomitable industry, scrupulous accuracy, sound learning, and masterful labor. He was also the author of a "Judicial History of Massachusetts," of a "History of Leicester," and of "A Manual of Criminal Law," which appeared posthumously in 1878. For about five years before his death he was a frequent contributor to the Albany Law Journal, in volume fourteen of which appears his closing lecture before the Harvard Law school June 7, 1876. His interest in historical and antiquarian studies was often manifested in the preparation of addresses and essays. He was a leading member of the Antiquarian society of Worcester, a vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical society, and a prominent member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston and of the New England Historic-Genealogical society. He was a member of numerous charitable organizations, a liberal supporter of religious institutions, a zealous friend of popular education, and one of the earliest and most intelligent promoters of the local railroad system and, during the greater part of his life, a railroad director. At one time he managed one of the largest manufacturing corporations in Massachusetts. In 1854 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from both Williams college and Harvard university.

Judge Washburn's life-long deeds of honorable effort and unselfish generosity are his best and most enduring epitaph. In all the walks of life, as citizen, counselor, legislator, governor, and professor, he discharged his duties faithfully, promptly and ably. His hospitalities were wide; he was a firm friend, sympathetic, and encouraging. He preserved until the end a wonderful vitality and a capacity and love of labor rarely equalled. He was everywhere dignified, honored, beloved, and highly respected and esteemed. As the teacher of twenty graduating classes at the Harvard Law school he moulded the foundations of many of the most eminent lawyers in the country, who became living monuments of his best and greatest efforts, and who owe to him a debt of gratitude.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACLEOD, A.B., B.S., LL. B., Boston, son of William and Helen (Harvie) Macleod, both natives of Scotland, is descended from the Macleods of Skye, a family which has been prominently identified with Scottish history for many generations. His ancestors removed from the Highland country to the Lowlands at the time of the Prince Charles re-

bellion, and lived in Kirkcudbrightshire for several generations. The Macleods have been prominently identified in earlier times with Scottish, and later with British, military affairs. His mother's family was descended, according to tradition, from a Spaniard of the Armada who was shipwrecked off Scotland's coast and subsequently found a home on that hospitable soil. His father, William, who came to America in 1845, was a landscape architect and botanist of great promise, and died at an early age while engaged in important scientific work.

Mr. Macleod was born March 19, 1856, in

WILLIAM A. MACLEOD.

Providence, Rhode Island, where he received a public school education. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural college with the degree of B. S. in 1876, and from Amherst college with the degree of A. B. in 1877, and while at the latter institution was elected a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. In 1876 he also received the degree of S. B. from Boston university. He was graduated from the Boston University Law school with the degree of LL. B. in 1879, in the same class with the late Governor William E. Russell, and continued his legal studies in the office of the late William Beach of Providence, where he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in the following autumn. Soon afterward he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since his admission in 1880 to the Suffolk bar. In 1891 he associated with him Henry Calver, and Charles F. Randall, both of Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Macleod's business has been almost exclusively in the United States courts in that branch relating to patents. He has acted as counsel in a large number of important cases, especially in connection with patent rights on boot and shoe, textile and electrical machinery, during a professional career of twenty years. Endowed with all the sturdy characteristics of the Scottish race he has won a reputation by his own efforts. He has never engaged actively in politics. He is a lover of out-door life and sports, and is a keen angler; is a life member of the Bostonian society, and is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society, of the Boston Athletic association and various other organizations.

Mr. Macleod was married on the 15th of June, 1882, to Lola McConnel, daughter of the late Washington J. McConnel, of Greensboro, North Carolina, and they have four children: Eldon, Cameron, Helen and Evelyn

SAMUEL SEWALL, Marblehead, was a lineal descendant of Henry Sewall, mayor of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, in 1606, who had a son Henry, whose only son, Henry Sewall, came to New England in 1634 and was one of the first settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. The last named Henry was married March 25, 1646, to Jane, daughter of Stephen and Alice Dummer of Newbury, and the next winter returned to England with his wife and her parents. In 1659 he came again to Newbury. Bearing a letter to the governor of the Massachusetts Colony from Richard Cromwell, the Protector, stating that he was a minister and personally

known to him as "laborious and industrious in the work of the ministry, and very exemplary for his holy life and good conversation." He represented Newbury in the general court in 1661, 1662, 1663, 1666, 1668 and 1670, and died May 16, 1700, aged eighty-six. His wife died January 13, 1701. From them sprung four judges (three of them chief justices) of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, all of whom were graduates of Harvard, viz.: Samuel Sewall in 1671, Stephen in 1721, David in 1755, and Samuel (subject of this memoir) in 1776. To these may be added Jonathan Sewall (Sewell), a graduate of Harvard in 1748, attorney-general of Massachusetts at the commencement of the Revolution and later judge of admiralty for the Province of New Brunswick, and his sons, Jonathan Sewell, chief justice, and Stephen Sewell, solicitor-general of the Province of Lower Canada. During eighty-three of the hundred and twenty-two years from the creation of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, under the provincial charter, in 1692, to the death of the subject of this article in 1814, one or another of the first four named descendants of Henry Sewall, the venerable patriarch of Newbury, occupied a seat on that bench. Samuel Sewall, eldest son of Henry, was born at Bishop Stoke, Hampshire, England, March 28, 1652, was brought to New England in 1661, was graduated from Harvard in 1671, and was chosen a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts Province at its creation in 1692, then called the Superior Court of Judicature. He was appointed chief justice to succeed Wait Winthrop in 1718, resigned in 1728, and died January 1, 1730. By his wife, Hannah Hull, he had Rev. Joseph Sewall, D. D., who was born August 15, 1688, in Boston, was graduated from Harvard in 1707, and was ordained as colleague pastor with Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton over the old South church September 16, 1713. He died June 27, 1769, after a successful ministry of fifty-six years, being universally revered as the "Good Doctor Sewall." He married Elizabeth Walley, and their son, Samuel Sewall, born May 2, 1715, was graduated from Harvard in 1733, and became a prominent Boston merchant, a deacon in the Old South church, and selectman, etc.; he was married May 18, 1749, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (Wendell) Quincy, and had eight children: Elizabeth, Joseph, Hannah, Sarah, Samuel, Dorothy, Katharine and Joseph, 2d.

Samuel Sewall, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Quincy) Sewall, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in the then ministry house belonging to the Old South church, December, 11, 1757. He had little more than commenced his studies in the Boston Latin school when his parents died, leaving seven children, one, Joseph, having died in infancy. In 1770 he became a student in Dummer academy at Byfield, under Master Samuel Moody, and in 1772 he entered Harvard college, from which he was graduated wtih honors in 1776. While there he took high rank as a student, and gained an enviable reputation as an excellent classical and belles-lettres scholar and as a friend and companion. He read law with Francis Dana, chief justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court from 1791 to 1806, and in the winter of 1779–1780, having been admitted to the bar, began active practice in Marblehead, where he was married December 8, 1781, to Abigail, daughter of Dr. Humphrey Devereux, a leading physician. At one time Mr. Sewall had a comfortable fortune, but unfortunate investments in land in Georgia swept it away, and this marred his peace and embittered his latter days. Pecuniary embarrassments, however, did not hinder his public usefulness or exclude him from tokens of public honor and esteem. He represented Marblehead in the general court repeatedly, and was elected a member of congress in 1796 and 1798. On June 17, 1800, while holding the latter office, he was commissioned an associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court to succeed Nathan Cushing, resigned.

Judge Sewall was also a presidential elector in 1800, and in 1801 was elected a member of

the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1808 Harvard college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. On January 18, 1814, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court to succeed Theophilus Parsons, who died October 30, 1813, but he was not long permitted to fill that office, for death came to him suddenly, while he was traveling his circuit, at Wiscasset, Maine, June 8, 1814. He was a lawyer and jurist of unquestionable ability, a warm friend of education, a Christian gentleman, and a tender husband and father, social, generous and benevolent. In 1805 he and Nathan Dana, of Beverly, were appointed commissioners to revise and amend the criminal code of Massachusetts. He was held in high esteem, especially in Marblehead, where Fort Sewall was so named in honor of him.

ABNER CHENEY GOODELL, Salem, editor of the Massachusetts Province Laws, was born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, October 1, 1831. He is descended in the seventh generation from Robert and Katherine (Kilham) Goodell, of Denington, Suffolk, England, who sailed from Ipswich in England April 30, 1634, in the ship *Elizabeth*, William Andrews, master, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, whence they soon removed to a place on the Ipswich river in that part of Salem which is now Danvers. Robert Goodell brought over, besides his wife, his three children: Mary, aged four years, who married John Pease and became the founder of the Pease family in New England; Abraham, aged two years, who died young, and Isaac, aged six months, whose descendants still own the ancestral acres in Danvers. To this family was added, among other children, another son, Zachariah Goodell, who was born in 1639, and who married Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Beauchamp, of Salem. Through this Zachariah and Elizabeth (Beauchamp) Goodell the subject of this article traces his descent. Joseph, son of Zachariah, had by his wife Mary a son Joseph, who as a lad was placed under the guardianship of Ezekiel Cheever (son of the noted schoolmaster, Ezekiel Cheever, sr.), and who married Elizabeth Goodell, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Witt) Goodell, of Marlboro, Massachusetts. Azubah, a daughter of this Joseph, was the mother of Robert B. Thomas, the famous almanac maker. Joseph Goodell, of the fifth generation, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Goodell) Goodell, married Ann Hopkins, and had Zina Goodell, who married Joanna Cheney, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Thompson) Cheney of Mendon (now Milford), Massachusetts. Their son, Abner Cheney Goodell, born in North Orange, Massachusetts, February 9, 1805, was named after his mother's brother, Abner Cheney, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1796, an accomplished classical scholar and schoolmaster, who died at Charlestown No. 4, New Hampshire, November 11, 1797, aged thirty-two, "widely lamented."

A. C. Goodell, sr., became a noted inventor. He invented the first printing press that printed both sides of a sheet at once, a process for preparing copper and steel for engraving, a tricycle, and machines for making kegs, shoe pegs, tin tubes, pump logs, cutting steel, etc. He removed to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1837, and died there March 27, 1898. He married Sally Dodge Haskell, daughter of Aaron and Eunice (Dodge) Haskell and a descendant of William and Mary (Tybott or Tibbetts) Haskell. Her mother was the daughter of Barnabas Dodge, of Ipswich and Hamilton, and Elizabeth Giddings, his wife, whose mother, Sarah Burnham, was a sister of the mother of Nathan Dane, the founder of the Harvard Law school. One of Eunice's brothers, Oliver Dodge, was graduated from Harvard in 1788 and became a minister in Pomfret, Connecticut, while another, Paul Dodge, a graduate of Brown university, was a distinguished lawyer in Vermont.

Through these various lines, representing as they do some of the oldest and most prominent families in New England, Mr. Goodell inherited his distinguishing traits of character and intellect. He moved with his parents to Ipswich

and back to Cambridgeport, and attended school in both places. In his sixth year he went with the family to Salem, Massachusetts, where he continued his studies in the public schools. He was graduated from the Salem English High school in 1847 at the head of his class, having among his schoolmates the brothers Judge William G. Choate and Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and the late Darwin E. Ware. During the following two years he assisted his father in the machine shop, but in the meantime, and even before leaving school, he carried on his studies privately in Latin, French and mathematics, and in English literature. Although he never entered college he nevertheless acquired an equivalent classical education. He became especially proficient in English literature and history, a taste for which he acquired from his mother. Of the standard poets he read when very young, besides the leading American poets, Milton, Pope, Cowper, Byron, Gray, Goldsmith, Blair, Campbell and others, committing many of their productions to memory, and was especially fond of Milton and later of Pope. These diversions he supplemented with a course in French under the late Napoleon H. Jérôme, the editor of Wanostrocht's French grammar, and thus gained access to new fields of literature of great use to him in his subsequent career.

In 1849 Mr. Goodell entered the law office of his youngest maternal uncle, George Haskell, of Ipswich, who died in the autumn of 1898, aged eighty-nine, the Nestor of the bar. Under his uncle's instruction he devoted himself particularly to the study of the law governing real estate. He finished his law studies in Salem with Northend & Choate, and was admitted as an attorney and counselor at the November term of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1852. In January, 1853, he began practice in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1858, having a large docket of miscellaneous cases. In 1856 he was appointed, and the next year elected, register of the then newly organized Court of Insolvency for Essex county, which was merged with the Probate Court in 1858. He was elected register of the Courts of Probate and Insolvency for Essex county and held the office continually for twenty years from January, 1858, by re-election. He discharged the duties of the office with ability and general satisfaction. As the first register of insolvency and also the first register of probate and insolvency in that county his work in organizing the office, in drafting the forms, and in starting the records was no small undertaking, and reflects great credit upon his executive and legal skill, especially in view of the fact that the labor of making up the unfinished records of two of his predecessors in the probate office devolved upon him. Upon assuming the office of register of probate and insolvency he gave up his law office in Lynn, and since then has resided in Salem, devoting himself to his official duties, to his private business and to literary labors.

ABNER C. GOODELL.

As a lawyer Mr. Goodell was very successful, and in his criminal practice never lost a case. His business, however, was largely in the civil branch of the profession. In the Supreme Judicial Court he won some notable triumphs. Of his reported cases the most important is Harvey vs. Moseley, in which was decided for

the first time the question of age of consent of marriage in Massachusetts; and Commonwealth vs. Hitchings, which is recognized as a leading case and is cited as an authority both in this country and Great Britain. Since giving up his regular law practice he has been called upon occasionally for legal advice in important cases involving the ancient law and court practice of colonial and provincial times. This he has done officially as editor of the acts and resolves of the province, and professionally, or for the use of students of history.

By chapter 43 of the resolves of 1865 three commissioners were appointed by Governor John A. Andrew "to prepare for publication a complete copy of the statutes and laws of the province and State of Massachusetts Bay, from the time of the province charter to the adoption of the constitution of the Commonwealth, including all the sessions acts, private and public, general and special, temporary and perpetual, passed from time to time by the General Court; all incorporations of towns and parishes, and all other legislative acts of legal or historical importance appearing on the records of the General Court, with suitable marginal references to the statutes and judicial decisions of the Province and Commonwealth, the orders of the king in council, and to such other authorities as, in their opinion, may enhance the value and usefulness of the work, and to append to the same a complete index." This work was finished before the end of the next year, the commissioners being Hon. John Henry Clifford of New Bedford, Ellis Ames of Canton, and Abner Cheney Goodell of Salem. Ex-Governor Clifford soon withdrew from the commission. The resolve did not provide for printing the materials thus collected; but by the resolve of 1867, chapter 87, authority was given for the printing of one volume, and a new commission was thereupon issued to Ellis Ames and Abner C. Goodell, under which the work was begun March 19, 1868, and continued, with several interruptions, until 1890. The first volume was completed in March, 1869, and covered the period between 1692 and 1714, and in commenting upon it the North American Review said: "The book has been edited by Mr. Ames and Mr. Goodell with the skill and diligence promised by the reputation of those distinguished jurists. It contains all the public acts known to have been passed within the period, except four which have not yet been found, but which are known to have related only to grants of pay to the governor and the county commissioners and to assessments of taxes. It is furnished with a complete apparatus for the facilitating of reference, with an elaborate index of subjects, with a table of names of persons and places, and with lists of the titles of public acts, private acts, joint resolves and orders and separate resolves of each branch of the legislature. It presents the marginal notes of the old impressions, as a sort of nearly contemporaneous commentary by competent persons; and thus, nearly of equal authority with the laws themselves. Against each act subsequently referred to in any reported decision of the Supreme Court it inserts a memorandum to that effect; and against each act disallowed by the English government by virtue of a clause in the new charter, the fact, the date, and generally the alleged reasons of such disallowance are recorded. Finally, the record of the acts of each General Court is followed by notes relating to their history and policy, the objections made against them, whether here or in England, and the manner in which they were affected by later legislation, the material for these comments being largely drawn from the journals and files of the English Privy Council and of its Committee for Trade and Plantations."

This work his since continued to the ninth volume, which is partly done, and which is practically the tenth, since the entire first edition of Volume II was destroyed in the great fire of November, 1872, and wholly rewritten. Under the resolves of 1890 a new commission, consisting of Alexander S. Wheeler, William C. Williamson, and Abner C. Goodell, was appointed for a term of three years "to complete the preparation and publication of the acts and

resolves of the province of the Massachusetts Bay." This commission appointed Mr. Goodell the editor, and at the expiration of its term of office on October 1, 1894, he continued the work under the governor and council until June, 1896, when politics and political schemes succeeded in stopping it entirely. Of the thirty years and eight months from March 19, 1868, to January 1, 1896, nearly twelve years were lost so far as the progress of the work was concerned, by interruptions to which the editor was subjected without the power to prevent them, thus leaving less than nineteen years actually spent on the nine (practically ten) volumes. During fourteen years, or until January, 1879, Mr. Goodell and Mr. Ames received no pay for labor, and only $124.90 each per annum to partly reimburse them for personal expenses. After 1879 Mr. Goodell made this his chief and regular employment and received a small compensation. The entire compensation of all the commissioners on the province laws from 1865 to 1896 was $29,757.16. It is unnecessary here to mention the constant opposition and numerous obstacles which Mr. Goodell encountered from those who, for no reason that they were willing to avow openly, or to urge before any legislative committee, delayed the work and finally succeeded in temporarily stopping it. Suffice it to say that the volumes already issued are everlasting monuments to his skill, ability and self-sacrifice, and eminently worthy of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The high standard of historical worth and accuracy which they set may well be regarded with emulation.

Endowed with a retentive memory and a mind of singular power and comprehension, Mr. Goodell is not only versed in general and classical literature, and in modern and ancient history, but is interested in the natural sciences, holding the position of secretary of the Peabody Academy of Science for the county of Essex. As a conversationalist he is brilliant and charming. He is a fluent writer, a great lover of books, and the owner of one of the finest private libraries in the country, and probably the largest and best library relating to witchcraft in the United States. He was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical society August 6, 1862, a life member in 1863, a director in 1884, and president to succeed the late Marshall P. Wilder in January, 1887. He served in the presidency until June 22, 1892, when he resigned with all his official associates, being succeeded in the chair by Governor William Claflin. He is now a life member of this society; a life member and the senior vice-president of the Essex Institute of Salem; one of the oldest and foremost members of the Massachusetts Historical society and of the Colonial society of Massachusetts. To all of these he has long been a large, frequent, and valued contributor. He is also an alumnus of Amherst college, from which he received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1865; a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity of Harvard university; a corresponding member of the historical societies of New York, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island; a member of the Old Colony Historical society of Massachusetts, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Prince society, which republishes ancient documents; and he has been a trustee of the Peabody Academy of Science of Salem and also its secretary since February, 1867, when he was appointed to the board by the founder, George Peabody, of England. His writings, outside of the notes and articles connected with his great life-work, the province laws, consist chiefly of addresses and papers on historical, genealogical, and kindred subjects. Some of these have been favorably noticed in England as well as in this country. Of late years his published papers have been mainly in the line of history. His literary work dates back nearly forty years, and has been constant. In 1874 he delivered the first of a series of commemorative addresses on events connected with the American revolution. This was followed by other addresses by distinguished orators in the years 1875 and 1876, his paper, entitled "The

Centennial Anniversary of Meeting of the Provincial Assembly in Salem, October 5, 1774," being delivered before the Essex Institute. The entire series of this and the succeeding addresses were published in Volume 29 of the New England Historic and Genealogical Register. He delivered addresses at the dedication of the court house in Salem in 1860, at the semi-centennial celebration in 1871 of the founding of the Essex Historical society, out of which grew the Essex institute. He also delivered an oration by invitation of the New England Historical and Genealogical society in February, 1888, in commemoration of the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the Massachusetts convention in 1788, and another at the Old South meeting house, Boston, November 27, 1895, before the Society of Colonial Wars, in commemoration of the six hundreth anniversary of the first summoning of citizens and burgesses to the parliament of England, wherein a comparison is made between the legislatures of Great Britain and Massachusetts. This last was well received both in this country and in England. Numerous other papers, addresses, and articles for various historical and patriotic societies and reviews of historical works, prepared by him, have appeared in different publications. For some years he has been preparing for publication a history of the Salem witchcraft, which, outside of the Province Laws, he deems his most important and interesting work. For this work he has been obliged to import a large number of rare and expensive volumes, not to be found in public libraries.

In 1865—an eventful year, by the way—Mr. Goodell became president of the Salem and South Danvers street railway, which, after an existence of twenty months, had accumulated a debt of nearly $40,000. He continued at the head of that enterprise for nineteen years, reorganizing and economizing the management of the road and building extensions to North Salem and Salem Willows. By his effort the value of the stock, which was comparatively worthless, was raised to $200 per share. During the last four years of his presidency the stock paid twenty-two per cent dividends and earned thirty per cent annually. In 1865 also he was chosen an alderman of Salem by unanimous vote on all the tickets. He served one year, and among other things drew the ordinance establishing a board of water commissioners, defining their duties, etc. The board was chosen that year, and thus Mr. Goodell was instrumental in instituting the water system of Salem, which was his object in accepting a nomination to the board of aldermen. In politics he was first a free-soiler, but since the organization of the party he has been a republican. He has never accepted any other political office, however, though urged to do so. He proposed the first line of electric railway between Salem and Marblehead, but was refused a location. When the first experimental telephone line was operated in Massachusetts between Boston and Salem by Alexander G. Bell, of the latter city, in 1877, he was enthusiastic in predicting its future usefulness and financial success, and at the first experiment at Salem in February he embodied these sentiments in a set of resolutions, which were adopted at that meeting. Mr. Goodell is a warm friend, a polished and courtly gentleman, and a loyal, public spirited, progressive citizen. Domestic in his tastes, he delights in a quiet life, and finds the greatest enjoyment in his family and with his books.

Mr. Goodell was married November 26, 1866, to Martha Page Putnam, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Page) Putnam, of Danvers, Massachusetts; a granddaughter of John Page, of Danvers, and a great-granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Page, of Revolutionary fame, who succeeded Colonel William Browne, a deposed loyalist, as commander of the First Essex regiment. Her paternal ancestors, the Putnams, are among the oldest and most distinguished families in Essex county. Through them she is descended from Governor Endicott and the ministers, Francis Higginson and Samuel Skelton. Mr. and Mrs. Goodell have two sons: George Haskell Goodell, of St.

Paul, Minnesota, born December 26, 1870, mechanical engineer of the Northern Pacific railway, and Alfred Putnam Goodell, born February 18, 1877, in mercantile business in Salem.

EDWIN ALLEN BAYLEY, Boston, is the son of Edwin and Vesta (Capen) Bayley, and was born in Jamaica Plain, now a part of Boston, Mass., July 30, 1862. He is a lineal descendant in the ninth generation from John "Bayly" who came to America in 1635, from Chippenham, Wiltshire county, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass. He was a weaver by trade, and was one of the original grantees of lots in the town of Colchester, now a part of Salisbury, Mass. He died in 1651—John (2nd); Isaac (3rd); Joshua (4th); Jacob (5th); Jacob (6th); Abner (7th); Edwin (8th); and Edwin Allen, our subject (9th).

Jacob of the fifth generation was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1726, and was a man of considerable prominence in his time. He first settled in Hampstead, N. H., and, during the French and Indian wars, he raised a company of men of which he was captain. He was present at the capture of Fort William Henry and was commissioned colonel by General Amherst. He was with the latter at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In consequence of his services during these wars, he obtained a charter in 1763 for a township in that part of the Connecticut river valley, then known as "Cohos," and which now forms a part of the state of Vermont, where he removed in 1764 and founded the town of Newbury (Vermont) naming it after his birthplace in Massachusetts. Early in the Revolutionary war he received a commission as brigadier-general from the State of New York and soon afterward was apointed by General George Washington as commissary-general of the northern department of the Continental army. He also held many important and responsible civil positions, including an appointment by the State of New York as commissioner and judge of the Court of Common Pleas, judge of Probate for the Newbury district, chief justice of the Orange County Court; he was a member of the Council of Safety, and was also appointed a member of the council of the first governor of the State of Vermont. He died in Newbury, Vt., at the advanced age of 90 years.

Edwin Allen Bayley's mother is a daughter of Aaron and Izannah (White) Capen, and is a descendant on her father's side from Barnard Capen, one of the original settlers of Dorchester, Mass., and on her mother's side from Peregrine White, who was born on the "Mayflower" in Massachusetts Bay.

EDWIN A. BAYLEY.

Edwin Allen Bayley when quite young removed with his parents from Jamaica Plain to Newbury, Vt., He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Newbury, Newbury Seminary, and the Montebello Institute, the latter also situated at Newbury, Vermont; and was graduated from St. Johnsbury (Vermont) Academy in 1881, with high rank, and was one of the class speakers at graduation. During his school life at St. Johnsbury he was

a popular member of the debating and literary socities of the academy, and was editor of the school paper, "The Academy Student," and also interested in athletics. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1885 with the degree of B. A., having taken the classical course. He sustained a high grade throughout his course, and at commencement delivered, one of the two philosophical orations assigned according to scholarship. During his college career, at one time or another, he served as president of his class, treasurer of his class, and director for his class in the college athletic asssociation (junior year); he was a member of the D. K. E. literary society, was active in its support: was sent as a delegate of that society to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the fraternity held at Rochester, New York, November 11th and 12th, 1884, and was made one of the secretaries of that convention.

After graduation Mr. Bayley taught a private school in Newbury, Vermont, during the winter of 1885–6; served as a member of the Orange county, Vermont, republican committee in 1886–7. In the winter of 1886 he traveled in the west and south, spending several months in California. In May, 1887, he went to South Dakota to engage in the mortgage loan business, and for about a year was manager of a branch of the Dakota Investment Company at Madison, South Dakota. It was here that he first definately decided to take up the study of the law. In the summer of 1888 he returned to New England and for a time acted as general eastern agent of the company. Later, having decided to devote himself entirely to the study of law, he temporarily returned to South Dakota in the summer of 1889 to close up his business affairs there, and upon his return to the east that fall entered the Boston University School of Law. At that famous institution he completed the three year's course in two years, and was graduated in 1891, *magna cum laude*, with the degree of LL.B. Mr. Bayley was a member of the Bennett Club, was president of his class, and was one of the eleven members invited by the faculty to compete for the honor of representing the law school at the commencement exercises, but on account of other work he did not compete. He was admitted to the practice of his profession at the Suffolk bar in August, 1891, and after spending a year in the office of Hyde, Dickinson & Howe, he formed a co-partnership with John H. Colby, a classmate of his at Dartmouth College, and now prominent at the Suffolk bar, under the firm name of Colby & Bayley. This partnership still continues. Mr. Bayley is a member of the Middlesex bar association. He was admitted to practice before the United States courts in 1898.

Mr. Bayley has devoted himself closely to his profession and has acquired a large general practice, which has included a number of cases of more than ordinary importance and interest. He is one of the most ambitious and progressive of the younger members of the Boston bar.

He resides in Lexington, Mass., and has served on the local school committee, but has not been active in politics, although always a staunch republican. He has been interested in tracing the geneaology of his family, and when the Bailey-Bayley Family Association was organized in 1893 he early joined it and is its president at the present time (1901).

In 1892 Mr. Bayley was married to Lucia A., a daughter of Dr. E. V. Watkins of Newbury, Vt., and they have one daughter, Marian Vesta.

HAMILTON BARCLAY STAPLES was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, February 14, 1829. He was descended in direct line from Abraham Staples, the progenitor of the family in this country. The father of the subject was a farmer in moderate circumstances and his son passed his youth in home labor and attendance at the district school in winter. From his youth he was a lover of books, a seeker after knowledge, and his parents generously aided him in obtaining a liberal education. After preparing for college at the Wor-

cester academy, he entered Brown university and graduated in 1857 near the head of his class, delivering the salutatory. He began the study of law in the office of Chief Justice Ames in Providence, Rhode Island, and subsequently continued in the office of Peter C. Bacon in Worcester. He was admitted to the bar in 1854 and at once began practice in Milford, Massachusetts, where he remained fifteen years, attaining very high standing as a lawyer and a public spirited and useful citizen.

In 1869 Mr. Staples removed to Worcester and formed a partnership with Frank P. Goulding, a business connection that was remarkable for its success and harmony. In 1873 he was elected district attorney for the middle district, and discharged the arduous duties of the office for eight years with fidelity and ability. He served one term in the Worcester common council, and also was a trustee of the city hospital.

In 1881 Mr. Staples was appointed an associate justice of the Superior Court, to which station he brought the fruits of ripe experience at the bar, a dignified, impartial bearing, and clear judgment of human motives and influences. He continued on the bench ten years and until his death.

Judge Staples possessed natural taste for historical investigation and literary talent. He was chosen a member of the American Antiquarian society in 1878 and contributed several valuable paper to its proceedings. A fluent and interesting speaker, he was frequently called upon to address the public. He twice visited Europe and gratified his natural desire to see the best examples of art and literature. In 1884 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

Judge Staples was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth A. Godfrey of Mendon. She died in 1867. In 1868 he married Mary Clinton Dewey, daughter of the late Judge Charles A. Dewey of Northampton, Massachusetts. The only living son is Francis Hamilton Staples of Worcester, Judge Staples's death took place August 2, 1891.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Boston, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts from 1848 to 1853, was the son of Asaph and Sarah (Green) Fletcher, and was born in Cavendish, Vermont, January 8, 1788. He was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1806. Circumstances in early life taught him the lesson of frugality, and also show the obstacles he encountered; "he had to borrow a coat in which to appear at his graduation, and to resort to credit for obtaining the means to study and begin his profession." He was an industrious and superior scholar, and on leaving college obtained the preceptorship of the academy at Salisbury, New Hampshire. There he first saw Daniel Webster, and in 1809 he became Webster's law student at Portsmouth. He was admitted to the bar in Rockingham county in 1811, and at once established himself in Salesbury, but soon removed to Portsmouth. He has been described as "an author of great power, fluent and elegant in diction, bright and sparkling in thought, keen and quick in repartee," and as a man whose reputation was "scarcely inferior to those of the ablest men of thrice his experience at the bar." Charles H. Bell relates the following incident of Judge Fletcher's early career:

"He became one of the half a dozen eminent counsellors who traveled the circuit with the judge, and were retained to lead in the principal trials in several counties. He thus came to have the charge of the action of Dow v. Joseph Bell in Grafton county, for breach of promise of marriage. It is said that Fletcher and Bell were not friends, and were rivals for the favor of the lady whom Bell married. It is certain that Fletcher remained single for life. In the trial referred to, Fletcher is said to have been peculiarly bitter in his condemnation of Bell's conduct towards the plaintiff. But the defendant won the verdict."

As a lawyer Mr. Fletcher always had great weight with the jury from his calm, quiet and candid manner. He never attempted to dazzle their minds or darken their understandings. He treated each cause simply and talked with

the jury as though he was their friend, endeavoring to satisfy them as to the real merits of the pending controversy, and thus disarmed prejudice, if any existed, and thus gained their favorable consideration of all the points he made. His honest and intelligent countenance gave great force and power to his addresses to the jury. In all the relations of private and public life, Mr. Fletcher was a model man. He was prompt and efficient in his business, always courteous, ready with money or service when either were needed to gain justice for those who had been imposed upon, if they did not seem financially able to carry their cases through the courts.

In 1820 Mr. Fletcher removed to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and for twenty-eight years he continued in active and successful practice of the law, gaining a leading reputation as an advocate and building up an extensive business. He served one or two terms in the Massachusetts legislature and as a member of congress from 1837 to 1839, being renominated, but declined a re-election. In 1848 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He resigned this office in 1853 and resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, but retired to private life in 1856.

On the bench Judge Fletcher sustained his reputation, but he did not materially advance it. It was a laborious place for a man of his age. He tired of the office, and gladly withdrew from it to resume his career at the bar, not as an active practitioner, but to give advice rather than to mingle in the turmoils of the courts. His acquirements in letters were respectable, though not extensive. But in the profession of the law, both as a science and as an art, he was eminently a cultivated man. He was a laborious student, a hard thinker, and a legal enthusiast, but he wrote little and published less. He was slow with the pen, and detested the tedium of set composition. He is said to have been slow of comprehension, but he had industry, care and caution and came to the trial of a case thoroughly posted. He was well read in all the leading branches of the law. Real property, chancery, admiralty, patent, mercantile and criminal law were all familiar to him, and he was equally qualified to try a cause involving either. He was a thinker of much more than average power and strength, and came to be one of the most skillful advocates of his day. He was quiet, pointed, direct, simple, strong, adroit in examination of witnesses, cautious and wary in the management of a case, and eminently successful before a jury, where his great weight came from two facts; his moral character, and the skill with which he amplified, enforced and drove facts home. He lacked the strength and acuteness of Jeremiah Mason, but he proved himself competent to wage a creditable war with that mighty giant; he lacked Webster's eloquence and power of action, but as a lawyer, he was in many respects his equal; and finally, what Choate accomplished by fire and fury, brilliant metaphor and learning, Fletcher accomplished by character, logical vigor and the power of clear, close, concise, effective statement, and strong, plain argument. In the practice of a chamber counsel during the later years of his life he found useful and profitable employment, and when increasing years compelled him to give up his office he gave the whole of his law library to the University of Michigan. He died in Boston on the 21st of June, 1869, and was buried in Mount Auburn cemetery. He was one of the simplest of men; modest and sincere in all he attempted, and beloved for his kindness of heart, for his unostentatious piety and charity, and for his benevolence and true Christian character.

"He cast honor upon his honorable profession and sought dignity, not from the ermine, but from a straight path and a spotless life."

Judge Fletcher received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Brown university in 1839, from Dartmouth college in 1846, and from Harvard in 1849, and was for several years a fellow of Brown, an overseer of Harvard, and a trustee of Dartmouth, and to the latter he bequeathed $100,000.

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England

FOR THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY

BIOGRAPHICAL - MAINE

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England.

MAINE.

NATHAN CLEAVES, Portland, Me., was born in Bridgton, Me., January 9, 1835, and a son of Thomas and Sophia (Bradstreet) Cleaves. His boyhood was passed in Bridgton and in Portland. Fitting for college at the Portland Academy, he entered Bowdoin in 1854 and graduated in 1858. Among his classmates were Gen. Francis Fessenden, of Portland; Gen. J. P. Cilley, of Rockland; the Hon. E. B. Nealley, of Bangor; Gen. Ellis Spear, of Washington, D. C., and other prominent men.

Selecting the law as his profession, Mr. Cleaves studied with the Hon. Joseph Howard and the Hon. Sewall C. Strout, and was admitted to the bar in Cumberland county at the April term, 1861, of the Supreme Judicial Court. He opened an office in Bowdoinham, Me., and subsequently removed to Portland where he formed a law partnership with the Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, then member of congress from the Portland district. This business connection continued until July, 1864, when he formed a partnership with the late Hon. Joseph Howard, under the name of Howard & Cleaves. This continued until the death of Judge Howard, when the law firm of Nathan and Henry B. Cleaves was formed, to which Stephen S. Perry was subsequently admitted.

In politics Nathan Cleaves was a Democrat, loyal to his party, but he "subordinated his political conduct to his manhood." He was a man of very great personal popularity, and was many times honored with public office, being city solicitor of Portland in 1869, representative to the State Legislature in 1871 and 1875, judge of the Probate Court from 1876 to 1880, surveyor of the Port of Portland four years, and was frequently a delegate to conventions both State and National. At the State Convention of the Democratic party in 1892 he was unanimously selected as a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention that nominated Cleveland and Stephenson, being chairman of the Maine delegation.

Judge Cleaves was connected with many business enterprises and corporations. He was president of the Ellsworth Water Company, a director of the Cumberland National Bank of Portland, of the First National Bank of Bar Harbor, the Westbrook Trust Company, and other leading business and financial corporations of the State. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows, president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a member and officer of many charitable organizations, the treasuries of which have many times felt the benefit of his quiet but effective generosity. He was a faithful and devoted member of St.

Luke's parish and for many years one of its vestrymen.

Judge Cleaves was in active practice during a period of more than thirty years. He attained great prominence in the profession he loved so much, and always enjoyed the confidence, respect, and esteem of the bench and bar, and of the entire community.

NATHAN CLEAVES.

Nathan Cleaves married in May, 1865, Caroline, the accomplished daughter of Judge Joseph Howard. She died at Augusta in February, 1875, while her husband was there as representative from Portland.

Judge Cleaves died at his residence in Portland on September 5, 1892. Memorial exercises were held by the Cumberland Bar Association before the Supreme Judicial Court, and the following resolution was adopted and placed on the records of the court:

"Resolved, That the members of the Cumberland bar have heard with a deep sense of personal grief and loss the news of the sudden illness and death of their distinguished associate member, the Hon. Nathan Cleaves, at the very summit of his professional career; that his contemporaries at the bar during their lives will cherish the memory of his unvarying courtesy, his dignity of professional bearing and demeanor, his pure life and character, his eminent legal attainments, his fine training and capacity in all matters pertaining to his profession, his exceptionally good forensic judgment, tact, and skill, and the rare and excellent traits and qualities of his mind and heart; and, cherishing this memory of him ourselves, we write also this brief memorial of him that they who come after us in the profession, to a late posterity, may remember him as one of the models and ornaments of his own time."

In speaking of Judge Cleaves a distinguished member of the bar said: "It is seldom that the bar has been so affected as by the death of Nathan Cleaves. For a long time he had been one with us, one of us. He was standing by our side in our very midst—we looked up and he was gone. The good man, whose life had become knit with ours by long memories and all fond associations, at the meridian of his intellectual faculties, in the robes of his profession and in the midst of its heaviest responsibilities and obligations, lay dead at his post. He who labored without rest to bring the best fruitage of life to its harvest, had fallen in his place when the boughs hung heaviest, when his work needed him most—had paused, and was still amid the ripe wealth of autumn. The sickle still gleamed in the harvest field, fallen from the reaper's hand. In the sunlight rustled still the ripened and ripening grain, which no hand now shall ever gather into sheaves. All was as it had been, but his work was done. All was as before, but another companionship, prized and held dear, the charm of one friendship more, had disappeared from our lives."

The words of eulogy bestowed upon the life and character of the Hon. Nathan Cleaves by the court and his brethren at the bar were a just and merited tribute to an honored and noble life.

HENRY B. CLEAVES, of Portland, Me., was born in Bridgton, Maine, February, 1840, and is a son of Thomas Cleaves, who also was a native of Bridgton, and a man of high character, great energy and strict integrity. His mother was Sophia Bradstreet Cleaves, a woman of high worth, and a daughter of Daniel Bradstreet, who came from Rowley, Mass., and settled in Bridgton in the early days. The family included five children—Robert A., Nathan, Thomas P., Henry B., and Mary S. Cleaves. The last named is now the wife of William W. Mason. A sketch of Judge Nathan Cleaves is given in these pages.

Gov. Henry B. Cleaves was educated in the common schools of his native town and at the academies of Bridgton and Lewiston Falls. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in Co. B, 23d Maine Volunteers, under Col. William Wirt Virgin, late a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine. Having served out the term of his enlistment at Poolsville on the Potomac and at Harper's Ferry, during which period he was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant, he was discharged when the regiment was mustered out. However, influenced by his patriotism, he immediately re-enlisted for three years under Gen. Francis Fessenden, a son of the Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, who was recruiting a veteran regiment for active service in the Department of the Gulf. Young Cleaves was appointed first lieutenant of Co. F. On one occasion in the course of the service, when the officers of Co. E had been either killed or disabled in action, he acted as captain. A portion of his time was served in the Department of the Gulf, where he participated in various engagements under General Banks on the Red River expedition, at Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Cane River Crossing, and other places. After the close of the campaign in Louisiana, the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and Lieutenant Cleaves served during the remainder of the war in the Army of the Potomac, and with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. When the war ended, he was offered a commission in the regular army by Secretary of War Stanton. Declining this honor he returned to his home in Bridgton, and was employed as a day laborer in Perley and Styles's sash and blind factory. While here he studied law with such assiduity that in September, 1868, he was admitted to the bar. After this he removed to Portland and formed a law partnership with his brother, the late Judge Nathan Cleaves.

HENRY B. CLEAVES.

The firm had a large and lucrative practice, and was extensively known throughout the State and New England. Governor Cleaves has been a director in many of the business corporations of the State. He is a prominent member of the Grand Army and the Maine State Veteran Association.

In the practice of his profession and in matters of charity he has always shown a great friendship for the old soldier. His successful defense of William P. Best, a disabled veteran, in the extradition proceedings brought against him by the province of New Brunswick, will be readily recalled, as it excited great interest at the time.

Governor Cleaves, who has always been a Republican, cast his first vote in a national election for Abraham Lincoln, while still in

active service in Virginia in the fall of 1864. He was a member of the Legislature from Portland in 1876 and 1877, and served as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was elected city solicitor of Portland in 1877, and during his two years in that office tried many important cases for the city. He was elected attorney-general of Maine in 1880, and was twice re-elected to this important office by the Legislature, serving five consecutive years. In this period, besides trying some eighteen murder cases, he prosecuted the important State tax cases against the railroad and telegraph companies to a successful termination, settling conclusively the right of the State to levy a franchise tax upon these corporations.

Nominated for governor at the Republican State Convention held in Portland in June, 1892, he was elected in September of that year and inaugurated on January 5, 1893. His nomination on this occasion without a dissenting voice was unusual in the politics of Maine, and evidenced his great popularity with the people. His renomination by acclamation at the large and enthusiastic convention held at Lewiston, June 5, 1894, was a deserved recognition of the man and the citizen, of the faithful public officer, and of his able administration of the affairs of the State during his first term. At the September election in 1894 he was re-elected by nearly 40,000 majority. By repeated re-elections and large majorities he served in the high office until 1897. Governor Cleaves's inaugural addresses, which are models of construction and are such as only a scholar and statesman can write, have elicited commendation wherever noticed by the press. In the performance of his official duties he has invariably guarded the interests of the State with sedulous care. One of the leading papers of Maine recently said: "To-day, throughout the length and breadth of the good old State of Maine the name of Governor Cleaves is not only known, but is also held in the highest esteem. Political opponents even vie with each other in paying tribute to his administrative qualities, as well as to the goodness of his great big heart."

Upon his retirement from public office at the close of 1896 the State Legislature passed the following commendatory resolution:

"January 7, 1897.

"Voicing the sentiment of the people and press of Maine, the House of Representatives desires to place on record its recognition of the distinguished services rendered by the retiring governor; therefore,

"Resolved, That we extend to Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, who has guided the Ship of State for four years, our recognition of his honorable service. Faithful to every trust, diligent in the performance of all public duties, devoted to the interests of the whole State, he has met every emergency and given to the people of Maine an upright, honest and dignified administration.

"He has been the governor of all; the doors of the executive chamber have always been open to every citizen of the State and the humblest has never been turned away without a patient and respectful hearing.

"He retires from the high office he has so ably and faithfully filled with the confidence, respect and affection of the whole people."

Upon retiring from official life Governor Cleaves immediately resumed the practice of his profession, with Stephen C. Perry as his partner.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, vice-president and statesman, was born at Paris Hill, Oxford county, Me., August 27, 1809, and was a son of Cyrus and Anna Hamlin. The latter was a daughter of Deacon Elijah Livermore, who was one of the original owners of the township that bears his name. The paternal ancestry of the Hamlins were of English origin and among the early settlers in Massachusetts. The grandfather of Hannibal was Elijah H., who resided in Pembroke, Mass., and commanded a company of minutemen in which

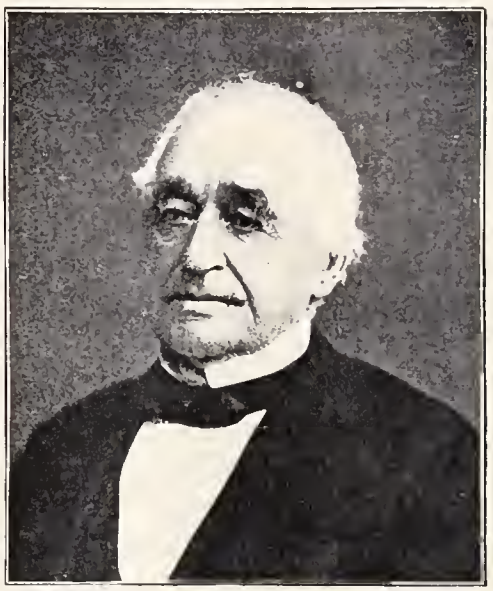
his five sons were enrolled, in the Revolutionary war.

The boyhood of Hannibal Hamlin was passed on the paternal farm and in the district school. His parents were not rich and their son was trained in industry as well as morality. He prepared for college at Hebron Academy, and at the same time pursued the study of law as far as his time permitted; but the death of his father when he was eighteen years of age compelled him to abandon his ambition for a college education and take the active management of the home farm. After the lapse of two years he associated himself with Horatio King in the purchase of the Jeffersonian newspaper, a weekly journal published at Paris, Me. Mr. Hamlin began learning the practical part of the printing business and soon became an excellent compositor; but his former determination to become a lawyer was too strong to be stifled, and at the end of six months he sold his interest in the newspaper to his partner and resumed study. In January, 1833, he was admitted to the bar at Paris and in the following May began practice in Hampden, Me.

Mr. Hamlin was now twenty-four years of age, with mind under full discipline and well stored with knowledge acquired in study and reading. He had practiced and studied elocution and in connection with the law practice that soon came to him, he rapidly gained a reputation as a public speaker. In December, 1833, he married Sarah J., daughter of Judge Stephen Emery, a prominent attorney of the State of Maine.

Mr. Hamlin early connected himself with the Democratic party and in 1835 represented his town in the State Legislature. He was re-elected five successive terms, and was speaker of the House in 1837, 1839, and in 1840. In the latter year he received the nomination for Congress and took part in an active campaign in which he introduced, for the first time in the State, the plan of holding joint debates by the candidates on the prominent political issues before the people. It was the famous campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and Mr. Hamlin was defeated, with most of the other Democratic candidates on the ticket. After the completion of the census of 1840 he again became a candidate for Congress, was elected, and re-elected in 1845.

Early in his political career Mr. Hamlin became identified with the anti-slavery movement, and when Texas was annexed to the



HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

United States, he emphatically announced to his constituents that any further attempt to extend slavery would meet with his strenuous opposition. The prominent part he took in connection with the famous Wilmot Proviso and his pronounced anti-slavery views, made him many enemies in his party. It will be remembered that the Wilmot Proviso excluded slavery from all the acquired Mexican territory. It marked a point where the two pathways, one leading to the indefinite extension of slavery, and the other to its strict confinement to its then existing limits, permanently separated. Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years in Congress," says: "The consecration of the United States to freedom became from that a rallying cry for every shade of anti-slavery sentiment." It was not in Mr. Hamlin's nature

that he could long ally himself with, or in any way countenance, a party that favored the extension or perpetuation of human bondage.

In 1848 he was elected to the United States Senate for an unexpired term and in 1851 was elected for the full term. After serving in this high legislative body until 1857, during which period he gained a national reputation for his lofty statesmanship and distinguished ability, he resigned his seat to take the governorship of his native State, to which office he was elected by the then recently formed Republican party, the principles of which entirely accorded with his views. He resigned the executive chair on February 20, 1857, and was re-elected to the United States Senate for the full term from March 4, 1857. In January, 1861, he again resigned the senatorship, having been elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln. From 1861 to 1865 he presided over the Senate.

Mr. Hamlin's relations with the great president were of the most cordial character, presenting one of the few instances where the president and the vice-president were in accord through the presidential term. Mr. Lincoln was deeply disappointed that Mr. Hamlin was not re-elected, and had he been, the history of the next two or three years in governmental affairs would undoubtedly have presented a vastly different picture.

Mr. Hamlin was appointed collector of the Port of Boston, which position he held in 1865–66. In 1861 he was appointed one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, held the office until 1865, and was reappointed in 1870, remaining in the position in all twelve years. He was again called to the United States Senate, serving from 1869 to 1881 with distinguished ability, and resigned the office to accept the position of United States minister to Madrid. This office he soon resigned and retired from public life. Mr. Hamlin was nearly fifty years in public office, giving him little opportunity to engage in the practice of of a profession which he would certainly have honored in a marked degree. During the span of his political life the most momentous events took place, in many of which he bore a prominent part. Finally, when he retired full of honors from public life, there was not a visible stain upon his character. He was ever distinguished for his rigid adherence to the right as he viewed it, regardless of ulterior consequences. His integrity was inflexible, his manhood of the sturdiest type, and his mental powers exceptional for their strength and versatility. Mr. Hamlin died in Bangor, July 4, 1891.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, Portland and New York, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in the city of Portland, Maine, October 18, 1839, and is a son of Capt. Thomas B. and Matilda Prince (Mitchell) Reed. His father was a native of Peak's Island, coming from old Colonial stock, his mother being a native of North Yarmouth, Maine. One of his remote ancestors was George Cleeve, the pioneer white settler of The Neck (as Portland was formerly called), two of whose granddaughters married brothers named respectively Anthony and Thomas Brackett, a Brackett granddaughter eventually marrying into the Reed family. From such ancestry Thomas B. Reed inherited those superior mental qualities which have enabled him to rise to national prominence and made him known throughout the country for eminent statesmanship and political power.

Thomas B. Reed was educated in the public schools of his native city and Bowdoin College, which institution he entered in 1856, graduating in 1860. In college he was more conspicuous for his literary studies and tastes, than for hard study in the curriculum, until towards the close of his course. At his graduation he took the first prize for English composition as a "First Part." Following his graduation he taught a little more than a year, a part of this period as one of the assistants in

the Portland High School. He had already begun the study of law, to which he applied himself closely, until April 19, 1864, when he was appointed acting assistant-paymaster in the United States navy and was assigned to duty on the "tin clad" Sybil, at that time engaged in patrolling on the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Reed was admitted to the Cumberland county (Me.) bar and began practicing law in Portland. In 1867 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and began his long and conspicuous political career. During his first term he secured the passage of a bill giving a Superior Court to Cumberland county, reducing the time when a case could be heard from three years to three months. In 1869 he was re-elected to the lower house, and in 1870 was chosen State senator. In the same year he was called to the office of attorney-general and assumed his duties at the age of thirty years, being the youngest man to serve in that responsible capacity since the organization of the State. He became city solicitor of the city of Portland in 1874 and remained in that office four years, his experience and ability being of great benefit to the city, which at that time had large interests at stake. In 1876 he was elected to Congress and by repeated re-elections held the office until the close of the session of 1899. For several years before his election as speaker of the 51st Congress he had been the acknowledged leader of the Republicans in the House. The greatest service Mr. Reed did for the country during his first term as speaker was the death blow which he gave to the assumed right of the minority to obstruct legislation. His complete triumph and the adoption of his rulings by his Democratic successors are still fresh in the public mind.

Considerable light is thrown upon Mr. Reed's characteristics as demonstrated in the halls of Congress in a remark made by one of his friends. Said he: "Mr. Reed is a born debater, aggressive and cautious, able to strike the right nail on the right head, and at critical moments to condense a whole argument with epigrammatic brevity. His epigrams are worthy the literary artist, in that they are perfect in form; though struck out upon the spur of the moment, you cannot take a word from them or recast them." Again a recent writer in McClure's Magazine says: "Reed has shown better than any parliamentarian living how the turbulent battling of legislative bodies, so chaotic in appearance,

THOMAS B. REED.

are not chaos at all to one who has the capacity to think with clearness and precision upon his feet. Such a man assimilates the substance of every speech and judges its relative bearing upon the question. At the beginning it is hard to tell where a discussion will end, but gradually as the debate goes on, the two or three points which are the key of the situation, become clear to the true debater."

It is characteristic of Mr. Reed that he would never vote for a man whom he distrusted nor a measure which he detested, no matter how great the clamor for such action by his constituents. He has never been "all things to all men" in any sense.

Socially Mr. Reed is serene and overflowing with good nature and his conversation is al-

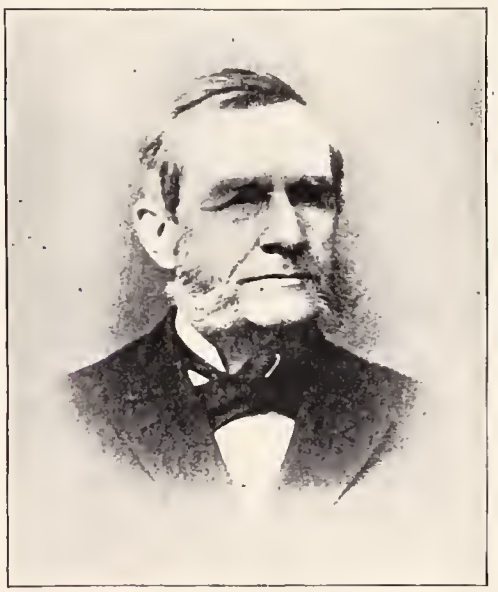
ways sparkling, exhilarating and instructive. He is a member of the Cumberland Club, whose one hundred members are of the different political parties. Most of them have been boys together at school and call each other by their christian names. There reigns supreme a fine spirit of equality, an unpretentious give-and-take sort of intercourse, which is the ideal object of a club.

Mr. Reed has never allowed his engrossing duties as a public man to interfere with his literary pursuits. He is well versed in English and foreign literature, and has contributed political and literary articles to some of the leading periodicals of the day. He takes cheerful views of human life and society, and is not one of those who look backward for a golden age. His own words give no uncertain sound: "Whoever doubts progress, doubts God. The rich have grown richer, but so have the poor—richer in rights and privileges, richer in comforts and happiness."

Mr. Reed married, in 1870, a daughter of Rev. S. H. Merrill, who served in the Civil war as chaplain of the First Maine Cavalry.

GEORGE F. EMERY, Portland, was born on Paris Hill, Me., November 10, 1817. He is a son of Judge Stephen Emery, of Paris. Two of his sisters were the first and second wives of Hannibal Hamlin, and were richly endowed with feminine graces. Mr. Emery began his preparation for college in a private school at Andover, Me., taught by Rev. Thomas T. Stone. Among his fellow pupils were George H. Shirley, Henry B. Poor, and the late Judge Virgin. He also attended the Thornton Academy at Saco and the Farmington Academy, and entered Bowdoin College at the age of fifteen years in the class of 1836. After graduating he studied law in his father's office and in 1837, though not yet admitted to the bar and only twenty years of age, took charge for six months of the office of a Waterford lawyer who was prostrated by illness. He was admitted to the Oxford bar on the day that he was twenty-one years old and entered into partnership with his father, the firm name being Stephen Emery & Son.

He was appointed register of probate by Governor Dana and reappointed by Governor Anderson, and after serving six years, concluded to resign and remove to Portland, which he did in 1846. He opened a law office there and soon after, at the request of Charles Holden, one of the owners of the Eastern Argus, began to write leading editorial articles for that paper, wherein he so forcibly advocated the exclusion of the slaves from the Territories under the Wilmot Proviso that the policy of the paper became so distasteful to the Polk administration that pressure was brought to bear which induced Mr. Emery to resign, since his attitude on the subject was unalterable.



GEORGE F. EMERY.

In 1847, when Hannibal Hamlin was a candidate for United States senator, there was strong opposition to him in Oxford county among those Democrats who were in sympathy with the opponents of the Wilmot Proviso. They labored to defeat Mr. Hamlin, and Mr. Emery undertook gratuitously the task of conducting the Oxford Democrat in the defense of

his distinguished brother-in-law. He encountered bitter opposition, but he and his friends were victorious and the Oxford delegation voted for Mr. Hamlin.

In 1848 Mr. Emery was appointed by Judge Levi Woodbury to be clerk of the United States Circuit Court, which position he retained until 1876. In 1853 he was appointed pension agent for the State of Maine by President Pierce and reappointed by President Buchanan, occupying the position eight years. He was also elected by his political opponents to be a member of the City School Committee and served thereon seven years.

In 1876 he resigned as clerk of the Circuit Court and, removing to Boston, took charge of the Morning Post as president of the Post Publishing Company. At one time the entire responsibility of the financial, as well as editorial departments, was upon his shoulders. He strongly urged the Democratic view of the situation at the time when Hayes and Tilden were nominated for the presidency, and the former was declared elected.

During the Greenback agitation the Post adhered to the old hard money doctrine and firmly opposed that of greenbackism, of which Benjamin F. Butler was at the head in Massachusetts. The course of the Post antagonized the Democracy and in consequence the Boston Globe was started as a Democratic paper, opposed to the policy of the Post. Mr. Emery severed his connection with the Post and returned to Portland in 1881, where he has since resided.

There are three events, which as a citizen of Portland, Mr. Emery may certainly look back upon with satisfaction. First, in 1871 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for mayor, without any agency of his, but by the spontaneous desire of the great majority of his party. He immediately published his views relating to the principles upon which the municipal affairs should be conducted and embodying the doctrine that civil office is a public trust. Because of his refusal to give a satisfactory pledge to party friends engaged in the liquor traffic, that faction of the Democracy did not vote for him. Nevertheless, at that time, when the Republicans were overwhelmingly dominant, he came within about 300 votes of election. Second, he actively opposed, contrary to the wish of many personal and political friends, and to his own interest as a bond holder, the loaning of the city credit to the railroads. Third, he took a prominent part early in the Rebellion in co-operating with others in organizing a Union movement to defeat the election of his own political friends who had been nominated on a platform adverse to the prosecution of the war, on which occasion he drafted a series of resolutions, not only in justification of the movement, but setting forth the reasons for which the war should be prosecuted to a successful issue.

Still another recognition was his appointment by Mayor Melcher and reappointment by Mayor True, both Republicans, to be a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, whereon he served with his customary zeal and unselfishness. Their successful efforts in reducing the water rates and making other desirable changes are remembered.

Two dominant characteristics of Mr. Emery are apparent from the foregoing facts. He is a Democrat by birth and training and convictions, but one of the old strict-construction school, now dying out, and one who has never and would never allow his partisanship to dominate his conscience. He is also a man of decided literary taste and talent, who has found his greatest pleasure in literary pursuits, both in writing and reading. He has long been a member of the Maine Historical Society and contributed several valuable papers, among them a sketch of John Appleton, his brother-in-law, of Cyrus Woodman, a classmate, and a vindication of the Baptists of Maine, in reply to the Journal of Paul Coffin, which he regards as a slanderous attack upon the early members of that religious body.

He is himself a member of the Baptist church, but is a broad and liberal Christian.

His critical researches and observations of late in connection with theology have been extensive, and the more he has studied, the more liberal he has become. He believes that no party and no church has a monopoly of truth.

Mr. Emery's intimates know him as a man of fine-grained, high-strung temperament, of elevated tastes and sentiments and sympathies, and the soul of honor. They know him also as a man of quiet and genuine humor and wit. In 1892 he received the degree of LL.D. from Colby University. He is a ready and graceful extemporaneous speaker and has written numerous poems of considerable literary merit. Mr. Emery has now substantially retired from the activities of life and devotes his efforts to the care of estates and property that have been placed in his charge by those whose confidence in him was and is unbounded.

Mr. Emery was married September 7, 1841, to Abby Eliza Appleton, daughter of John W. Appleton, of Portland. She died August 20, 1892. They had six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom two sons only are living. They are John A. Emery, a Portland merchant, and Hannibal H. Emery, treasurer of the Portland Safety Deposit Company.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, judge of the United States Supreme Court, was born in Rumsey, Grafton county, N. H., August 18, 1803. The Clifford ancestor in New England was George Clifford, who came from Arnold, Nottingham county, England, in 1664, resided for a time in Boston, and finally in Hampton, N. H. He was a lineal descendant from the ancient and still existing family of Clifford which has been conspicuous in English history. The Cliffords in this country sprang from the New Hampshire parentage, the late Gov. J. H. Clifford and Judge Nathan Clifford having descended from the same ancestry a few generations back. The grandfather of the subject served as an officer in the Revolutionary army and was in all the important battles from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. The father of the subject lived in Rumsey until 1820, when he died, leaving Nathan as his only son.

The father, though poor in the world's estimate of wealth, was a man of strong character, and his wife was a woman of great worth and earnest in all of her life purposes. The son, therefore, was reared amid pure and healthy influences, which strongly impressed his after life. In his younger years no expectations were entertained for him other than that he should follow in the footsteps of his father as a tiller of the soil. But the boy had other hopes and ambitions. He early felt a secret desire to obtain education beyond what he saw in other lads, that would fit him for a more elevated station and higher life duties. He attended the school in his native town, patiently abiding his time until he was fourteen years old, when he openly expressed his desire for broader opportunities, and finally overcame objections and entered the Haverhill Academy, where he remained three years, pursuing his studies with ardor until 1820. This was a period of hard struggle with him, his terms in the academy being periodically interrupted with seasons of teaching to obtain money for his personal expenses. He then took a year's course in a literary institution at New Hampton, at the close of which he was eighteen years old. He now entered the law office of Hon. Josiah Quincy, the leader of the Grafton county bar. This was the beginning of the accomplishment of his long settled purpose, and no student ever labored more patiently or with greater industry than he did during the succeeding three years. To prepare for his law study he pursued a broad course of general reading while in the academy. At that time a person who was not a college graduate had to study five years in order to obtain admission to the bar. This course he followed, but still interrupting his regular studies by terms of teaching, until 1827. At the same time he gave many of his hours to study of the classics as taught in the regular

BOSTON
PUBLIC

Nathan Bishop

courses of New England colleges. In May, 1827, he was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of his native State and opened an office in Newfield, York county. As a result of his early habits of close study and reflection, coupled with a remarkable memory, the young man brought to bear upon his new vocation a substantial fund of legal knowledge, with the capacity to apply it to questions of law and practice, and soon gained the confidence of the people and a good business. Not long after he settled in Newfield he married Hannah, eldest daughter of Capt. James Ayer, one of the leading citizens of the place. Her ancestry figured in the Revolution and she herself was a woman of marked characteristics and great personal worth.

Mr. Clifford was early led into political life and warmly espoused the principles of Democracy. There were then hardly a score of men of that political faith in Newfield, but nevertheless he had gained sufficient personal popularity to elect him in 1830 by a large majority to represent the town in the State Legislature, an office to which he was three times re-elected. In 1833 he was chosen speaker of the House, and in the following year was again honored with that position. At the same time his success in his profession continued and in 1834 he was appointed attorney-general of the State, an office demanding high legal qualifications and mature judgment. In the exciting political contest of 1838 he was nominated and elected to Congress from the First district of Maine, and was re-elected in 1840. He left that legislative body with his reputation firmly established as an able and zealous leader and an accurate parliamentarian. Originally favoring the election of Van Buren to the presidency, he however supported the nomination of Polk with earnest and effective zeal. He had a very extensive legal practice when he was invited by President Polk to a seat in his cabinet as attorney-general of the United States. The duties of this high office were congenial to his tastes and his administration was such as to prove him a worthy successor of the best of those who had preceded him. While in the Cabinet he was appointed a commissioner to exchange ratification of peace between the United States and Mexico, and after peace was fully established he remained as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in that country.

In 1849 he settled permanently in Portland, Me., and continued in practice of law until his appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President James Buchanan, January 12, 1858. Judge Clifford now found himself associated with a bench of old men and the business of the court far in arrears. To the work of relieving this situation he applied himself with characteristic energy and by continuous labor eventually saw the docket much reduced. His opinions as a Federal justice form a respectable part in number and importance of forty volumes of Reports. His judgments on the Circuit are in part embodied in four volumes, "Clifford's Reports," edited by William H. Clifford, of the Cumberland county bar. After the death of Chief Justice Chase, Justice Clifford acted as chief.

Judge Clifford was selected as president of the celebrated Electoral Commission of 1877. Amid the heated discussions of that memorable event, when the whole country was deeply agitated on the subject, the president of the commission retained his perfect calmness, evincing wisdom and fairness in his decisions, and winning the commendation of even his opponents. He agreed with the minority and delivered an opinion on the question of the Florida returns, but deeming it unavailing, rendered no public judgments on the votes of other contested States.

Justice Clifford, for several years before his death, was privileged to retire from the bench and to receive the pension provided by law. But the relinquishment of duty was not in accordance with his disposition or the habits of his life. He continued with unabated clearness and force of mind in the performance of his great judicial labors until overtaken by his

last illness. He died in Cornish, Maine, July 25, 1881.

Judge Clifford was a man of noble and commanding presence and exhibited in his bearing and manner a graciousness and dignity combined, that both won affection and inspired respect. Strength, culture and intellect were written on his face. He was a man of unyielding determination and immense capacity for study and investigation, and faced every duty, however onerous, with cheerfulness and confidence in himself. He possessed the true genius of labor. Industry, truthfulness, firmness, integrity and entire fidelity in the performance of duty were among his leading characteristics. The urbanity and courtesy which marked his intercourse with men, secured the friendship of a wide circle of eminent persons with whom he came in contact during the many years of his public life. The judge was of a temperament to prize such associations and cherished the friendships which he had thus formed to the end of his life. The simplicity, elevation and solidity of his character impressed all with whom he came in contact. A memory of wonderful power easily retained the fruit of a long, arduous and studious life.

Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Brown and Harvard all conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In the proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as in the Circuit Courts of the country, held to honor his memory, bench and bar united in conceding to the venerable magistrate the character of a great, wise and just judge.

WILLIAM HENRY CLIFFORD, Portland, son of Nathan Clifford, just noticed, was born in Newfield, York county, Me., August 11, 1839, the third son of the family of children. He was fitted for college at the Portland Academy and Professor Wood's school at Yarmouth, Me. He entered Dartmouth College from which he was graduated in 1858. Having determined upon making the profession of law his life work, he began study in the office of Shepley & Dana, Portland, and completed his course in the office of Benjamin R. Curtis in Boston. Upon his admission to the bar he opened a law office in Portland, where he has practiced his profession ever since.

WILLIAM HENRY CLIFFORD.

During eight or ten years he served as commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Maine, and a very large portion of the commitments for violation of the Federal statutes were, for a series of years, made in his court. Later he acquired an extensive practice in the Federal courts of this and neighboring circuits, and in the Supreme Court at Washington. He is the author of Clifford's Reports (four volumes), a compilation of Justice Clifford's decisions on the New England Circuit.

Mr. Clifford has from an early period in his life taken an active part in the political contests in Maine on the Democratic side and has shared in the fortunes of his party in this State. He has achieved a high position as a Democratic leader, the result of having participated in the labor of every political campaign

in Maine since the close of the Civil war and of other services to his party outside of the State. He has been twice nominated as Democratic candidate for Congress in the First Maine district, once against John H. Burleigh, and the second time as the opponent of Thomas B. Reed, and won credit and respect by both his abilities and powers as a political speaker, and by the vigor and energy of his campaigns. Mr. Clifford has served on the National Democratic Committee as the Maine member, has been called upon to preside at the State conventions of his party, on which occasions his opening speeches have been printed by the State Committee for circulation as campaign documents. He is the author of numerous speeches and addresses of a literary and other character. Mr. Clifford has been educated in the school of Democracy, and still holds the faith as to strict constitutional construction, tariff, and sound money, of the great party that once swayed the destinies of the country and has left its impress for all time upon its institutions and policy. In his profession he has been more than ordinarily successful, his natural and acquired qualifications being of a high order.

Mr. Clifford married, in 1866, Ellen G., daughter of the Hon. J. B. Brown, of Portland. They have three sons and one daughter. One of the sons is Nathan Clifford, now law partner with his father, a brief sketch of whose life immediately follows.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Portland.—Among the more prominent of the younger members of the bar of Portland, Maine, is Nathan Clifford, son of William Henry Clifford, and grandson of Nathan Clifford, sketches of whose lives precede this. He was born in Portland, June 17, 1867. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native city, at Phillips Andover Academy, and he was graduated from the Portland High School in 1886. Entering Harvard College in the fall of 1886, he graduated with honors in June, 1890. In the fall of that year he began the study of law in the office of his father in Portland and was admitted to practice in May, 1893. He became a member of the law firm of Clifford, Verrill & Clifford, which connection still continues. Although still a young man in his chosen profession, Mr. Clifford's devotion to the interests of his clients, his clearly-defined ability as a lawyer, and his manly character have already brought him into well-deserved prominence.

NATHAN CLIFFORD.

Following in the political course of his honored ancestors, Mr. Clifford is a Democrat, a fact that is not usually conducive to success at the polls in the State of Maine. Immediately after his graduation he took a deep and active interest in the political field and has been a candidate of his party for various offices. He also served acceptably for some time as chairman of the Democratic City Committee.

Mr. Clifford was married in May, 1894, to Caroline L. Devens, of Boston. They have one child—Katharine Louisa, born August 18, 1898.

JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, Portland, Me., was born in Winslow, Me., on August 30, 1827. He is descended from Alexander Drummond, a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, born in Scotland, who settled in Georgetown, Me., in 1729 with his family of two married sons, one married daughter, and one widowed daughter with her two daughters. Alexander Drummond was killed in the following winter

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

by a falling tree. His eldest son, Patrick Drummond, born June 11, 1694, had a daughter Ann (afterwards wife of Rev. William McClenachan) when he came to this country. His first wife died after bearing four other children, and he married, second, Susannah Rutherford, daughter of Rev. Robert Rutherford.

Patrick and Susannah Drummond had a son John, born in Georgetown (now West Bath), Me., September 27, 1744. He married Mary McFadden, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Stinson) McFadden, born August 4, 1745. He died in Georgetown, September 10, 1771, and she in Winslow, February 2, 1821. They had a son, Rutherford Drummond, born October 20, 1770, settled first in Vassalboro, Me., and then in Sidney; and John Drummond, born April 13, 1772, settled in Winslow and married Damaris Hayden, born in Bridgewater, Mass., February 18, 1775. She died September 3, 1851, and he December 24, 1857. They had nine children, the eldest of whom, Clark Drummond, was born July 5, 1796, in Winslow; married, June 5, 1821, Cynthia Blackwell, daughter of Capt. Mordecai and Sarah (Burgess) Blackwell, born in Winslow, January 9, 1799; she died February 8, 1868, and he September 5, 1888, on the home farm in Winslow, on which he, all of his children and one grandchild were born. They had eleven children, the elder three of whom died in infancy. The eldest of the eight survivors was Josiah Hayden Drummond, the subject of this notice.

The son of a farmer, the early life of Josiah H. Drummond was passed in the toil incident to such conditions, alternated with regular terms in the district school, with occasional brief periods of attendance at private schools. He early developed unusual proficiency in mathematics, and when, in the spring of 1839, he was able to attend the Vassalboro Academy eight weeks, he took algebra as his principal study. At the end of the spring and summer farm work, which called him home, he resumed study in the academy, taking up Latin. At the close of the fall term his academical course was suspended until the fall of 1840, when he began fitting for college, working on the farm during vacations. In the second year of his preparation he was assistant teacher of mathematics. He entered Waterville (now Colby) College in August, 1842, a few weeks before his fifteenth birthday. In college he took high rank, particularly in mathematics, to which he devoted much time out of the regular course.

During the long first winter vacation, then customary in order that students might teach, he worked hard in the woods at home, as he was still too young to teach; but in the vacations of the second and third years he taught in the public schools. In the vacation between

the third and fourth years there was an unexpected vacancy in the principalship of China Academy, which he was persuaded to fill, at the same time keeping up his class studies and taking part in the "senior exhibition." After teaching two terms at China he returned to Waterville, took his examinations, and was graduated in August, 1846, just before he was nineteen years old.

Returning to China, the young man took charge of the academy, continuing a year and a half. He then went to Vassalboro and assumed charge of the academy there, continuing three terms. Mr. Drummond had ere this resolved to become a lawyer, and as the Vassalboro institution was to be closed during the winter, he, in December, 1848, began the study of law in the office of Boutelle & Noyes at Waterville, returning to teach the Vassalboro Academy in the the term of 1849.

In those days the salary of even the principal of a country academy was meagre, and the savings of his three years of teaching were scarcely sufficient to pay a debt incurred during his collegiate course and give him support. He, therefore, expected to continue teaching, studying law at intervals only: but in the summer of 1849, Mr. Boutelle practically retired from practice, though he retained his desk in the office some years, while Mr. Noyes became engaged in railroad business; a proposal was made to Mr. Drummond that he should remain continuously in the office, giving such attention to the business as he was able, and be paid a salary that would meet his expenses. This proposal he cheerfully accepted. During the ensuing year he attended the courts and tried some causes before magistrates, gaining experience that was of great benefit to him.

In the fall of 1850 Mr. Noyes returned to his office, and Mr. Drummond was admitted to the bar in October, after having taken the necessary examination, but continued his study until December when he received an offer to go to California on business. Within a week's time he departed, taking a steamer for Panama. He was detained in California longer than he anticipated, and filled up his time in reviewing his legal studies, and finally concluded to remain there and engage in practice in San Francisco, having been admitted to the bar in Sacramento a few days after his arrival there. But just as he had finished the business which called him there and before he had fairly started in practice, he received a letter from Mr. Boutelle informing him that Mr. Noyes had decided to devote himself exclusively to railroad affairs, and inviting him to return east and take their office and business. Other circumstances made this course seem advisable, and he accordingly left for home early in April, 1851. In June following he took the office of Boutelle & Noyes and began practice in Kennebec and Somerset counties.

A circumstance, that was in a measure accidental, soon gave him good standing at the bar of the last named county. Mr. Boutelle had been in the habit of pleading specially, whenever such a course was available, and he impressed upon his students that that was the only scientific method. Mr. Drummond found it something analogous to mathematical analysis and hence studied it carefully, especially as the Legislature had removed such features of it as permitted its abuse. Just as Mr. Drummond began practice the "search and seizure" clause of the "Maine Law" was beginning to be enforced. Thereupon, in Somerset county an action of trespass was brought against the officer every time he served a warrant, until almost every lawyer in that county had one or more of such cases. Mr. Drummond was employed in the defense and in every case pleaded specially, justifying under the warrant issued to the officer. With one or two exceptions the lawyers of that bar had utterly ignored special pleading, and in consequence they were taken by surprise and found themselves drifting upon an unknown sea. One case (reported in the Maine Reports) was carried to the Law Court, and the defense prevailed. Another case went to a jury upon issues, enough of which were found for the de-

fendant to give him judgment. This was carried to the Law Court, but before it was decided the proposal was made to dismiss all the cases without costs; this was accepted by the defendants, and the old cases were ended and no new ones brought. Mr. Drummond, however, acquired an undue reputation, undue because a simple procedure seemed wonderful to his associates, merely because they had not studied it, and, therefore, all the more so to the public.

Mr. Drummond was also equally fortunate in another cause, a legacy from his predecessors. A case arose in which the effect of a former judgment in a case between the same plaintiff and the servant of the defendant was in question. The case was new in its character in Maine. He made an exhaustive examination of the cases and prepared his argument with great care. Hon. George Evans was with him and spoke so highly of the argument that it gave Mr. Drummond a high reputation in Kennebec county. Praise from Mr. Evans was a passport to public confidence.

Mr. Drummond for several years was legal adviser for the town of Waterville. In the fall of 1856 he was nominated, in his absence and without his knowledge (for he expected the representative of the previous year would be renominated), as representative to the Legislature. He was elected by the largest majority then ever given to a representative in that town. He had been on the stump almost continuously from the 4th of July until the Saturday before election.

In the House Mr. Drummond was chairman of the railroad committee and served upon others. He took a very active part in the legislative proceedings and was in danger of losing or weakening his influence through too frequent speaking upon the many important questions then before the public, but in fact he grew stronger throughout the session. He was re-elected the next year and became speaker of the House after a very animated contest. He declined a second re-election in order to give his opponent for the speakership a clear field.

In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate from Kennebec, and during the session a vacancy occurred in the office of the attorney-general through the death of the incumbent. The caucus preliminary to filling the vacancy had been fixed for Tuesday evening. On Monday morning Mr. Drummond was solicited to allow the use of his name. He asked for brief time for consideration of the proposal. At noon he consented to accept, if the office came to him without solicitation. On the second ballot he was unanimously nominated. To this high office he was elected four successive times and declined a fifth election on account of the inadequacy of the salary in comparison with the duties to be performed in the office. An unusual number of criminal cases argued by him came before the Law Court, many of which arose out of the construction of the prohibitory liquor law. Also, there were more murder trials in the State during those four years of Mr. Drummond's incumbency in the office than during the preceding forty years.

In 1862 Mr. Drummond made a visit to Washington, and while there he saw and learned enough to convince him that no man dependent upon his own labor for support of himself and family, could safely enter the political arena and assume its anxieties, the possibility of unexpected changes, and its many uncertainties. He, accordingly, came to the conclusion that he would thereafter decline to be a candidate for any office not in the line of his profession. To this resolution he rigidly adhered, with the single exception of accepting an election to fill a vacancy in the State House of Representatives, when he was again chosen speaker. He served several years as city solicitor of Portland after he retired from the office of attorney-general.

In his professional career Mr. Drummond has been entrusted with many cases of great importance and has had interests of large magnitude confided to his care. He has been counsel for several railroad, insurance and other corporations; while almost every one of

the nearly sixty volumes of the Maine Reports since the thirty-fifth contains cases in which he was counsel, and in the Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States are several cases of great importance which were argued by him.

Mr. Drummond has won extended and exalted fame as a Mason. He joined Waterville Lodge in 1849 and was its master in 1858–59. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Maine from 1860 to 1863, was for two years at the head of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery of Maine and for one year at the head of the Grand Council of Maine. In 1871 he was elected to the chief position of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and in 1880 was grand master of the General Grand Council of the United States, holding each office three years. He was provincial deputy grand master of the Royal Order of Scotland under the late Albert Pike, and since Mr. Pike's death has been provincial grand master of that order.

He received the degree of the Scottish Rite in 1861–62 and in the latter year the 33d degree was conferred upon him, whereby he became an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. He was immediately elected lieutenant grand commander and was re-elected in 1863 and 1866. In 1867, upon the union of the Supreme Councils, previously existing, he was elected grand commander of the United Supreme Council, the highest office in the gift of the fraternity. He was re-elected in 1870, '73 and '76, but declined further service. This office involved a large amount of correspondence with all parts of the world.

He has rendered, perhaps, the greatest service as a member of the committees in the various Grand Bodies. As chairman of the committee on Masonic Jurisprudence in the Grand Bodies of Maine, and in the National Bodies, he has done more than any one else to shape the polity of the order in the State and Nation. In his own Grand Lodge he has performed since 1865 the duty of reviewing the proceedings of the other Grand Lodges—over fifty in number. His report thereon has often been more than 200 pages. He has also performed a similar labor for the Grand Chapter, Council, and Commandery.

Mr. Drummond is a man of strong, determined and somewhat aggressive characteristics. A conviction once firmly fixed in his mind, it is not an easy task to change or weaken it. But he is withal kind-hearted, generous and sympathetic, and unselfish of his time and effort in aiding others, particularly worthy young men. Endowed by nature with a commanding figure, and with remarkable physical and mental power, he still, after having passed three score and ten years, presents a fine example of vigorous manhood.

JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, Jr., of Portland, Me., was born in Waterville in that State on March 5, 1856, and is a son of Josiah Hayden Drummond (a sketch of whose life precedes this page) and Elzada Rollins (Bean) Drummond. He was taken to the city of Portland by his parents when he was four years old, and began his education in the schools of that city. Entering Colby University he graduated with credit in 1877. Following in the professional footsteps of his father, he took up the study of law immediately after graduation and was admitted to practice in the courts of the State of Maine in October, 1879. He at once became a partner in business with his father, and the law firm of Drummond & Drummond still continues. In October, 1882, Mr. Drummond was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maine, and in March, 1885, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Drummond is an ardent lover of his profession, a persistent student, and possesses mental powers over which he has complete mastery. He has great capacity for gaining a clear and correct conception of any case under-

taken by him, and so marshaling his evidence and his arguments as to bring out every point of strength in favor of his client. Few if any of the younger men at the bar of the State of Maine, after twenty years of practice, stand higher to-day in the estimation of their brethren, or enjoy a greater degree of public confidence than Mr. Drummond.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, JR.

In his practice he has given particular attention to the law relating to corporations. He has prepared the abstract of the laws of Maine for "The American Corporation Legal Manual" annually since that work was first issued. He has argued before the Law Court several important life insurance cases, his work being of such a character as to give him high standing with the court in that class of litigation. The fidelity, accuracy, and completeness with which he always treats the decided cases in making his arguments are generally well known.

Mr. Drummond is an earnest Republican, but with little inclination to desert or neglect his profession to seek for public office. He represented Portland in the Maine House of Representatives in 1891, and was elected to the State Senate from Cumberland county in 1896 and 1898 for terms commencing January, 1897 and 1899. In the House he served on the committees on legal affairs, on banks and banking, and on the library. In the Senate he served both terms on the committees on the judiciary, on banks and banking, and on claims.

He married September 17, 1883, Sarah Tuttle Blake, of Jersey City, N. J., and they have five sons and one daughter.

CHARLES F. LIBBY, a prominent attorney of Portland, Me., was born in Limerick, York county, in that State, on the 31st of January, 1844, and is a son of James B. Libby, also a native of that place. James B. Libby was during a large part of his life one of the well known firm consisting of himself and two brothers, engaged in the wool commission business in Portland and after 1860 in New York city, where the house is still in existence. James Libby married Hannah Catharine Morrill, who was born in Kennebunkport, Me., in 1819, and died in Portland May 2, 1879; her husband died March 26, 1889. This Libby family, in common with all others in this country, trace their ancestry back to the original immigrant, John Libby, who was born in England in 1602, and came over in 1630, in the employ of Robert Trelawney, who, with Moses Goodyear, secured a patent for Richmond Island and a large area of the Maine mainland. The father of James B. Libby, and grandfather of the subject, was Elias Libby, who was born in Scarboro, Me., on March 12, 1790, and married Jane Jewell; they had eight children, of whom James B. was the third. He was a leading business man, president and director of many important corporations, including steamship lines, and lived an honorable and useful life.

Charles F. Libby was given ample opportunity to obtain a liberal education, of which he availed himself with energy and determination. After graduating from the Portland High School he entered Bowdoin College where

he was graduated with honors in 1864. Having already determined upon following the profession of law, he began study soon after leaving college, in the office of Fessenden & Butler, in Portland, and finished in the Columbia Law School, New York city. He went abroad immediately after his admission to the bar in 1866 and continued his studies in Paris and Heidelberg during two years. He returned in 1869 with greatly enlarged experience of the world and a store of useful information and knowledge.

Mr. Libby began practice in Portland with Judge Symonds which continued until the latter was appointed to the Superior Court bench. His next business association was with the late Hon. Moses M. Butler, which continued until Mr. Butler's death, when he again became associated with Judge Symonds and thus continuing until 1891. In 1897 the existing firm of Libby, Robinson & Turner was formed, of which he is the senior. As a lawyer Mr. Libby early took a prominent position in the Cumberland county bar. His natural talents and acquired ability were soon manifested in the broad field of actual practice and many cases of importance were intrusted to his care. In these he has met with a flattering degree of success.

Mr. Libby is an earnest Republican and his personal popularity and oratorical gifts long ago led to his recognition as one of the political leaders. He began his public career as city solicitor, holding that office in 1871 and 1872. In the last named year he was elected county attorney, an office which he voluntarily resigned in 1878, leaving an enviable record of duty well and fearlessly performed.

In 1882 Mr. Libby was elected mayor of the city of Portland, and the varied and important interests of the community were never more carefully and efficiently guarded than during his administration. While Mr. Libby at this time would cheerfully have retired from public life to follow the more congenial paths of his profession, his friends in the Republican party gave him the nomination for the State Senate in 1888 and he was, of course, elected. His re-election for another term followed in 1891, in which year he was honored by his fellow legislators with the presidency of the Senate, a position which he filled with dignity and courtesy. In his choice for the presidency no nomination was made against him by the opposite party, a fact for which there was no precedent.

CHARLES F. LIBBY.

Mr. Libby's business ability has been recognized in the community and he has been asked to accept a number of trusts of importance. He is attorney for the First National Bank of Portland, for the Portland Trust Company, the Portland Street Railway Company, the International, and Portland and Maine Steamship Companies, and various other corporations.

Mr. Libby was active in organizing the Maine State Bar Association and served efficiently as its president from 1891 to 1895 inclusive. His interest in educational affairs has always been of an intellgent and earnest character and its appreciation by his fellow citizens is shown in his long period of service from 1869 to 1882 on the Portland School Committee. He is now and has been for many

years president of the Overseers of Bowdoin College.

In his personality Mr. Libby is one of the most genial of men and his unfailing courtesy, rigid integrity, and comprehensive ability have won for him a large circle of trustworthy friends.

Mr. Libby was married to Alice Bradbury, daughter of the Hon. Bion and Alice Williams Bradbury, of Eastport, Me., and they have two living children, a son and a daughter.

JOSEPH A. LOCKE, attorney, Portland, Me., was born in Hollis, York county, Me., December 25, 1843. He is a descendant in the sixth generation from John Locke, of Hampton, N. H., who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1644, it is believed, and first settled in Dover, N. H., there becoming a land owner. Through both his father, Stephen Locke, son of Caleb Locke, of Hollis, and his mother, Lucinda Clark, daughter of Charles Clark, of Hollis, Mr. Locke is a representative of the fourth generation in descent from Sarah Pepperell, the accomplished and beloved niece of Sir William Pepperell (and daughter of Andrew Pepperell), and also from the historic Major Charles Frost, of Kittery.

Stephen Locke, father of the subject, was for many years one of the old-time schoolmasters, and later in his life a builder and contractor. He erected among many other structures of importance the city hall of Biddeford, and the mills at West Warren. He is a man of high character and excellent ability. He is still living with his son, Ira S. Locke, in Portland, Me. (aged eighty-four years, January 17, 1900).

In his early childhood Joseph A. Locke moved with his parents to Biddeford, where he fitted for college, graduating from Bowdoin College in 1865 with honor, being the salutatorian of his class. He taught in the Portland High School the first two years after his graduation, having charge of classes in Greek, Latin, chemistry and mathematics; and while teaching he was pursuing his law studies. He then entered the law office of Davis & Drummond (Judge Woodbury Davis and the Hon. Josiah H. Drummond), and was admitted to practice in the State courts in 1868 and in the United States courts in 1869.

He settled in Portland, remaining a short time with Messrs. Davis & Drummond, and in October, 1868, opened an office. Here, by close application to business, and the care and

JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

fidelity with which he attended to all matters entrusted to his charge, both in office work and the trial of cases in the courts, he acquired a large and successful law practice, commanding the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In 1880 he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Ira S. Locke, under the firm name of Locke & Locke, which still continues. They have an extensive general practice, are trustees of several large estates, and have the charge of many trust funds.

Mr. Locke is an earnest Republican and has frequently been honored by his fellow citizens with positions of trust. He was twice elected representative from Portland to the State Legislature, namely, for the sessions of 1877 and 1879, serving as a member of the judiciary

committee in both sessions, and also as a member of the library committee in 1877. The State election in the fall of 1878 for the session of the succeeding year was a very close one throughout the State and especially in Cumberland county; and out of the five representatives to the House from Portland Mr. Locke was the only Republican elected. On the organization of the House of Representatives in 1879 he was the Republican nominee for speaker, but was defeated by the combined vote of the Democratic and Greenback representatives. At the State election in that fall he was elected a senator from Cumberland county, being the only Republican nominee for the Senate from Cumberland county who received his certificate of election from the Governor and Council. This was the famous session of the Legislature of 1880.

From the first meeting of the Senate until its final organization, when he was elected its president, he was the leader in that body on behalf of the Republican party in opposition to the organization of the Senate by the members of the Democratic and Greenback parties; and by his timely written protests, duly presented in session, while they were attempting to perfect an organization, paved the way to bring the question involved, as to who were the legally elected members of the Senate, before the Supreme Court of the State for its decision. This is the only instance since the organization of the State that a member has been elected president of the Senate in the first term of service therein. Mr. Locke was the youngest man who ever occupied the chair. He was returned to the Senate in 1881, and re-elected its president. This was the first session of the Legislature following the amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial elections; consequently Mr. Locke remained as president of the Senate, making him the second civil officer in the State, for three years, and until the organization of the Legislature in January, 1883, when he was elected a member of the Governor's Council. This position he held by subsequent election for four years, serving all that period as chairman of the committee on accounts, and of the commiteee on education, and was on the committees on military affairs and on public beneficiaries. In this position and under these several responsibilities Mr. Locke was forced to bear a large share of the burden of work. From this he did not shrink, bringing to bear his former legislative experience, his legal ability, and his conservative judgment. Since his retirement from the Senate he has devoted his energies mainly to the interests of his numerous clients and to the trusts that have been placed in his hands.

Mr. Locke has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs. During several years after his period of teaching the high school he was a member of the School Committee of Portland. He has for many years been a member of the Board of Trustees of Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Kent's Hill, Me., and the last nineteen years has been president of the board. That institution has greatly profited by his judicious counsel.

Mr. Locke has been interested more or less in the various historical, educational and social organizations of Portland. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, the Genealogical Society, the Portland Natural History Society, and of the Masonic fraternity. He first became a Mason in 1866, receiving the Blue Lodge degrees in Dunlap Lodge in Biddeford, and became a member thereof. Having decided to make his home in Portland, he transferred his membership to Portland Lodge No. 1, the oldest lodge in the State, acting under charter issued in 1769, and at the next election was chosen senior warden and afterward worshipful master, occupying the chair for the years 1871 and 1872. In June, 1877, honorary membership was conferred upon him; and in 1878 he was elected a member of the Board of Masonic Trustees.

Mr. Locke has at different times been highly honored by this large and strong fraternity. He was most eminent high priest of Greenleaf Chapter No. 13 in 1870; eminent commander of St. Alban's Commandery No. 8, for the years

1877 and 1878; grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Maine for the years 1881 and 1882. In the Grand Commandery of Maine, in May, 1887, he was elected from the floor to the position of deputy grand commander, and elected right eminent grand commander for the years 1888 and 1889. While occupying the latter position at the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held in Washington, D. C., in 1889, he was elected chairman of the ritual committee to revise and correct the ritual of the order throughout the country; and, so well was the work done, that at the next Triennial Conclave, held in Denver, Col., in 1892, the report of the committee was accepted and the ritual presented by it unanimously adopted without a single change being made, although it was the general opinion of the members of the order throughout the country before the conclave that no ritual could be presented which would be adopted. In May, 1897, he was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and re-elected the next year. At the present time Mr. Locke is grand junior warden of the Grand Encampment, Knights Templar of the United States.

Mr. Locke has also been honored in the Scottish Rite or so-called degrees of Masonry. He was for eleven years thrice potent grand master of Yates Lodge of Perfection in Portland, and afterward commander-in-chief of Maine Consistory, thirty-second degree, for eight years; and in September, 1884, he received at Detroit the honorary grade of sovereign grand inspector-general of the thirty-third and last degree.

Mr. Locke married, August 27, 1873, Florence E. Perley, daughter of Joseph H. Perley, a well known merchant of Portland. They have four children now living, namely: Grace Perley Locke, John R. Locke, Allen S. Locke, and Joseph A. Locke, jr.

SETH L. LARRABEE, Portland, one of the most prominent members of the Maine bar, is a native of Scarboro, Me., where he was born January 22, 1855. His ancestry performed an honorable part in the settlement and wars of the new country in early years, and is traceable back to 1660. Members of the family served with credit in the Revolutionary war and left a heritage of honor to

SETH L. LARRABEE.

their descendants. The father of Seth L. was Jordan Larrabee, who also was born in Scarboro, and his mother was Caroline F. Beals.

The boyhood of Seth L. Larrabee was passed on the home farm, where he learned the value and disciplinary influence of arduous toil. Attending the district school, he later fitted for college in the Westbrook (Me.) Seminary from which he was graduated in 1870. After taking a year's vacation, he entered Bowdoin College and was graduated with the class of 1875. During his college course he taught several terms in common schools, and after his graduation he taught languages one year in Goddard Seminary, at Barre, Vt.

In fulfillment of his early formed determination to become a member of the legal profession, Mr. Larrabee entered the office of Strout

& Gage, in Portland, Me., and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Opening an office in that city, his varied talents soon commanded attention and gained for him a large practice. For twenty years past his commanding figure, and his masterly conduct of cases have been well known in the Maine courts.

Mr. Larrabee is a Republican and his influence in political circles, his ability to win and keep friends, and his social popularity have combined to render him an important factor in his party, to which he has rendered important services. In 1880 he was elected register of probate for Cumberland county, which office he held nine years. He was chosen city solicitor for the city of Portland in 1891 and 1893, and in 1895–97 was elected to the State Legislature. In the last named year he was unanimously nominated and unanimously elected speaker of the House, an honorable position which he filled with dignity, ability and charm of personal manner.

Mr. Larrabee's business qualifications and judgment have led to his selection for a number of responsible trusts. For many years past he has been an influential member of the Portland Board of Trade. He was one of the originators of the Casco, and the Portland Loan and Building Associations, in both of which he is director, treasurer and attorney. He was an original incorporator and is president of the Portland and Yarmouth Electric Railway Company. He was one of the founders of the Chapman National Bank of which he is vice-president and director. He was instrumental in chartering and founding the Mercantile Trust Company, of which he is trustee and attorney. To him also has been confided the care of a number of large estates. In all of these positions Mr. Larrabee has exhibited the traits and qualifications that never fail to endow the conservative, prudent and enterprising man of affairs. Mr. Larrabee served two years as captain of the First Maine Battery of the State Militia. He is a member of the Masonic order, a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the leading social and political clubs of Portland.

Mr. Larrabee was married October 21, 1880, to Lulu B. Sturdevant, of Scarboro. They have two children—Sydney B., aged seventeen years, and Leon S., aged fifteen.

WILLIAM T. HAINES, attorney-general of Maine, is a self-made man. He is a graduate of the Maine State College (1876), and the Albany Law School in 1878. In May, 1879, he settled at Oakland (then West Waterville), Kennebec county, Me., and commenced the practice of law. Here he remained until October, 1880, when he moved to Waterville, where he has since resided. Soon after coming to the bar Mr. Haines obtained a good clientage, and was very soon found in the courts trying his own cases. In 1882 he was elected county attorney for Kennebec county, which office he held for two terms. He has always been a Republican, and has taken an active interest in every campaign since he has been a voter, and has served his party several campaigns upon the stump. He was elected to the Maine Senate, from Kennebec county, in 1888, and again in 1890. As a legislator he put forth many new and reform measures, among which may be mentioned the registration bill, for the registration of voters in cities, which is known by his name, and for which he received both praise and abuse, as it was passed by a strict party vote at the end of his second term, having been defeated in 1888; but now that the measure has been tried all are compelled to admit that it is a great improvement on the old method of registering voters in cities. He also introduced and carried through the constitutional amendment requiring an educational qualification for voters, which was adopted by the people in the election in 1892. Perhaps the most prominent of his legislative work related to his efforts to pass a statute

for the regulation of railroad rates and fares, for which he made a most determined fight during both his terms in the Senate, and in both of which he was unsuccessful, yet none can deny that his efforts in this direction did a good deal towards creating public sentiment to demand mileage tickets at two cents per mile, which was promised by the railroads before the debate was closed and the last vote

WILLIAM T. HAINES.

taken on his bill in the Senate. As a legislator, Mr. Haines was generally successful, being a ready and forcible debater, and one who makes firm friends of his associates.

He has done a good deal, both in the Legislature and out, to assist his alma mater, having served upon the Board of Trustees since 1882. He was chairman of the committee, and had charge of the construction of both Coburn Hall and Wingate Hall at the State University, and has been secretary of the trustees since 1886, and as trustee has taken a great interest in the same; and to his efforts and co-operation is due the establishment of the law school in Bangor.

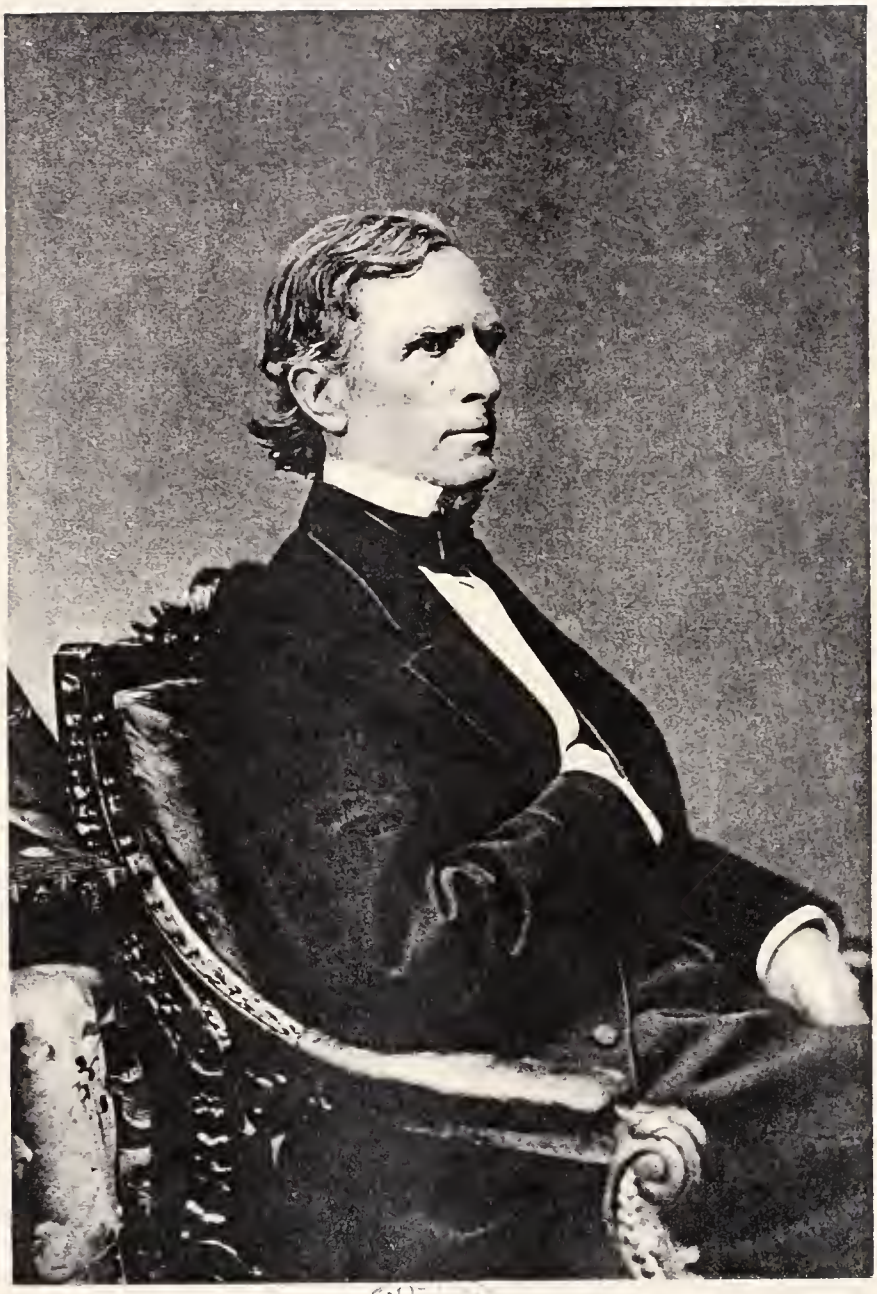
In 1892 Mr. Haines was candidate for attorney-general, but was defeated by Hon. F. A. Powers, of Houlton. But in 1896 he again made a contest for the position. It was one of the hottest political fights ever known in the State, there being five candidates in the field, but he was triumphantly nominated and elected.

As a citizen he has been prominent in many of the new enterprises in Waterville. He organized, and with others started the Waterville Loan and Building Association, for which he is now attorney and one of the executive board of trustees: also the Masonic Building Company, which erected the Masonic building on Common street. He is also a member of the Maine Sportsmen's Association, and has always taken a great interest in the propagation and protection of fish and game.

Mr. Haines promoted the system of water works in the towns of Newport, Machias and Oakland, and of late he has become largely interested in the wild land in northern Maine.

But with all his connection with business, the best part of his energies and time has been devoted to the practice of law. As an attorney, he enjoys the confidence of the community both for integrity and ability. In the management of his cases he is a most untiring worker. By constant application to business he has acquired a large clientage. Through diligent study and steady practice he has become one of the most brilliant members of the bar in Maine. He has been engaged in many important cases which have become part of the legal history of the State. His success as a lawyer and his general popularity are features characteristic of his earnest nature. Of good presence, a clear and forcible speaker, argumentative to an extreme degree, he is a recognized power with the people and in the councils of the party to which he belongs.

When county attorney, he tried three murder cases in seven days, obtaining conviction in *all*. Kennebec county saw three of her citizens who had taken life, in State's prison, two for life and one for seven years, in a little over two months from the date the first crime was committed. As Judge Whitehouse, who presided at the trials, remarked, this was admin-



istering criminal law with certainty and celerity, and, he hoped, without too much severity. Mr. Haines is a great admirer of his native State, and particularly of his adopted city and the Kennebec Valley. At the meetings of the State Board of Trade, of which Mr. Haines has been a prominent member, he has always advocated Maine, for Maine people, as a place in which to invest their money and their energy, a good State in which to be born, in which to live, and in which to die.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN[1] was the eldest son of Gen. Samuel Fessenden, and was born at Boscawen, N. H., October 16, 1806. The name which he received is indicative of his father's political opinions, as Pitt, then at the height of his power and reputation as premier of England, was the idol of the New England Federalists. His father was a son of William Fessenden, the first minister of the first parish in Fryeburg, Maine, graduated from Dartmouth College, studied law and practiced most of his life in Portland. He was an excellent lawyer and a man of fine literary and scholarly tastes. In politics he was a Federalist and later a Whig. He died in Portland, March 19, 1869. The childhood of the son was spent at his father's home in New Gloucester. He was early studious and unusually precocious. In 1819, before he was thirteen years old, he entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated there with honors in 1823.

While Fessenden was in college his father had moved from New Gloucester to Portland, so that when his college course was completed he came to his father's new home, and began to study law in the office of Charles S. Daveis, at that time one of the leading lawyers in Maine. He was a law student for four years, part of the time in the office of his uncle, Thomas Fessenden, in New York, and in 1827, being then twenty-one years old, he was admitted to the Cumberland bar. He had received an excellent drill, especially in equity, then a new branch in the jurisprudence of Maine. After his admission he opened an office in Bridgton, Maine, where he remained about two years. He then returned to Portland, and became a member of his father's firm, but this arrangement not proving satisfactory he went to Bangor, where he stayed until 1832, when he again returned to Portland, and for the rest of his life made his home in that city. He was married on the year of his return to the youngest daughter of James Deering.

Fessenden soon took high rank at the bar, and developed much of the true spirit of the lawyer. He was fond of the profession, and in many respects preferred it to holding public position. He enjoyed a large although not specially lucrative practice, and long before his election to the Senate he was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State.

He early took an interest in politics. In 1827, when only twenty-one years of age, he delivered to the young men of Portland a Fourth of July oration, in which he clearly showed the bent of his mind toward public affairs. In 1832 he was elected to the Legislature as a Whig, having been offered and having declined the Whig nomination for Congress. Service in Congress does not seem to have been then considered the honor it has since become. An appointment to the bench was much preferred, and on two separate occasions seats in the United States Senate were resigned for positions on the Supreme Court of Maine. In 1840, however, he accepted the congressional nomination and was elected; but service in the House of Representatives did not seem to suit his tastes and although renominated he positively declined to run. Ten years later, in 1850, he was again elected to Congress, but lost his seat through an error in the returns.

In 1843 and 1845 the Whigs in the Legislature gave him their votes for the senatorship, and in 1853, when the term of James W. Brad-

[1] Condensed from biography read by Richard Webb before the Maine Historical Society February 23, 1894.

bury, who was a Democrat, expired, he again received the support of his party. But the Legislature of 1853 failed to elect, no candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast, and adjourned leaving the vacancy to be filled by the Legislature to be elected in the coming fall. Now in the political campaign of that year a serious split occurred in the Democratic party so long dominant in Maine. A considerable faction, calling themselves "Independent Democrats," bolted the regular nominations and supported, as their candidate for the governorship, Anson P. Morrill.

There was no election of governor by the people, and it fell, therefore, upon the Legislature which met in January, 1854, to elect both a governor and a senator, with the balance of power resting in the handful of members who were the supporters of Mr. Morrill.

Mr. Fessenden had been at all times a consistent Whig, and was the most prominent man of that party in the State, and was also in favor at that time with the so-called "Independent Democrats." He was elected governor by a ruse that gained the support of the Independents and also retained the full Whig vote.

At the time of Mr. Fessenden's election to the Senate the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill was in progress, the bill providing for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Into this exciting debate he at once plunged, delivering his first speech on the evening of March 3, 1854. He spoke without notes, and the flow of his eloquence was not disturbed by the frequent interruptions of such veteran debaters as Cass, Douglass and Butler. His speech won from his fellow senators immediate recognition of him as a debater of more than usual ability, and drew public attention to himself as a new and fearless leader of the small band of anti-slavery men then in Congress.

But the Missouri Compromise was repealed. In a Senate of sixty-two members only fourteen voted against the bill, as had so often happened before the demands of the South were granted. Instantly the Republican party sprang into being, taking for its creed opposition to the extension of slavery in the territories, while "popular sovereignty" became the rallying cry of the Democrats. The Whig party was dead, and although many Whigs became Democrats, many Democrats joined their old opponents in becoming Republicans. Then came the fierce and bitter struggle for the possession of Kansas, fought out largely in hand-to-hand encounter upon the soil of that new territory, the attempt to fraudulently force a slavery constitution upon the Kansas people, the final defeat of the pro-slavery party and the admission of Kansas as a free State. As the Southern leaders saw power slipping away from their grasp, and realized that not only the balance of power never could be restored, but that the time was at hand when the control of the government in all its branches would pass to enemies of Southern institutions, angrier and more arrogant grew their demands, and firmer and more determined became the Northern resistance. The Supreme Court issued the Dred Scott decision, John Brown attempted to capture Harper's Ferry, Abraham Lincoln was elected to the presidency, the Southern States passed ordinances of secession, and active preparations for war began.

Mr. Fessenden's first term in the Senate was therefore crowded with exciting and momentous events, and in all the legislative struggles of the time he bore a conspicuous part. The prominent position he had assumed at the beginning he held to the end as the little band of champions for freedom grew greater. In debate he was always ready. Nobody could match him in immediate and incisive reply, and his words were swift and sharp. In sentiment he was thoroughly anti-slavery. It was his inheritance and he was faithful to it.

When the Republican party came into power, to Mr. Fessenden was assigned the difficult and important position of chairman of the finance committee. Here he was most conspicuous in sustaining the national credit during the war.

He prepared and carried through the Senate all measures relating to revenue, taxation and appropriations, and so much confidence was reposed in him, and so great was his influence, that his bills almost always became laws substantially as he had reported them. As declared by Sumner, "all that our best generals were in arms, he was in the financial field." In one important instance he was outvoted. He objected to the Legal Tender bill, and he stated his objections in one of his ablest speeches. The correctness of his views was subsequently apparent, and his predictions in the matter were fulfilled.

At the darkest hour of the war, in June, 1864, Secretary Chase resigned the portfolio of the Treasury. To fill the vacancy, David Tod, of Ohio, was nominated, but he immediately sent a telegram to the president declining the office. The nomination of Mr. Fessenden was then sent to the Senate, and was at once confirmed. Mr. Fessenden was completely surprised. He was at the White House conferring with the president upon the situation of affairs in the Treasury Department when Mr. Lincoln told him that his own nomination was on the way to the Capitol. He at once hastened to the Senate Chamber to protest against it, but the nomination had been confirmed before he arrived. He sought, however, to decline, but the president insisted that he must accept. Influential senators and members of the House promised to aid and support him with such financial legislation as he might wish, and public opinion, so far as it was made manifest in resolutions of chambers of commerce and boards of trade and in the editorials of leading party newspapers, called upon him to take the office. So he resigned his seat in the Senate, and became secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Fessenden's career as secretary of the treasury has been too often referred to in a parenthesis, yet during the eight months that he held this office he quietly and unostentatiously performed the most important public services of his life up to that time. When he assumed the office on July 5, 1864, the condition of affairs was, as he afterwards modestly described it in his report to Congress, "peculiarly embarrassing."

Bonds which had heretofore been issued had been sold in most instances to banks, capitalists and syndicates, and by them placed upon the market, but it now appeared that this market would take no more except at a ruinous discount. Mr. Fessenden realized, however, that another market for government securities might well exist outside the stock exchanges of the great cities, in which market the people themselves might deal directly with the government without the intervention of brokers and middle men. In the people of this country he had full confidence. He firmly believed in their determination to put down the rebellion at any cost or sacrifice. He, therefore, determined to offer, as a great popular loan, the "Seven-thirty" bonds then recently authorized. The loan was thoroughly advertised and opportunity given to every one to subscribe. The plan proved a pronounced success, and the "seven-thirtys" became very popular almost immediately. Money flowed into the treasury in a constantly increasing stream, and the financial embarrassment of the government was soon relieved.

When Mr. Fessenden left the Treasury in March, 1865, to again take the seat in the Senate to which the Legislature of Maine had reelected him, the clouds of eight months before had disappeared. Threatened bankruptcy had been averted, and the financial affairs of the government had been conducted to a position of safety.

The congressmen returning to Washington in December, 1865, found an anomalous condition in that body. When Congress adjourned nine months before, the war was in progress. Confederate armies were in the field to be fought by the Union forces. In Washington the congressmen found many of the prominent leaders of the rebellion coolly demanding the seats in the Senate and House of Representatives to which their various "sovereign peoples"

had elected them. They had come to Washington not as petitioners, but as claimants, not as representatives of a defeated people to sue for mercy, but as if they themselves were victors, to dictate terms of peace.

The successive acts of the president which had ended in bringing about this anomalous condition had been watched with surprise and indignation at the North, and the president soon found that he had almost entirely lost the support of the Republican party which had elected him vice-president. When Congress met members were in no temper to listen to these claims for Southern representation. It was at once decided to appoint a special joint committee on reconstruction, a resolution to this effect passing the House even before the president's message was read, and to this committee should be referred all the questions and all proposed legislation relating to the restoration of the late Confederate States. This was the famous "Committee of Fifteen." It numbered among its members the leading men of both parties, and its chairman was Senator Fessenden.

The report of the committee, which was made after a thorough and careful examination into the condition of the Southern States, was anxiously awaited in the belief that it would shed light upon the darkness, and would point out the true path leading to a reunited nation. The report was written by Mr. Fessenden, and it has been said of it that with the possible exception of the Proclamation of Emancipation it is the ablest state paper of the period. With perhaps the same exception it is the most important. Clear and lucid in its style, admirable in its composition, faultless in its logic, convincing in its argument, thorough and complete in its treatment of the subject, and wise in its recommendations, it is a document upon which Mr. Fessenden may well rest his reputation for broad, intelligent, patriotic and wise statesmanship. The influence of the report was immense. It became the creed of the Republican party, and the settlement of the question therein proposed was considered throughout the country as reasonable, practicable and just.

The committee's plan of reconstruction was through the Fourteenth Amendment which should be ratified by the Southern States as a condition of readmission. The Fourteenth Amendment was accordingly adopted by Congress in accordance with the suggestion of the committee, and in nearly the same form in which the committee had drafted it. It was at once ratified by the Northern States and also by Tennessee, and that State was promptly readmitted to representation.

Mr. Fessenden, although he had from his earliest days been an opponent of slavery, and had always been a true friend to the colored race, was not in favor of negro suffrage as a condition of reconstruction. When the proposed Fourteenth Amendment was before the Senate it was most forcibly attacked by Mr. Sumner because it did not grant universal suffrage, and Mr. Fessenden in his reply contended that it was in all respects better to leave the question of suffrage wholly to the States, holding out to them, however, the progress of increased representation whenever they should make suffrage universal. Negro suffrage might thereby appear as for the interest of the South, and the negroes would in time be enfranchised by act of the States themselves. Had the negro received the right from the State, he would have been much more likely to have been protected in its exercise.

Mr. Fessenden was now at the height of his power and influence and was the recognized leader of his party in the Senate. He had the respect of his opponents, and calumny and slander had spared him. Had death here ended his career the mourning would have been far more general and sincere than that which actually occurred two years later, and his memory would have been far more warmly cherished by his contemporaries than has been the case. But another great public service remained for him to perform—to vote "Not Guilty" on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. By so doing he forfeited all his pop-

ular support, lost the greater number of his political friends, and ceased to be a party leader. For the first time in his life he was subjected to general and unmitigated abuse, much of it coming from those who had long looked to him for leadership.

Among the leading political opponents of the president was Senator Fessenden. No two men could be more unlike. In education, character, intellect, habits of thought, manner and political opinions they were in pronounced and unreconcilable opposition. They had practically nothing in common, and for Johnson's character Fessenden had a supreme contempt. Yet while the Senate was sitting as a Court of Impeachment, Mr. Fessenden realized that his duties were then judicial and not political, and that he must base his decision upon the articles presented and the testimony offered in support of them, not upon anything outside of the record. Personal and political considerations must be wholly disregarded.

The vote of the Senate was thirty-five for conviction and nineteen for acquittal, Mr. Fessenden voting with the minority, and since the necessary two-thirds had not voted "Guilty," the president was not convicted. A change of a single vote given for acquittal would have changed the result. Seven Republican senators voted "Not Guilty," and upon them was at once poured the vials of public wrath, since any one of them might properly be said to have prevented what the vast majority of the people so ardently desired.

Among the members of the House who voted for Impeachment was Mr. Blaine, and he has since said: "Sober reflection of later years has persuaded many who favored Impeachment that it was not justifiable on the charges made, and that its success would have resulted in greater injury to free institutions than Andrew Johnson in his utmost endeavor was able to inflict."

But Mr. Fessenden did not live until "sober reflection of later years" could persuade his detractors that they had been unjust to him. Before the anger which his action had aroused had subsided, he died at his home in Portland, Maine, September 8, 1869. For the last ten years of his life he had not been well. In 1858 he had been one of the victims of a mysterious sickness which broke out among the guests of the National Hotel in Washington, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. So that when his final illness came, although at first thought to be not serious, it proved more than he could bear, and in about a week after he was first attacked he died. The suddenness of his death especially shocked the community in which he had lived, and there at least recent animosities were at once forgotten in the universal effort to do honor to his memory. The funeral services, which took place in Portland, were largely attended, crowds waiting on the steps from early morning until the church should be open. That the mourning was wide-spread was self-evident. Portland had lost her greatest citizen, the greatest man who had ever lived within her walls.

Mr. Fessenden was not what is called a popular man, that is, he did not have that quality best described, perhaps, as "personal magnetism," such as was possessed in such marked degree by that other distinguished son of Maine, who soon after occupied his seat in the Senate —Mr. Blaine. The people believed in his integrity, had confidence in his judgment, and admired his ability, but they were not inspired with a feeling of personal loyalty and of intense and unquestioning devotion to himself and his fortunes. He appealed to their consciences and to their common sense, and they followed him because they were convinced that he was right. He was reserved and dignified in manner, and was, perhaps, somewhat aristocratic, had little patience with those whom he considered bores, cared nothing for the patronage of his position, and was often short and sharp with office seekers. He had a supreme contempt, which he took no pains to conceal, for those who were in politics for what they could make, and expected reward for political services. These traits naturally made him

unpopular with certain classes, and gave him a reputation for being cold and unapproachable, but to those admitted to his personal friendship he was a most genial companion, and was by them held in such close affection as to prove such reputation undeserved.

Mr. Fessenden exercised in private life the same virtues that made his public career conspicuous. He had no private vices, such as dim the luster of the fame of Clay. He was always a perfect gentleman, courteous and refined.

He often seemed indifferent to public opinion. He was, perhaps, too much so. Yet he was peculiarly sensitive to praise and censure, the more so, doubtless, because he was unwilling to purchase the one, or seek to conciliate the other, by concessions which he regarded as venal. He was not the man to feel the public pulse before making up his own mind. He was governed by principle, not by policy. But in the application of principles no one was more practical. He was not a theorist, and while believing that moral principles should underlie legislation, he realized that perfect righteousness is not always attainable in this world, and that what may be theoretically right is sometimes beyond the power of human legislatures to enact.

His speeches are models of English style in the purity of their language and in the clearness of their composition. There are in them no metaphorical or other figurative expressions, no classical allusions or poetical quotations. They appealed to the reason and the common sense, not to the passions or the imagination. His was not an eloquence to move the masses, nor to win the applause of the galleries, but was most effective in bringing senators to his point of view. It was as a debater, not as an orator, that he excelled, and in the parry and thrust of general debate he was was without a peer.

Mr. Fessenden was vigorous and strong in intellect, keen and sagacious in judgment, practical in striving for results, but the great overshadowing elements of his fame and character were an integrity of purpose yielding to no temptation, persuasion or circumstance, and a moral and physical courage which no threatened disaster could shake. Utterly indifferent to danger, he trod only the straight path of rectitude.

Maine never had a son before of whom she was so proud. The Senate of the United States never bore upon its long distinguished roll a name deserving more honor. A model senator, with a character that was Roman in the highest sense, inflexible, yet courteous, pure without ostentation.

GEORGE F. McQUILLAN, of Portland, Me., was born in Naples, Me., April 18, 1849, and is a son of the Rev. Hugh and Elvira (Wight) McQuillan, both natives of Maine. He is a descendant of the McQuillans who entered Ireland with the earliest adventurers, and were the ancient lords of the northern coast and the surrounding district, from Dunseverick Castle, in Country Antrim, near the Giant's Causeway, to Dunluce Castle. Dunseverick, which tradition says was built by the McQuillans, is now a heap of ruins; and Dunluce, though dismantled and crumbling with age, is still recognizable as a once strong and beautiful fortress. The McQuillans were lords of this part of Ireland as late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Their downfall dates from the marriage of the daughter of McQuillan, Lord of Dunluce, with MacDonnell, a chieftain from the opposite Scottish highlands. MacDonnell subsequently took possession of the Antrim territory, and got King James I to confirm him as owner, since which the MacDonnells have been Earls of Antrim. The McQuillans, deprived of their possessions, became scattered through the northern part of the country, and thence to other parts of the world. John McQuillan, grandfather of Col. George F. McQuillan, was born in the north of Ireland. A man of fine form and good physique, he entered the English navy and in

time became a subordinate officer. He left the service of the English government at Portland, Me., and afterward settled in Gorham, marrying Olive Edwards, a native of that town, who was his second wife. John McQuillan died in Gorham in 1807, and his wife died there in 1820.

The Rev. Hugh McQuillan, the second child of John and Olive (Edwards) McQuillan, was born in Gorham, Me., July 18, 1803. After the death of his father he lived with and was educated by a gentleman in Windham, Me., until he was twenty-one years of age. He was ordained a minister in the denomination of Christian Baptists, and was engaged in evangelical work up to the time of his death, which occurred in Casco, Me., April 14, 1861. He was married in Naples, Me., in 1842, to Elvira Wight, who was born in Otisfield, Me., April 16, 1807, and was a member of an old family who settled in Dedham, Norfolk county, Mass., as early as 1636. Mrs. McQuillan was a noble woman, and after her husband's death kept her little family together and gave them the best educational advantages within her means. She died in Yarmouth, Me., November 27, 1881. Hugh and Elvira (Wight) McQuillan had three children—Rufus H., George F. and Liza A. Rufus H. was born in Naples, Me., November 18, 1844. When a youth of seventeen years he enlisted as a private, joining Co. G, 1st Regiment U. S. Infantry, May 24, 1862, and shared in the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, the first battle of Fredericksburg, and the siege of Vicksburg from May 19 to July 4, 1863. During the last year he served as orderly to the general commanding at New Orleans. He was discharged at New Orleans, May 24, 1865. On leaving the army he engaged in the lumber business, having charge at different times of various lumber mills in the West. He went to Yarmouth, Me., to reside in 1880, where he engaged in the lumber business and opened a large hardware store. In politics he was a Republican and was deputy sheriff at Yarmouth under Sheriff Benjamin True for two years. He also took a great interest in Grand Army affairs and was the first commander of the post at Yarmouth. He was a business man of the strictest integrity, and was one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Yarmouth. On March 17, 1874, he married Alma B. Sawyer, in Raymond, Me. He died April 23, 1896, at Yarmouth, leaving his widow and three children—Hugh D., George H., and Rufus Leroy. Liza A. McQuillan was born in Naples, Me. She resides in Portland.

GEORGE F. MCQUILLAN.

Col. George F. McQuillan passed his boyhood days in the town of Raymond. He attended the common schools and fitted for college at North Bridgton Academy and Gorham Seminary. He graduated from Bowdoin in the class of 1875, his expenses having been partly paid by his mother and partly covered by what he earned by teaching school. His college course was marked by good fellowship. He took quite an interest in boating, being one year a member of the boating crew. After graduating from college he taught in high schools in the northern part of Cumberland county for two years. He then took up the study of law with the Hon. Bion Bradbury, of

Portland. He was admitted to the bar October 14, 1879, and practiced one year at Casco, serving that town as town clerk and supervisor of schools. He removed to Portland in October, 1880, where he has since been in active practice. Besides being a member of the bar of the State Court and the United States Circuit Court, Colonel McQuillan was admitted to the Supreme court of the United States at Washington, D. C. He has been for a number of years attorney for several towns in Cumberland county, and is well known as an able, conscientious and reliable lawyer. He was appointed June 6, 1881, judge advocate-general on the staff of Governor Plaisted with the rank of colonel, and served in that capacity until January 3, 1883. He has been the Democratic candidate for clerk of courts of Cumberland county, and ran well on the ticket, getting the party's full support. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for judge of the Probate Court for Cumberland county. On December 1, 1892, the law firm of Bradbury & McQuillan was formed, consisting of Col. Albert W. Bradbury and the subject of this sketch, and was continued until May 28, 1894, when Colonel Bradbury was appointed United States district attorney. Since that time Colonel McQuillan has been without an associate in his legal work. He has been for some time a Republican in politics.

In 1891 Colonel McQuillan was united in marriage with Mary F. Robie, daughter of Ex-Gov. Frederick Robie and his wife, Mary Olivia (Priest) Robie. Colonel and Mrs. McQuillan have one child, Harriet R., who was born March 14, 1894. Colonel McQuillan is possessed of scholarly attainments, and his judgment in educational affairs was recognized even before he entered on his legal career. While at college he was unanimously elected supervisor of schools at Raymond, Me., by the Democrats and Republicans.

EDWARD CLAYTON REYNOLDS, South Portland, Me., was born in Braintree, Mass., November 15, 1856. At the age of five years he was brought by his parents to Cape Elizabeth, Me., where in the common and high schools, and in a Portland business college he received his education. In 1874 he taught in the same business college and again during the school years of 1877–78. Having chosen the

EDWARD C. REYNOLDS.

law as his life work he studied two years and was admitted to the Cumberland bar in January, 1880. Opening an office in the city of Portland, he has continued in active practice there ever since. In 1884–86, while holding a government position, he took a postgraduate course in the Georgetown University Law School, at Washington, D. C., from which institution he received the degree of Master of Laws. In 1890 he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court. In his profession Mr. Reynolds early won recognition as a lawyer of ability and good judgment. Candor and integrity have been the basis of all his intercourse with clients and he is generally trusted and honored by the community at large.

Mr. Reynolds is a Republican and has been the recipient from his party of several public

positions. He served on the Cape Elizabeth School Committee for six years. He was elected register of probate for Cumberland county in 1888 and re-elected in 1892, serving two terms of four years each, to the entire satisfaction of the community. In 1896 he was chosen to represent Cumberland county in the State Senate, and re-elected in 1898. During his last term in this body he was chairman of the committees on legal affairs and on military affairs. In the Senate Mr. Reynolds was an industrious and useful legislator. Guided by his conscience and laboring for what he believed to be the best interests of his county and the State, he received a large measure of commendation from his constituents.

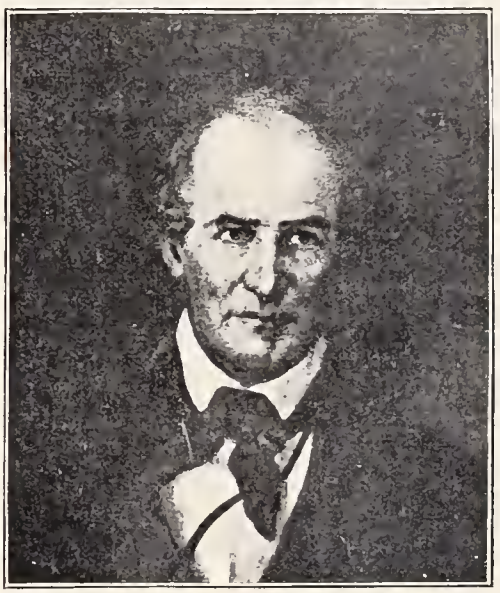
In 1899 Mr. Reynolds received marked evidence of the esteem in which he is held in South Portland, where he has resided ever since his boyhood, by being chosen the first mayor of that newly-incorporated city, receiving the nomination from all parties and without opposition.

Mr. Reynolds is president of the Maine State Relief Association, of the Portland Club, of the Past Chancellors' Association, and of the Cape Elizabeth Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association. He is a director in and attorney for the Cumberland Loan and Building Association; a director in the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company; a member of the Maine Genealogical Society, the Maine Historical Society, and of the Cumberland and the Maine Bar Associations. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias, in which order he has held the highest office in the State, from which State he is a representative to the supreme body of this organization.

Mr. Reynolds is a pleasing and effective speaker and is often heard in public meetings of a political or social character. His prominent personal characteristics are his loyalty to his friends, sturdy adherence to the dictates of his conscience, and deference to the rights and wishes of others so long as they do not conflict with what he believes to be his duty. He is a safe guide and counselor in law and industrious in promoting the causes of his clients.

WILLIAM ALLEN HAYES, of South Berwick, Maine, was born October 20, 1783, a descendant of John Hayes, a Scotch Puritan, who emigrated from Scotland in 1680, and settled at Dover, N. H. He died at South Berwick, on April 15, 1851.

He inherited the name of his maternal grandfather, Col. William Allen, a person of distinction in Gloucester, Mass., whose house in that town, built by himself, is one of the finest relics of colonial days; and whose father, Joseph, is still remembered as one of the most



WILLIAM A. HAYES.

distinguished citizens of old Gloucester, and as one of the chief creators of the industry which makes Gloucester the most important fishing town in the world. It was he who carried through the General Court of Massachusetts, of which he was a member, the grant of the township in Maine, named by him New Gloucester, the most valuable part of which, the magnificent intervale farm, was occupied

by Col. Allen after his removal from Massachusetts.

He married Susannah Lord, who was a descendant of Nathan Lord, a pioneer of Kittery, Maine, in 1650; she was a sister of Dr. Lord, president of Dartmouth College. By this marriage were born thirteen children, the eldest of whom was John Lord Hayes,[1] whose sketch, with that of his son, William Allen Hayes, 2d, appears in this work.

William A. Hayes early in life developed a studious disposition, and from his immediate maternal ancestry, inherited a fine intellect, refined tastes, and a temperament in which were mingled those gentle characteristics which go to form the intelligent, conservative, charitable and genial man. After being prepared for college by an excellent tutor, he entered Dartmouth College, then under the wholesome administration of President Wheelock, whence he was graduated in due course, and with an honorable standing. Having a modest patrimony, his college course was not hampered by the pinching economy so necessary to many of his classmates, and was therefore easy in that it permitted him to indulge in favorite studies and a social life for which by nature he was distinctively fitted. He was far from the rustic youth, approaching with fear and reverence the courts of learning; the culture of the Allens and the sturdy probity of the Hayeses had tinctured his nature with the elements of truth, refinement and nobility that stamp the born gentleman, and during his whole college course he was a favorite with all the classes, and particularly with the president.

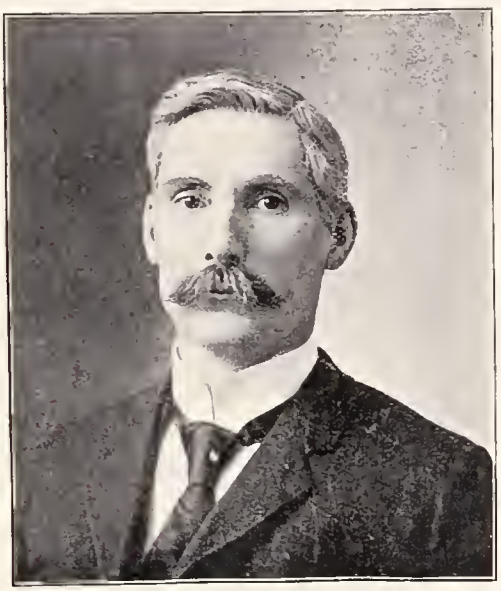
By the advice of his uncle, Gen. Nathaniel Coit Allen, he took up the study of law in the office of Dudley Hubbard, in Berwick, and this same General Allen's letter introduced him to the family of General Lord, whose daughter became his wife; she was a woman highly gifted by nature and education, and eminently adapted to congenial consortship with such a man as Mr. Hayes.

He was duly admitted to the bar and soon acquired an extensive practice. Of him as a lawyer, it has been written: "Definite, accurate, and philosophical as his mind was, he could not fail to be a good lawyer, as he was, and he would have been an eminent one, if a more profitable business practice had allowed him to devote himself to arguing cases. His position was recognized by his occupancy for over twenty years of the presidency of the bar of his county; and when on some occasions he was called to hold the court in the absence of the judge, he acquitted himself with great acceptance. His brothers of the bar, in a letter of sympathy sent to him during his last illness, said: 'It is the happy lot of but few to sustain a professional career so long and successfully as you have, with so little of commission or omission to regret'; and the resolutions of the members of the bar of the county of York, passed after his decease, and entered upon the records of the District Court, refer to him as the 'dignified but courteous gentleman, the ardent yet paternal friend, the enthusiastic, accurate and successful lawyer, the pure-minded judge, the brother, *omni laude cumulatus.*' His most important public service was as judge of probate of York county, an office which he administered for over thirty years, holding courts monthly, without a single failure during that period. He was an ideal probate judge, no appeal ever having been taken from his decisions, while he went beyond his mere official duty in aiding the suitors in his court."

His other public service was to the academy, which he almost carried on his shoulders, as the president of its trustees; to the parish, in taking care of its funds; to Bowdoin College, as an overseer; and to the bank in his town, as its president; and in this relation, to the whole community in his section by the wise and liberal system of accommodation loans which he inaugurated.

[1] For sketches of John Lord Hayes and his son, William Allen Hayes, 2d, see Massachusetts division.

LLEWELLYN BARTON, attorney of Portland, Me., was born at Naples, Cumberland county, Me., November 24, 1854. His early life was passed on a farm. At the age of fifteen years, he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed with more or less regularity for twenty years. He was graduated from Bridgton Academy, at North Bridgton, Me., in 1880, and



LLEWLLYN BARTON.

from Bowdoin College in 1884. While studying in these institutions, he met his expenses, with the aid of a scholarship, by teaching school in winter and working at his trade in summer. In college he always took an active part in literary and athletic exercises. He was one of the founders and supporters of the Bowdoin Literary Association. He received several rewards for oratorical and literary excellence in speaking and writing; was president of his college fraternity, member of the college jury, member of King Chapel choir and a college quartette, and one of the editors of the Bowdoin Orient. His defense, while a sophomore, at an indignation meeting of the students, of a luckless freshman, charged with a misdemeanor, was an early indication of the independence and moral courage that have since distinguished him. The whilom freshman is now one of the editors of a prominent daily newspaper of this State and his pen is as caustic as of yore.

In the fall of 1885 Mr. Barton began the study of law with the well known firm of Nathan and Henry B. Cleaves, of Portland, where he remained two years. Just before being admitted to the bar he accepted, in August, 1887, the principalship of Bridgton Academy for two years. He remained there five years, during which period the school was never more prosperous. In the season of 1890, through his efforts and the generous contributions of two wealthy alumni, the grounds were enlarged and beautified. The school buildings were remodeled and enlarged, and the faculty was increased, and the course of study improved. The plans, specifications and labor were all furnished by Mr. Barton, he being the contractor.

In order to resume the study of law Mr. Barton resigned the principalship of the academy and in the following August was elected a trustee of the institution. He was admitted to the Cumberland bar at Portland in April, 1893. Before this he had the unique distinction of having been permitted by the presiding judge, who afterwards examined him for admission, to conduct a case in the Supreme Court. Immediately after his admission he became associated in the practice of law with Gen. Charles P. Mattocks. His first case involved questions which the court had not adjudicated. In a brief period after this he won reputation and standing by conducting several well known legal contests. One of the most important of these was that which arose out of the famous Naples school controversy, and involved the interpretation of the new school law for the first time and was of such interest that the whole State awaited the decision of the court of last resort, whereby the position of Mr. Barton and his associate was sustained in every particular.

Mr. Barton married, September 19, 1894, Grace Luette Newman, of Portland, daughter

of Andrew Newman. They have two children, Lawrence Gould Barton, and Elizabeth Newman Barton.

Mr. Barton is a member of Cumberland Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Bridgton, Me., and also of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He has always been deeply interested in educational affairs, and in his brief respites from school work he found time to compile and publish several books for use in public schools, his most ambitious work of this kind being an "Algebraic Review," which is quite extensively used. In politics Mr. Barton has been a Democrat from his youth, and has filled various public offices in his native town. In the fall of 1884, immediately after his graduation from college, he was elected representative to the State Legislature from the district including the towns of Naples, Raymond and Sebago. On that occasion he received a letter from President Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Bowdoin, congratulating him upon his election and predicting for him in politics a notable future, which would doubtless have been realized had not the community and State been so strongly Republican. During his term he served on the committee on mines and mining and the joint temperance committee. He took a conspicuous part in the discussions of the House, proving himself a ready and effective debater. He drafted the original druggists' bill, so called, which lacked only a few votes of passing the House, although the dominant party were very bitter against any temperance laws, on account of St. John's movement in the national campaign of 1884. At the close of the session Mr. Barton was chosen to present the customary vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the minority.

In 1888 Mr. Barton was the party candidate for registrar of deeds for Cumberland county, and in 1890, for register of probate in the same county. In 1891 he was chosen chairman of the Board of Selectmen for the town of Bridgton, a town which had been steadily Republican by a large majority for thirty years. In 1892 he was the Democratic candidate for representative to the Legislature from the same town, and lacked only twenty-six votes of election, running far ahead of his ticket. At the opening of the Legislature in 1894, he was the Democratic candidate for State assessor, the only office he ever sought, and lacked only eight votes of election. In 1899 he was Democratic candidate for mayor of Portland. For the past few years he has taken an active part in every State and National campaign, speaking in various parts of the State. In 1893 he became secretary of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Portland. He declined a re-election to this office, having been chosen at the State Convention in June, 1895, a member of the State Committee for Cumberland county, a position in which he still serves. In 1898 he originated and successfully established the Maine Democratic Club, a State organization, and now the largest political organization in the State. He was elected the first president, a position he still holds. His political methods have always been clean if aggressive, and he has uniformly commanded the respect of his political opponents.

At one time Mr. Barton became interested in newspaper work. In the early part of 1897 he established the Portland Weekly Star, and in September of that year he bought the Maine Democrat, of Augusta, which he moved to Portland and consolidated with the Star. In December of the same year he established The Evening Star, as a penny daily, which in March, 1898, became the Portland Evening Courier.

FREDERICK NEAL DOW, president of the Evening Express Publishing company and identified with a number of Portland's foremost business corporations and financial institutions, was born in Portland, December 23, 1840, son of Neal and Maria Cornelia Durant (Maynard) Dow. His paternal ancestry is derived from John Dow, of Tynemouth, England (1540), whose grandson, Henry, came

to America in the first half of the seventeenth century, father of that Henry Dow, active in civil and military affairs of the colony of New Hampshire; and from Christopher Hall, who also came to this country in the first half of the seventeenth century. On the maternal side he is descended from Sergeant John Maynard, the famous lawyer of the Commonwealth period of English history, and from William Maynard, his mother's grandfather, an officer in the Revolutionary war, wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, also from the Huguenot Durant family.

He was educated at Portland Academy, Portland High School, and the Friends' School in Providence, R. I. He left school to fit for the family business, that of tanning, in which he served from "boy" to managing partner, until, owing to failing health, he retired in 1874. In 1874 he read law in the office of Generals James D. and Francis Fessenden, and was admitted to the bar in 1877; but a few years later, upon accession to the care of important business interests, he relinquished practice.

Early interested in public affairs, at the age of thirty he had served several years in the City Government and on the school committee of Portland. In 1871 he served on the staff of Governor Perham, with the rank of colonel. In 1872–73–74 he was a member, the last year chairman, of the Executive Council of the State. In 1874 he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Cumberland county for State senator. In 1876 he became a member of the Republican State Committee, on which he served, save for a few months, until 1892, and on the retirement of James G. Blaine from the chairmanship, Colonel Dow was made chairman of its Executive Committee. In this capacity he conducted the exciting campaign of 1882, adding greatly to his reputation as a skillful political leader and organizer. He was also chairman of the General Committee, but resigned both positions upon accession to federal office. In the close and exciting Congressional convention, in which Hon. Thomas B. Reed was first nominated for Congress, Mr. Dow was selected by that gentleman as leader of his forces on the floor of the convention, where the conditions were so delicate as to require unusual tact and ability in leadership. He was a commissioner from Maine to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, served as delegate at large to the Republican National Convention at Chi-

FREDERICK NEAL DOW.

cago in 1880, and in February, 1883, was appointed to the collectorship of the Port of Portland, to succeed the late Hon. Lot M. Morrill. His activity in the campaign of 1884, in behalf of Congressman Reed, then sorely pressed by factional difficulties in his party, led to his removal for "offensive partisanship" in 1885, by President Cleveland.

With James G. Blaine and others he became interested in the Portland Evening Express, made it a Republican organ, and by his energetic methods widely extended its circulation and influence. In the fall of 1886 he was unanimously nominated for the Legislature by the Republicans of Portland, was elected at the head of his ticket, and served on the judiciary and library committees. Re-elected in 1888, he was unanimously nominated for

speaker by the Republicans, and elected. In October, 1890, he was nominated by President Harrison for collector, and was instantly confirmed by the Senate without the almost invariable formality of reference to a committee.

Colonel Dow is actively engaged in various business enterprises, being largely interested in real estate. He is president of the Evening Express Publishing company, president of the Portland, and director in the Casco, Loan and Building Associations, is a director in the Portland Gas Light Company, Union Safety Deposit and Trust Company, Casco National Bank, Mercantile Trust Company, and Commercial Union Telegraph Company, and was formerly a director of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. He is also president of the board of trustees of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary.

He finds in the numerous enterprises with which he is associated full opportunity for the employment of the energy, executive ability and public spirit which are his chief characteristics. In public life a ready and effective speaker and forcible writer, and enjoying an extensive acquaintance throughout the State, he has long occupied an influential position in the councils of his party. Active and aggressive in political affairs, of strong convictions, and positive in the expression of his opinions, it is natural that he should arouse antagonism. But he has never allowed political differences to disturb personal relations, and earnest political opponents are numbered among his warmest friends.

Colonel Dow was married in October, 1864, to Julia Dana Hammond, daughter of the late William Hammond, a prominent citizen of Portland. They have two children, William H., vice-president of the Evening Express Publishing company, and Marian Durant Eaton, wife of William C. Eaton, a prominent lawyer of Portland.

LIBERTY HAVEN HUTCHINSON, Lewiston, Maine, was the son of Edwin F. Hutchinson, a prominent farmer and lumberman, and Elizabeth Ann Flint, his wife, and was born in Milan, N. H., March 1, 1844. Descending from one of the oldest families in Massachusetts he inherited strong intellectual powers, and at a comparatively early age displayed those sterling characteristics which won for him success and honor at the bar. He at-

LIBERTY H. HUTCHINSON.

tended the common schools of his native town and the academy at Lancaster, N. H., and was graduated from Bates College at Lewiston, Me., in the class of 1871. He then took up the study of law in Lewiston with M. T. Ludden, and after his admission to the Maine bar in 1872 practiced his profession in that city with ever increasing success until his death, which occurred September 9, 1882. During the latter part of his career he was a law partner of Hon. Albert R. Savage, now a justice of the Maine Supreme Court, and one of their students was his younger brother, Freedom Hutchinson,[1] since 1876 a prominent lawyer in Boston.

Mr. Hutchinson devoted himself to a general practice. He was a man of marked ability,

[1] See Massachusetts division for sketch of Freedom Hutchinson.

of broad and accurate learning, and of great force of character, and rapidly rose to a prominent place at the bar of Maine. During his brief but brilliant professional career he was connected with many important cases, and displayed high legal attainments which gave him the position of leader. He was a born orator, gifted with intellectual powers of a high order, and early became an influential factor in politics. For several years he was a member of the Lewiston School Board, and for three terms he represented his district in the Maine Legislature, serving the last year (1881) as speaker of the House, to which position he was unanimously elected. Just prior to his death he was prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate for member of Congress. He was a member of the Masonic order and of various local organizations, and in every capacity exhibited unfailing integrity, fidelity, public spirit, and patriotism. As a lawyer he achieved eminent success, and as a citizen he was universally respected and esteemed. He enjoyed the confidence of the entire community, and was a member of the Unitarian church in Lewiston and for some time superintendent of its Sunday school.

Mr. Hutchinson was married in 1870 to Mary E., daughter of Nehemiah H. Emery of West Newbury, Mass., who survives him. They had five children: Annie L., Albert Savage, Edwin Liberty, Mary Emery, and Grace Lyndon.

LOT MYRICK MORRILL, Augusta, the distinguished United States senator from Maine, and the twenty-second governor of that State, was born in Belgrade, Me., May 13, 1813. He was one of a family of seven sons and seven daughters. His father was Peasley Morrill, a typical representative of the hardy pioneers who extended the blessings of civilization over the former frontier wilderness. In 1797 he appears to have been enrolled as a citizen of the territory of Augusta, and sometime later he removed to Belgrade and bought a farm.

Lot M. Morrill attended the district school, and worked in his young years in a saw mill and as clerk in a store. He early determined to become a lawyer, a determination that was, to some extent at least, born of what he saw and heard in Augusta court, where he attended with his father when thirteen years old. From

LOT M. MORRILL.

the age of sixteen he began teaching school to aid in defraying the expenses of his education. At the age of eighteen he entered what is now Colby University in Waterville, Me., but in his ardor to enter the profession he had chosen, he left college before graduation and entered the office of Judge Edward Fuller, of Readfield. He practiced there to some extent before he was admitted to the bar in 1837, carefully cultivating his oratorical powers. After his admission he formed a partnership with his fellow student, Timothy Howe, and they continued in practice in Readfield until 1841, when, in order to enter a wider field of professional labor, he removed to Augusta and formed a partnership with James W. Bradbury, still a venerable member of the Augusta bar. Mr. Morrill was a Democrat in his early life,

but was always an opponent of the extension of slavery, and also was a strong temperance advocate.

He was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, having already become a prominent factor in local politics. Re-elected in 1854, he he received a considerable vote against William Pitt Fessenden in the United States senatorial contest of that year. He was a member of the State Senate in 1856–57, and president of that body in the latter year. During this session Mr. Morrill strenuously opposed the attempted repeal of the Maine prohibitory law and the removal of Judge Davis from the bench in such vigorous and eloquent speeches as to give him a State reputation. He also was at that period an earnest opponent of a resolution pledging the Democratic party in Maine to further concessions to the slave question in the Territories. Notwithstanding this, he was made a member of the Democratic State Committee, but refused to act after the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, which nominated Buchanan for the presidency. The platform of the party adopted in that convention he characterized as a "flagrant outrage upon the country and an insult to the North."

Mr. Morrill now allied himself with the Republicans and soon became an influential power in the councils of that party. In spite of his recent connection with the Democracy and the desire of many leaders to select a candidate who had long been identified with the party, the Republicans united upon him as a candidate for governor of Maine in 1857, and he was chosen by a large majority. His popularity was so great and his administration of the high office so efficient, that he was twice re-elected. Having expressed a wish to retire from the gubernatorial chair, he was elected, on June 10, 1861, to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Hannibal Hamlin, and took his seat on the 17th of June as a colleague of Mr. Fessenden. In 1863 he was re-elected for the full term. In 1869 he was defeated by a single vote in the memorable Hamlin-Morrill senatorial contest of that year, but was soon called to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Mr. Fessenden, in September, 1869. He was again elected for the full term, but resigned in 1876 to accept the portfolio of the Treasury under President Grant, an office which he filled with ability and distinction. So highly was his public service appreciated at this time that President Hayes offered him the choice of any position he might select, and upon intimation that collector of customs of the Port of Portland would be most congenial to him, he was promptly appointed to that position.

The period during which Mr. Morrill served in the United States Senate was a trying one for the whole country and demanded from high government officials patriotism and unselfishness, bravery and integrity. In none of these respects was Mr. Morrill deficient. He ever saw his duty clearly and unhesitatingly went forward to its performance. He was a true citizen of the Republic and a noble man.

A period of intense overwork prostrated Mr. Morrill with serious illness in 1870, causing a degree of nervous prostration from which he never fully recovered. He died in Augusta, January 10, 1883.

SCOTT WILSON, Portland, Me., was born in Falmouth, Me., on January 11, 1870. He is a son of Nathaniel B. and Loemma P. (Leighton) Wilson. The family is an old one in that part of the State, the father and grandfather of the subject both being natives of Falmouth. The great-grandfather, whose name was also Nathaniel, was an early settler and cleared a homestead in that part of Falmouth, known as Poplar Ridge. He was a son of Major Nathaniel Wilson, an officer in the Revolutionary army, and grandson of Gowen Wilson, who came to Falmouth and built the first mill on the Presumpscot River. On the maternal side, the mother of Scott Wilson was a daughter of Moses Leighton, of Cumberland, Me., who was a farmer, teacher,

member of the legislature, and a man of excellent character. Mrs. Wilson descended on her father's side from Hate Evil Hall, one of the early members of the family of that name which is numerously represented in New Hampshire and Maine.

Scott Wilson attended the district schools until he was fifteen years old, when he entered the Greeley institute, in Cumberland. Here he remained one year, which was followed by two years of preparation in the Nichols Latin school at Lewiston. He entered Bates college

SCOTT WILSON

in 1888 and was graduated with honors in 1892. During the period passed in obtaining his education he taught at intervals in district schools.

Immediately after graduating, Mr. Wilson began the study of law in the office of J. W. Symonds in Portland, Me., and at the close of the same summer went to the Haverford (Pa.) College Grammar school and taught two years, spending his vacations in the same office, with the exception of a part of the second year, when he studied in the office of Henry C. Terry, in Philadelphia. He then took a special course in the Pennsylvania university Law school and was admitted to the bar at Portland in April, 1895. Since that time he has been in active practice in Portland.

Although still a young man in his profession, he has already attained an enviable position and has made himself somewhat prominent in public affairs. He is a republican and has devoted considerable time and energy to the advancement of the principles of that party. In 1898 and previous to the extension of the boundaries of Portland to include what was the city of Deering, he was city solicitor of that city. He was elected a member of the common council of Portland in March, 1899. He is attorney for the Deering Loan and Building association and has met with deserved success in the cases that have come under his charge.

Mr. Wilson was married December 24, 1895, to Elizabeth M. Bodge, of Windham, Me.

ALBION KEITH PARRIS was born in Hebron, Maine, January 19, 1788, son of Samuel and Sarah Pratt of Middleborough, Massachusetts, his line of descent from Thomas Parris, London, England, was as follows: John, a clergyman living at Ugborough, England; Thomas, a clergyman who sailed from Topsham, England, in 1683, and settled on Long Island, New York, afterward moving to Boston, then to Pembroke, Massachusetts; Thomas, Benjamin, and then Samuel, the father of our subject. Samuel was born in 1755, entered the army in 1775 and served with much distinction throughout the Revolution. Returning home after the war, he married Sarah Pratt, moved to Hebron, Maine, where he was one of the early settlers and where, for several years, he held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Oxford county. He died in 1847.

Young Parris worked on the farm until fourteen years of age, then prepared for college, entering Dartmouth, second year class, in 1803 and graduating in 1806. After graduation he read law in Judge Whitman's office,

first at New Gloucester and later at Portland, when Judge Whitman moved to the latter place. He was admitted to practice at the Cumberland bar in 1809 and opened his first office at Paris, Oxford county. The success he attained from the start increased as the years rolled by. In 1811 he was made attorney for the county of Oxford and two years later was elected to the general court of Massachusetts. The next year his constituents sent him to the Massachusetts senate as the representative from Oxford and Somerset counties. In the same year he was elected to the United States congress and served nearly two terms. The second term was interrupted by his appointment to the judgeship of the District Court of the United States for Maine. This was when he was only thirty years of age, in 1818. This appointment necessitated his removal to Portland and the following year he was a member of the convention assembled to draft a constitution for the proposed new Commonwealth of Maine. Under the new State conditions Judge Parris was appointed judge of Probate for Cumberland county. In 1821 Governor King was appointed a commissioner to settle the Spanish claims and after a spirited, three-cornered fight, Judge Parris was elected governor and was elected five successive times, declining again to be a candidate. Probably the most important State measure before the public during his administration as governor was that of the northeastern boundary, and his plans to thoroughly obtain copies of all existent maps and records did much to aid the peaceful settlement of the questions involved. He was, as a public officer as well as a private citizen, a constant exponent of public education and his influence did much to place the Pine Tree State among the leaders in educational matters. In 1825 he had the privilege of entertaining Lafayette upon his visit to Maine, where the latter found many of his old war companions.

In the last year of Mr. Parris' term as governor he was elected to the senate of the United States, but he served only about a year in that high office when he was called to be associate justice of the State Supreme Court. Judge Parris' change from one public position to another before one term of office expired seemed to be almost a habit. This time, in 1836, he was appointed by President Van Buren second comptroller of the treasury of the United States, serving until 1849, through the administrations of Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler and Polk. Three years later he was elected mayor of Portland. He declined to stand for re-election and that was the last public office he filled. His public career uninterruptedly continued for a period of thirty six years, and this, too, without great talents as the world would speak of greatness. But he was sincere, faithful, methodical, inspired great faith and the people loved to honor him. He died at Portland, February 11, 1859.

In 1810 Judge Parris married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Levi Whitman, of Wellfleet, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of three daughters and two sons.

REUEL WILLIAMS was one of the most successful of the native lawyers the State of Maine has yet produced. Many of her famous sons were born in other States, but Reuel Williams was born on her soil, at Augusta, in June, 1783. His parents were poor, and in some way had lost, or perhaps never kept, the family record so common among New Englanders. He was, however, probably descended from Richard Williams, whose son Benjamin married in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1690. That famous champion of the rights of conscience, Roger Williams, was probably of the same family, and the records show that he came from Wales. Seth Williams, the father of Reuel, was born at Easton, Massachusetts. In 1779 an expedition was fitted out to retake Castine, which the British had captured, and Seth, with his brother, enlisted. Our forces met a disastrous defeat in August of that year, and were forced to return homeward with loss of both supplies

and reputation. They landed at Penobscot bay and started overland through the wilderness and tangled forests. The suffering was intense, and when Seth Williams and his brother reached Fort Western they determined to settle there. Seth was an experienced tanner and shoemaker, and commenced his two trades to his own advantage as well as that of the community and surrounding country. In the winter of 1780 he married Miss Zilpha Ingraham, of Augusta, by whom he had six sons and five daughters. Reuel was the second son and was born June 2, 1783.

REUEL WILLIAMS.

Reuel Williams' parents were poor and able to give their children only a district school education, and as the boys became old enough were compelled to aid their father in his business. However, through money earned as bridge tender and the help of Judge James Bridge, mention of whose career appears in this work, our subject was enabled to attend for a year the academy at Hollowell, after which he commenced the study of law in Judge Bridge's office. At the end of five years study young Williams was prepared for legal practice, commencing in 1802. Mr. Williams was the second lawyer in Augusta, Judge Bridge having been the first, and within ten years Mr. Williams did the bulk of the business of the office, these legal giants being partners. At that time there was more business done in that office than in any other in the State of Maine, especially in what related to real property. As a lawyer Mr. Williams was sound and quick of apprehension; his mind perceived clearly the relations of the different points of a cause; as an advocate, he was calm and logical and his arguments were unusually clear and concise. It is said he never lost a case for want of taking the proper strategic ground. The results of his practice were—reputation to be envied by any lawyer, property, political station, public confidence sufficient to gratify the desire of the most ambitious.

After twenty years of practice he consented to enter politics and was elected to the legislature in 1822, and for twenty years took an active interest in public affairs. After four years in the lower house of the Maine legislature he was elected to the State senate, which office he held until the close of the session of 1828. Land questions among settlers and between the Washington government and the English subjects on the north caused considerable anxiety in those days, and to this branch of legislative work Mr. Williams brought his talents and experience to the end that many important, and sometimes dangerous international questions were amicably settled. In the settlement of the public lands questions which arose between Maine and Massachusetts, Mr. Williams, together with William Pitt Fessenden and Elijah L. Hamlin, rendered his State very valuable service. In 1836 Mr. Williams was a member of the electoral college, casting his votes for Martin Van Buren for president and Richard M. Johnson for vice-president of the United States. The following year he was elected to the United States senate. He had been a federalist and a whig while those parties had distinct organizations, but during his entire

period of service in the United States senate he acted with the democrats. Owing to Mr. Williams' difference with his constituents on certain political questions, he resigned his seat in February, 1842, after which date he gave his time to his personal affairs, among which was the making of a railroad to connect at Portland and thus give through rail connection to Boston. Mr. Williams was manager of this steam highway for twelve years. He died July 25, 1862, by common consent the ablest man in his native city.

In 1820 Bowdoin college conferred upon him the degree of A. M. and in 1855 that of LL. D. In 1815 Harvard also gave him the degree of A. M. Mr. Williams married the daughter of Judge Daniel Corry of Augusta, who bore him eight daughters and one son; the latter, Joseph H. Williams, having followed the profession of his father and settled in Augusta, where he honored the good name passed to him by the illustrious father and citizen.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TRUE, Portland, is descended from early New England settlers. Among his maternal ancestors were two captains in the American army during the Revolutionary war and one Tory, the latter being in the employ of the English government before the conflict began and was one of a large party of Portsmouth, N. H., people who, when conditions became unpleasant, went to Halifax, where they remained until after the independence of the colonies was attained. On his father's side the family came to Maine from Salisbury, Mass., in which section it was well known during the early part of the eighteenth century.

On the 24th of November, 1860, Charles Augustus True was born in the city of Portland. His father, who was born in the same city the 22d day of July, 1837, was Samuel Augustus True, and his mother Ellen A. (Hart) True.

The Forest City, as Maine's metropolis is very properly called, takes great pride in the high standing of its public schools, and it was in those cradles of American liberty that the subject of this sketch received his early and college preparatory education. His college training was obtained at Colby, from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1882, his high standing entitling him to admission to Phi Beta Kappa. Of the social Greek letter fraternities, Delta Kappa Epsilon claims Mr. True as a member. His college work was supplemented by three years' study in the law offices of Symonds & Libby, Portland, and one year in the Harvard Law school. Since his admission to the bar in 1885 Mr. True has continuously practiced law, and today is one of the leading attorneys of his native city, which has produced more than its quota of legal lights.

Because of his ability as an organizer, his oratorical powers and his aggressive republicanism, several public and party official positions have come to Mr. True. From 1888 to 1892 he was a member of the republican county committee; during the same years, assistant county attorney; and from 1892 to 1896 county attorney. While filling the latter position he had charge of four capital cases, the expert handling of which attracted unusual attention not only in Maine but throughout New England.

Among the fraternal orders Mr. True affiliates with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

On the 10th of October, 1888, Mr. True was married to Miss Gertrude A. Paine, of Portland. To this union have been born two children; a daughter, Gertrude, and a son, Nelson.

WILLIAM BARTLETT SEWELL. From 1692 to 1819 one of the Sewell family had a seat on the bench of Massachusetts and Maine. These were Samuel, Stephen, David and Samuel, all descended from Henry, who came from Coventry, England, to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1634. In

addition were Jonathan, attorney general before the Revolution, and Daniel and Henry, both lawyers of high standing.

William, our subject, was the son of Daniel Sewell of York county, who descended from the first Henry through his second son, John. Mr. Sewell said he was born "about 2 o'clock A. M., according to the best of my recollection and belief, December 18, 1782." His mother was Dorcas Bartlett, daughter of John H. Bartlett. During his younger days, William B. Sewell attended the grammar school which was kept open part of each year at York. His

WILLIAM B. SEWELL.

college preparatory work was done with the assistance of two private tutors and he entered Harvard college in 1799. After graduation he entered the law office of Isaac Parker, at Portland. After Mr. Parker's elevation to the bench, young Sewell continued his law studies with Prentiss Mellen and completed them for admission to practice in the office of Edward St. Loe Livermore, at Newburyport, and was admitted to the Essex, Massachusetts, bar. He returned to Portland, however, was admitted to the Cumberland bar, and opened an office. Soon Prentiss Mellen, whose duties took him out of the city a great portion of the time, invited Mr. Sewell to form a partnership, which the latter accepted. Mr. Sewell was a good lawyer, had a clear and discriminating mind and was noted for his accuracy and familiarity with the forms of practice and conveyancing. He, however, never gained much ability as an advocate, as his jury work was all done by his partner. Mr. Sewell was a scholar of cultivated taste, who preferred the quiet pursuits of his library to the wrangles of the bar, and he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits and writing for newspapers. Mathematical and statistical studies also appealed to him and he spent much valuable time for several years in compiling the Register of Maine, the first copy of which appeared in 1820. Upon the death of his first wife, in 1819, he moved to the old homestead and lived with his father and sisters until 1823, when he returned to Portland and took charge of the editorial department of the Advertiser, which he continued to conduct until 1837. In that year he returned to Kennebunk, again married, and practiced law moderately until his death.

CHARLES WILLIS JONES, attorney of Augusta, Me., was born in Vassalboro, Kennebec county, Me., March 16, 1862. He is a son of Allison K. and Ellen (Weeks) Jones. His grandfather on the paternal side came from England and was one of the earliest settlers in the town of Jefferson, Lincoln county, Me., where he was a respected citizen. His grandfather on the maternal side was Abner Weeks, a prominent business man of Houlton, Aroostook county, Me. From this sturdy colonial ancestry the subject has inherited the sterling qualities that have enabled him to achieve an honorable success in life.

Charles W. Jones is one of the only two children of the family, the other being Frederick A. Jones, now a resident of Boston. Born on the farm and reared amid its scenes of toil, the young man acquired habits of industry and perseverance. After attending the common

schools he fitted himself for college at the Oak Grove seminary, in Vassalboro, and the Waterville Classical institute. His ardent hopes of obtaining a liberal education were frustrated by the death of his father when he was twelve years old, leaving the burden of business cares upon the young shoulders of his son, and giving him a profitable if hard experience in the practical affairs of life. After passing his majority he studied law in the office of S. & L. Titcomb, of Augusta, and was admitted to the bar at the October term of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1888. He opened an office in Augusta

CHARLES W. JONES.

and has ever since been in active and successful practice. He has made a specialty of commercial law business, in which he has a large clientage.

Mr. Jones has taken an active interest in local politics and has been honored with positions of trust. He was elected a representative to the Maine legislature in 1892 and received the appointment of chairman of the board of inspectors of prisons and jails by the governor of the State. During his administration of this office he was instrumental in making many judicious improvements in the management of jails, as well as in the State prison. In 1892 he was a delegate from Maine to the National Prison association of the United States, held in Baltimore. In 1896 Mr. Jones was elected an assessor of the city of Augusta. He is prominent in Free Masonry and served as master of Neguemkeag lodge of Vassalboro in 1887. He is a member of Augusta lodge, of Cushnoc chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Jerusalem council of Royal and Select Masters, of Trinity commandery of Knights Templar, and of the Abnaki club of Augusta.

Mr. Jones was married March 11, 1891, to Pauline S. Sawtelle, of Bangor. They have one son.

EZEKIEL WHITMAN, lawyer, statesman, jurist, was born in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 9, 1776. He was of the sixth generation of the descendants of John Whitman, who came to this country about the year 1635 from England, and settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts. Thomas, the eldest son of John, was born in England, and came over at the age of twelve years. In 1662, Thomas moved to Bridgewater. Nicholas was the third son of Thomas; Josiah was the eighth son of Nicholas; and Josiah's third son, Josiah, was the father of Ezekiel, our subject. His mother was Sarah, a daughter of Caleb Sturtevant of Halifax, Massachusetts. She was a lineal descendant of Elder Robert Cushman, of Plymouth. Judge Whitman was of the seventh generation from Elder Cushman, and in the same degree from Samuel Sturtevant, of Plymouth in 1643, the ancestor of the families of that name. His mother was left poor, with two infant children, a son and daughter, and she did not survive to superintend the education of her children, nor to enjoy the prosperity and honor which her son achieved. His life was continued many years through a hard struggle with poverty. At the age of seven, the Rev. Levi Whitman, of Wellfleet, took charge of him, and gave him the rudiments of an education. At the age of fourteen years he became uneasy at his state of dependence, and determined to go to sea; but his uncle resolutely opposed that mode of life, and

persuaded him to pursue the preparatory studies for a liberal education. For this purpose he was placed with the Rev. Kilborn Whitman of Pembroke, who afterwards became a lawyer of considerable practice in Plymouth county. He was, however, a wayward student, apt to learn and quick of discernment, but not very diligent in the routine methods of that day. His life had been so desultory that he had not formed habits of patient industry. But it was no great affair at that time to pass through the preliminary preparation for college. A little knowledge of Virgil and

EZEKIEL WHITMAN.

Cicero, in Latin, and of Luke and the Acts, of the Greek Testament, seem to have been sufficient in the classical department; so, after fifteen months' study, in 1791, he offered himself at the door of Brown university for admission, and was freely received. During the vacation of his first year, and the winter following, he taught school in Marshfield. His funds being entirely exhausted, he was forced to leave college in his senior year, and again resorted to school teaching to recruit his means for completing his course; returning just previous to commencement he was, after examination, admitted to his degree.

On taking his degree, Mr. Whitman's funds were at their lowest ebb. He was absolutely penniless, and various plans for immediate relief passed through his imagination; one of these was to go upon the stage. Powell, who was a familiar star in those days, was playing at Providence, and it came into young Whitman's mind to join his company. His friend, Peleg Chandler, urged every argument to dissuade him from this course, and he abandoned the project, and also the one of going to sea. At last, after many struggles, he came to the resolution of studying law, and immediately entered the office of Benjamin Whitman of Hanover, where he remained a short time, and then went to that of Nahum Mitchell of East Bridgewater.

He had acquired so good a character, while engaged in his legal preparation, that he was employed on an important mission into the far distant regions of the then southwest. A gentleman of Bridgewater had purchased Virginia land warrants which that State sold with unbounded liberality at very low prices, the locations to be made in what is now the State of Kentucky. In consequence of these indiscriminate sales, the greatest possible confusion occurred in making locations and securing the titles. In some instances the same land was covered by several surverys loosely and indefinitely made, so that no purchaser knew his property unless he took and kept actual possession of it. His client had procured a large quantity of land to be surveyed and located under his warrants, but died before the conflicts in regard to his rights were adjusted. Mr. Whitman was sent out by his heirs, in 1796, to gather up the wrecks of the property, and close the settlement of the estate. He traversed the whole distance on horseback; spent the year in Kentucky and returned in the same manner.

Mr. Whitman was admitted to the bar in Plymouth county in 1799. The population of Maine was then one hundred and fifty-one thousand. Few attorneys on entering practice were better qualified for its duties than Mr. Whitman. He had been well instructed and disciplined in the profession and taught

to exercise and rely on his own powers. His whole equipment of books was Blackstone's Commentaries, the Nisi Prius Digest of Mr. Espinasse, embracing the substance of Justice Buller's work with additional cases; the Statutes of Massachusetts, and the four books of forms styled "The Clerk's Assistant," "Probate Auxiliary," "Town Officer," and "Justice's Assistant." Such was the humble library with which Maine's eminent lawyers began their careers in the early days. In September, 1799, Mr. Whitman moved to New Gloucester. In January, 1807, he established himself in Portland. Here he entered upon a very extensive practice, enjoying the confidence of the community, and sharing the best business with Mellen, Biddeford, Longfellow, Orr and Hopkins. His name appears in the first volume of Massachusetts Reports, 1805, although he had been at the bar but six years, and never ceased to be represented in those records of jurisprudence, and those of Maine, until his final retirement from the bench in 1848. The quality of Mr. Whitman's mind was clear, solid, and practical; his judgment was cool and impartial, and his perceptions of the true and the false were quick and keen. He stripped every cause with which he was concerned of its shams and disguises, and held it up in the light of simple truth. Mr. Whitman was successfully employed in advocating claims of our merchants under the treaty with Spain of 1819, and attended upon the commissioners at Washington for that purpose. He also was engaged for clients under the convention with France of July, 1831, by which France appropriated twenty-five millions of francs to pay American claims.

The appreciation in which Mr. Whitman was held in his county is shown in the effort of his friends to bring him into political life. In 1806, General Peleg Wadsworth, who had represented the Cumberland district in congress fourteen years, declined a re-election, and Mr. Whitman, then residing in New Gloucester, was selected as the candidate of the federal party, but was defeated. At the next election, 1808, political excitement ran high; the embargo, laid December, 1807, had been destructive of the commercial interests of this section of the country, and the administration had become unpopular and Mr. Whitman was elected by about three hundred majority. At the election for the twelfth congress, November, 1810, the contest was severe between Mr. Whitman and William Widgery. The result was that each party had one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine votes. On the next trial, in April, Mr. Widgery was elected by a small majority and Mr. Whitman returned well pleased to his profession. From 1811 to 1817 he devoted himself to the practice of law. In 1815 and 1816, he was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts, and in 1816, a member of the convention held at Brunswick to discuss the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. In 1816, Mr. Whitman was again elected representative to Congress, and re-elected for the terms 1819 and 1821.

On the 4th of February, 1822, the new State of Maine passed an act establishing a court of Common Pleas for the State, to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices. Governor Parris constituted the court by the appointment of Mr. Whitman chief justice, and Samuel E. Smith, afterwards governor of the State, and David Perham, of Penobscot county, associate justices. Mr. Whitman then resigned his seat in congress, and retired from political life. He continued to discharge the duties of principal judge in the Common Pleas with great fidelity and ability, with unimpeached integrity, until December, 1841, when he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court, as successor to Chief Justice Weston. At the head of the highest judicial tribunal of the State, Chief Justice Whitman devoted himself with untiring diligence to the work for a period of nearly seven years. He resigned the office in October, 1848, at the age of seventy-three. The judicial opinions of Chief Justice Whitman are contained in nine volumes of the Maine Reports, from the twenty-first to the twenty-ninth, inclusive. In 1852 he removed to East Bridgewater.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN—or as he was more popularly known—General Fessenden, was the son of Rev. William Fessenden of Fryeburg, Maine, and was born July 16, 1784. He was a direct descendant of Nicholas Fessenden who came from England to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1674. Nicholas was heir and nephew of John, who died childless. Nicholas' son William was born in 1693, married Martha Wyett in 1716 and had eleven children; another William, born in 1718, graduated from Harvard in 1737, married Mary Palmer in 1740 and had six children, one of whom, William, the father of Samuel, was born November 3, 1747, graduated from Harvard in 1768 and settled as the first minister in Fryeburg, 1775. This William was married first to Sarah Reed of Dunbarton, New Hampshire, in 1771; second to Sarah Clement of Boscawen, New Hampshire, who bore him nine children.

Samuel Fessenden received his early education from his parents, afterwards entering Fryeburg academy. Before entering college and during his course at Dartmouth he taught school to aid in his support. He was graduated in 1806.

After three years study in Judge Dana's office at Fryeburg, General Fessenden was admitted to practice and opened an office in New Gloucester. Simon Greenleaf, who lived in the adjoining town of Gray, was his most formidable competitor and their sharp encounters at the bar were great educators for both of them. In 1822 General Fessenden moved to Portland, where his fame and his business followed him. He formed a co-partnership with Thomas Amory Deblois, a Harvard graduate. General Fessenden was particularly familiar with real estate law, the subject of most of the causes which occupied the Maine courts at that time. The partnership with Mr. Deblois was dissolved in 1854, when Mr. Fessenden took his son into partnership.

The literary attainments of General Fessenden were marked, he had a classical taste and his mind was stored with general reading and historical data. In 1828 he was elected a member of the Maine Historical society; in 1846 Bowdoin conferred on him the degree of LL. D. He was a strong federalist of the Washington and Hamilton school. He represented New Gloucester in the general court in 1814, 1815, 1816, was senator from the county in 1818 and 1819. His commanding figure, his full round voice, his graceful gestures could not but attract attention and make him a natural leader in a deliberate assembly, and his popularity was so great that while senator both houses elected him major-general of the twelfth division of the Massachusetts militia. He held this office fourteen years. In 1825 and 1826 he represented Portland in the legislature and served his constituents faithfully. He followed the federal party through its various changes until it espoused the cause of slavery; he entered the emancipation party ranks and did yeoman service in its cause. It was a bitter struggle even in Portland, and he became for awhile unpopular because of his earnest efforts to free the African from slavery. He received colored people into his house, took them with him to church and encouraged them in every way. Through his efforts Macon B. Allen, colored, was admitted to practice in the Cumberland courts, but not without a sharp contest and one rejection of the application.

Mr. Fessenden's home life was a model and his children proved to be worthy offspring of a worthy father. Four of his sons were lawyers; one, William Pitt Fessenden, being the most distinguished, and whose photogravure portrait and memoir appear in this work.

SAMUEL AYER BRADLEY, Maine, was descended from the New Hampshire family of that name which settled in Penacook about 1729. His first ancestor in America was Daniel Bradley, who came in the Elizabeth from London, England, 1635, and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He had a son, Daniel, whose wife's given name was Hannah.

To this union was born Joseph, whose son, Abraham, was the New Hampshire settler referred to in the foregoing. Abraham, who died in 1754, was married to Abigail Philbrick, who bore him ten children. His seventh son, Samuel, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. John, the father of our subject, was born February 13, 1742; married Hannah Ayer and was the father of nine children.

Samuel Ayer Bradley was born at Concord, New Hampshire, November 22, 1774. His father had large land interests near Fryeburg, Maine, and, together with two of his brothers,

SAMUEL A. BRADLEY.

he moved to that place about 1794. Rough farm and pioneer life was not to his liking and in the fall of that year he commenced to study for college, entering Dartmouth in 1795, and graduating in 1799. Mr. Bradley commenced practice in Fryeburg, where, notwithstanding he had as competitors such powerful legal lights as Judah Dana and Jacob McGow, he almost immediately secured a fair share of the legal business of the town and county; his regular work in fact, extending over three counties, Oxford, York and Cumberland. Notwithstanding his large practice he took more interest in politics than the law and during the exciting periods of the embargo, the war of 1812 and the discussions on State seperation, he was a prominent figure. From 1813 to 1818 he was a member of the general court from Fryeburg and proved himself a powerful debater during this legislative experience; he was opposed to the war of 1812 and also to the separation of Massachusetts from Maine.

In 1825 Mr. Bradley moved to Portland and engaged in timber land speculations and other occupations outside his profession which became a source of profit. He died at Fryeburg, September 24, 1844.

In personal appearance Mr. Brady "was a tall, well-made, well-proportioned man, of handsome person, and easy, pleasant address;" he was generous to a fault, especially where his friends were in need. In his will he remembered General Fessenden, Judge Mellen, Mr. Orr, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Davies, his special companions in the legal profession. His benefactions went the whole extent of his property—his good wishes far extended that.

FREDERICK ALLEN, Gardner, Maine, was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, about 1784. James Allen, his ancestor, settled there in 1668 on an estate of two thousand acres which was called Manor of Tisbury, and which had been purchased from the Indians. James's wife was Elizabeth Perkins, who bore him a large family, and his father was probably George Allen, who lived in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1636, and moved to Tisbury in 1668.

By the death of his father, Frederick Allen lost a valuable helper when only three years old, for the father was a Harvard graduate and had much legal training. Because of this circumstance, Mr. Allen, when he reached the student's age, was obliged to avail himself, in the intervals of labor, of such instruction as he could obtain in Chilmark, aided by his older brother, Homes Allen, and his brother-in-law,

Dr. Allen Mayhew. At an early age he came to Maine, where his sister, the wife of a Dr. Tupper, lived at the head of Swan island. He was a clerk in a general store. At the age of eighteen he entered the office of his brother, Homes, who was an attorney in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he remained two years and then entered the law office of Benjamin Whitman of Hanover, Massachusetts. Mr. Whitman moved to Boston and there young Allen followed him. After admission to the bar he settled in Waldoborough. That was in 1805, and the population was only about two thousand and mostly Germans. In 1808 he

FREDERICK ALLEN.

received an offer from Nathan Bridge of Gardner, to form a partnership and this offer Mr. Allen accepted, and ever afterward made that city his home. Mr. Bridge's specialty was looking after the estates of absent landlords and Mr. Allen attended to the court business. After four years, Mr. Bridge withdrew and by wise counsel and good management Mr. Allen held the business of the firm and gained new clients, until his practice extended into Lincoln, Somerset, Franklin and all eastern counties. After the separation of Maine from Massachusetts his business increased rapidly and carried him into the counties east of Cumberland. It was, indeed, surprising that a man with so little gift of oratory should have acquired so extensive a business; but his faithfulness to his clients' interests, his sound knowledge of the law, his integrity and strictly honorable practice did its work.

In 1820 Bowdoin college conferred upon Mr. Allen the honorary degree of A. M. and in 1847 the more distinguished degree of LL. D.

Mr. Allen married Hannah Bowen, daughter of Oliver Whipple of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1812. He died September 28, 1865.

TIMOTHY BOUTELLE, for half a century a prominent Maine attorney, was descended from James Boutell, who came from England in 1635. He settled in Salem, Massachusetts, and died there in 1651. Like so many of the Puritan names, the spelling is different in different branches of the family, the most prominent forms being Boutell, Boutwell and Boutelle. Our subject's father was a well-to-do farmer in Leominster, Massachusetts, where Timothy was born, November 10, 1777. His mother's maiden name was Rachel Lincoln. Young Boutelle showed considerable mental strength and his father encouraged him to gain a liberal education. He entered Harvard college in 1796, from which he graduated in 1800. In college he was the chum of the late Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw, of Massachusetts, whose photogravure portrait and a memoir appear in this work. After graduation Mr. Boutelle became assistant preceptor in Leicester academy, where he taught one year and then commenced the study of law in the office of Abijah Bigelow in his native town, and finished his law course with Edward Gray in Boston. He was admitted to the bar in 1804, and moved to Waterville, Maine, where he lived until he closed a long and busy life, November 12, 1855.

At first our subject's business was small, but so was the population, and not much could be expected; but it gradually increased as the

population became greater until he stood at the front rank of his profession throughout that section of the State. Chief Justice Shaw said of him: "In a bar eminent for talents and learning, he had the reputation of being a well-trained and well-read lawyer, with a quick apprehension and a power of legal discrimination which enabled him to discern and apply the sometimes nice distinctions of the common law, to involved and intricate combinations of fact, with peculiar force and effect." With a mind acute and comprehensive, and well stored with legal principles and standard authorities, he could not fail to command a

TIMOTHY BOUTELLE.

full share of the best business. He was a great reader of current events and of history and few men were better informed regarding the progress of society the world over.

In his early practice Mr. Boutelle held aloof from politics. The only office he consented to fill before the separation of Maine from Massachusetts was that of presidential elector in 1816. When the separation was accomplished in 1820, Mr. Boutelle was elected the first senator from Kennebec. The early years following the separation were probably the most important in Maine's history and during the first twenty years Mr. Boutelle was frequently called to fill public office. He served six years in the house, the same in the senate, holding positions on various committees and his work being of exceptional value on the judiciary committee, of which he was often chairman.

For the prosperity and advancement of Waterville Mr. Boutelle was ever watchful; he helped procure a charter for Waterville college, the Waterville bank, and for twenty years was president of the latter; in 1847 he used his great ability and influence to procure a charter for the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad and in many other ways showed his public spirit.

In 1811, Mr. Boutelle married Helen, daughter of Judge Rogers, of Exeter, New Hampshire, by whom he had a large family of children.

STEPHEN LONGFELLOW, for more than a quarter of a century a distinguished member of the Cumberland bar, was born in Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1776. He was descended from William Longfellow, the emigrant, who settled in Byefield Point, in the old town of Newbury, and who married Anne Sewall in 1678. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were each named Stephen. The grandfather of our subject was the first Longfellow emigrant to Maine; graduated at Harvard in 1742, moved to Portland, and then accepted a position as schoolmaster at Falmouth in 1745. His son Stephen held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas and was held in high esteem. He died in 1824.

At the age of eighteen our subject entered Harvard in 1794. On leaving college he entered upon the study of law with Salmon Chase of Portland, was admitted to practice in 1801 and immediately opened an office in the city. One of his contemporaries said of him at that time: "Longfellow had a fine legal mind, he was industrious, attentive, courteous, and got into business at once. His first ad-

dress to the jury was plausible and ingenious and almost as good as any he afterward made." No man more surely gained the confidence of all who approached him, or held it firmer; and those who knew him best loved him most. In the management of his causes he went with zeal and directness of purpose to every point which could sustain it; there was no traveling out of the record with him, nor a wandering away from the line of his argument after figures of speech or fine rhetoric, but he was plain, straightforward and effective in his appeals to the jury and by his frank and candid manner won them to his cause. A man of

STEPHEN LONGFELLOW.

such qualities was not permitted to give his whole time to his profession and in 1814 the people sent him to the Massachusetts legislature. While there he was chosen a member of the celebrated Hartford convention in company with Samuel S. Wilde, George Cabot, Harrison Gray Otis and other federalists from the New England States. In 1816 he was chosen a presidential elector, giving his vote to Rufus King, a native of Maine. In 1822 Mr. Longfellow was elected to congress, where he was associated with such men as Lincoln of Maine, Webster of Massachusetts, Buchanan of Pennsylvania, Clay of Kentucky, Barbour and Randolph of Virginia, McLane of Delaware. At the expiration of his term he retired from political life and gave his remaining days to his profession. The first sixteen volumes of the Massachusetts Reports and the first twelve of the Maine Reports bear ample testimony of his ability as a jurist.

In 1828 he received from Bowdoin college the honorable degree, doctor of laws. He was one of the trustees of that institution from 1817 to 1836. In 1826 he represented one of the Portland districts in the Maine legislature; in 1834 was president of the Maine Historical society. Mr. Longfellow passed away August 3, 1849.

In January, 1804, Mr. Longfellow married Zilpah, daughter of General Peleg Wadsworth, of Portland. By her he had eight children, four sons and four daughters, one of whom was the illustrious poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

PRENTISS MELLEN, the son of Rev. John Mellen, of Sterling, Massachusetts, was born in that town October 11, 1764. His mother was Rebecca Prentiss, daughter of the Rev. John Prentiss, of Lancaster; his grandfather was Thomas Mellen, a farmer of Hopkinton, Massachusetts. His father was born there March 14, 1722, graduated at Harvard college in 1741, served long and faithfully in the ministerial office at Sterling and Hanover, and died at Reading, Massachusetts, in 1807.

His elder brother Henry and himself were fitted for college by their father, and entered Harvard together in 1780, from which they took their degree in 1784, in the same class with John Abbott, long a professor in Bowdoin college; Silas Lee, a distinguished lawyer in Wiscasset; and others who have earned honorable positions. Henry, brilliant, witty, established himself in the profession of law at Dover, New Hampshire, where he died in 1809. Prentiss spent a year after his graduation in Barnstable as a private tutor in the

family of Joseph Otis. He pursued his legal studies in the same place with an eccentric lawyer, Shearjashub Bourne, and was admitted to the bar in Taunton in October, 1788.

Mr. Mellen commenced practice in his native town, but removed in eight months to Bridgewater, where he continued until November, 1791. Not meeting with the success he desired, he again moved, and spent the winter and spring with his brother Henry in Dover. From that place, 1792, he removed to Biddeford, where he commenced that sphere of successful and honorable practice which placed him at the head of its highest judicial tribunal. His beginning in Biddeford was of the most humble kind. He thus described it: "I opened my office in one of old Squire Hooper's front chambers, in which were then arranged three beds, half a table and one chair. My clients had the privilege of sitting on some of the beds. In this room I slept, as did also sundry travelers frequently, the house being a tavern." What his library was may be inferred from this humble office apparatus. The population of Biddeford did not then exceed eleven hundred; there was then one term of the Common Pleas Court at York, for the year, in that county, and one term of the Supreme Court in each of the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln for jury trials—which was all the favor the highest judicial tribunal was then permitted to extend to this district. The law term for Maine was held in Boston, and the records kept there. Governor Sullivan had formerly lived and practiced in Biddeford, but had removed to Boston and was at the time attorney-general of Massachusetts.

From 1804, until his appointment as chief justice in 1820, Mr. Mellen practiced in every county in the State, and was engaged in almost every prominent cause. In 1806, his practice in Cumberland being extensive, he removed to Portland, where his professional engagements had become numerous, and where a very large commercial business was transacted. Mr. Mellen possessed more than ordinary powers. It was often said, previous to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, that the bar of Cumberland was the best in the Commonwealth. And certainly that must have been a bar of extraordinary quality, which could at one time boast of lawyers equal to Parker, Symmes, Mellen, Chase, Whitman, Longfellow, Emery; and the juniors, Orr, Fessenden, Greenleaf, Davies, who came in as the others passed to the bench or to a higher tribunal. At the bar, Mr. Mellen's manner was fervid and impassioned; his countenance lighted up with brilliancy and intelligence; his perceptions were rapid, and his mind leaped to conclusions to which other minds more

PRENTISS MELLEN.

slowly traveled, and, as a consequence, he was sometimes obliged to yield his suddenly formed opinions to more mature reflection. On one occasion Chief Justice Parsons remarked to him when he was ardently pressing a point, "You are aware, Mr. Mellen, that there are authorities on the other side." "Yes, yes, your honor, but they are all in my favor." He identified himself with the cause of his client, and never for a moment neglected it, or failed to improve every opportunity in his opponent's weakness or errors, to secure a vic-

tory. His voice was musical, his person tall and imposing, and his manner fascinating.

In 1808 and 1809, and again in 1817, he was chosen a member of the executive council in Massachusetts, and in 1816, an elector at large for president. In 1817, while he held the office of councilor, he was chosen a United States senator from Massachusetts, with Harrison Gray Otis for his colleague. This office he held until Maine was organized as a separate State, when, in 1820, he was appointed chief justice of its Supreme Court. The same year he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from both Harvard and Bowdoin colleges. He continued to discharge the laborious duties of chief justice until October, 1834, when, having attained the age of seventy, he became constitutionally disqualified for the office. On the bench his thorough knowledge of practice, his familiarity with decided cases, and his quick perception of the points and merits of a case, were peculiarly valuable at a time when the new State was forming its system of jurisprudence, and establishing rules for its future government. The industry and ability with which he discharged the arduous and important duties, while at the head of the highest court, appears forcibly written in the first eleven volumes of the Maine Reports, in the first nine of which he found an able exponent in his friend, the accomplished Greenleaf. Of the sixty-nine cases in the first volume of Greenleaf, in which formal reports are given, the opinions in fifty were drawn by the chief justice. A larger proportion still appears in the second volume, where of the eighty-four formal opinions, he drew seventy-four. And this industry and application is apparent through the whole series, in the last of which, second of Fairfield, of the one hundred and six opinions, he prepared fifty-five. Nor were those decisions of a light or hasty kind; many of them involved points of the highest importance, requiring profound study, nice discrimination, and keen analysis.

On his retirement from the bench, the Cumberland bar addressed a letter to Judge Mellen, through a committee of its most respected members, expressive of the high sense it entertained of his services and merits, and of his qualities as a man, to which tribute of affection and respect he responded with deep sensibility.

In 1838 Judge Mellen was appointed by the executive of Maine at the head of a commission to revise and codify the public statutes of the State, which had accumulated to nearly one thousand chapters, of various and in some instances, of inconsistent provisions. He earnestly engaged in this task with his colleagues, Samuel E. Smith and Ebenezer Everett, and submitted their report on the first of January, 1840, embracing the whole body of the public statute law in one hundred and seventy-eight chapters under twelve titles. This was adopted by the legislature, and constituted the first volume of the Revised Statutes. This was his last public service.

Judge Mellen married Miss Sally Hudson, of Hartford, Connecticut, in May, 1795. They had six children, all born in Biddeford. The oldest son, Grenville, graduated from Harvard in the class of 1818, died in 1841, at the age of forty-two; Frederick was educated at Bowdoin, from which he was graduated in 1825; prepared himself for the practice of law, but turned to art, devoted himself to painting, and died in 1834.

Judge Mellen died the last day of the year 1840. He was the last survivor of his father's family of nine children—four sons and five daughters. His youngest sister was the mother of Governor Kent.

JAMES BRIDGE was the son of Edmund Bridge, who was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1739. The family of Bridge is a very old one, the American branch descending from an Englishman, who early settled in the Massachusetts colony. James Bridge's mother was Phebe Bowman, by whom he was connected with Judge Bowman of Lincoln county. His father was sheriff of

Lincoln county from 1781 to 1815, a period of thirty-four years. James was Edmund's eldest son and was born in Dresden, September 21, 1765. He graduated at Harvard college in 1787, a classmate of John Quincy Adams, Judge Cranch, Dr. Hezekiah Packard—father of Professor Packard of Bowdoin college, and the late Judge Putnam of Massachusetts. He was the chum of Mr. Adams and a fellow-student at law with him in the office of Theophilus Parsons at Newburyport. On being admitted to practice in 1790, he first opened an office at Bucksport on the Penobscot, but soon after removed to Augusta, where he ever after lived.

JAMES BRIDGE.

Mr. Bridge was so much engrossed by professional duties for the first twenty years of his practice, that he did not engage in political life; in 1799 he represented his town in the legislature, probably with a view to effect the establishment of Kennebec county, which was separated from Lincoln in that year. He was appointed the first judge of probate of the county, which office he resigned in 1804, and was succeeded by Judge Daniel Cony. He was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts in 1818, and a delegate to the convention which prepared the constitution of Maine in 1819, and one of the committee to draft that instrument. Judge Bailey of Wiscasset observed that when he came to Maine in 1794. "Mr. Bridge was at the head of the bar in Augusta, and his practice was very extensive, especially in landed matters."

In 1820 Mr. Bridge was appointed one of joint commissioners of Massachusetts and Maine, "to adjust the personal concerns of the two States," and to make division of the public lands. The commissioners, consisting of Levi Lincoln, George Bliss and Silas Holman of Massachusetts, and James Bridge, Benjamin J. Porter and Lathrop Lewis of Maine, made their report concerning the personal rights in May, 1822, which they declared to be a full and final adjustment of all personal property and of liabilities and claims between the two States. December 28, 1822, they made a report "on the division of the public lands under the act of separation," a long and able document, and they made a final report of their doings in May, 1823. Judge Bridge was also appointed in 1820, with Albert Newhall and William Swan, a commissioner to investigate the doings of certain banks which had become bankrupt. His office business was so extensive and lucrative, that it occupied his time too much to enable him to make a distinguished figure as an advocate, yet he was an easy, graceful speaker, and capable of taking a high position in that character if he had given attention to it. Not long after his connection with Mr. Williams, he gradually withdrew from the courts and practice, and found sufficient employment as president of one of the Augusta banks and in the management of his private affairs. He was eminently a practical man, and by a steady application to the duties of private life he secured to himself a competency. He died in January, 1834.

Judge Bridge married Hannah, a daughter of Judge Joseph North of Augusta. They were the parents of seven children.

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England

FOR THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY

BIOGRAPHICAL - NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EDGAR ALDRICH.—The position of United States district judge, in any part of the country, has always been regarded as one of great dignity and honor. It is a position which has been occupied by many of the most eminent jurists, often proving a stepping-stone to still higher position and greater honor in the judicial field. In the district of New Hampshire, while the incumbents of the office have not been numerous (only six men in all having occupied the position since the establishment of the court), they have been men of ability and distinction. The list includes the names of John Sullivan, eminent in the early military as well as civil history of New Hampshire, who served from September 26, 1789, till January 23, 1795; John Pickering, 1795 to 1804; John S. Sherburne, 1804 to 1830; Matthew Harvey, 1830 to 1866; Daniel Clark, 1866 to 1891; and Edgar Aldrich, the present incumbent, who was nominated by President Harrison, February 16, 1891, the nomination being confirmed by the Senate four days later. The longest term of service was that of Judge Harvey, which exceeded thirty-five years; while that of his successor, Judge Clark, was nearly twenty-five years. Judge Harvey had distinguished himself in both branches of the Legislature, as president of the Senate, member of the Executive Council, representative in Congress, and governor of the State; while Judge Clark had won the highest rank at the bar, and been for ten years a member of the United States Senate, resigning his place therein to accept the appointment at the hands of

EDGAR ALDRICH.

President Johnson, upon Judge Harvey's decease.

Edgar Aldrich, whose appointment to the office left vacant by the death of Judge Clark was very generally recommended by members

of the bar throughout the State, is a native of the town of Pittsburg, formerly known as Indian Stream Territory, a section the jurisdiction of which was in dispute between our own and the British government for many years, and whose people, in 1830, set up and maintained for some time an independent government, pending the settlement of the controversy. It was about this time that Ephraim C. Aldrich, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, removed from the State of Connecticut and located in the territory, with his family, which also included a son, Ephraim C., the father of Edgar, born February 4, 1818, who became a prominent and influential citizen of Pittsburg, was conspicuous in town affairs for many years, was a deputy provost-marshal and largely instrumental in raising men and money for the Union service during the late war, and was also an active manager of the Upper Coos River and Lake Improvement Company. He married, in 1840, Adaline Bedel Haynes, a granddaughter of Gen. Moody Bedel, a soldier of the Revolution and of the war of 1812, who was also one of the pioneers of the Indian Stream country. They had six children, of whom but three survive: Frank, of the well-known firm of Eustis & Aldrich, wholesale starch merchants of Boston, Mass.; Edgar, and Isabel, wife of Justus W. Baldwin, of Pittsburg. The father died February 25, 1880, but the mother is still living. Edgar, who was born February 5, 1848, remained at home, receiving such educational advantages as the district school afforded, until fourteen years of age, when he entered the academy at Colebrook, where he continued about three years, and soon after commenced the study of law in the office of Ira A. Ramsey, of that town. He subsequently entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in March, 1868, with the degree of LL.B. when twenty years of age.

Returning to Colebrook, he was admitted to the bar of Coos county at the following August term of court, upon motion of the late Hon. Hiram A. Fletcher, who stated, upon moving such action, that he would attain the age of twenty-one before the next session of the court. He opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession in Colebrook, continuing alone until January 1, 1872, when he formed a partnership with William H. Shurtleff, under the firm name of Aldrich & Shurtleff, which continued four years. Later he was for three years similarly associated with James I. Parsons, and was again alone in practice until his removal to Littleton, January 1, 1881, where he became the partner of Hon. George A. Bingham. In May, 1882, Daniel C. Remick was admitted to the firm, which continued under the style of Bingham, Aldrich & Remick, until Judge Bingham's second appointment to the Supreme bench in December, 1884. Subsequently the firm of Aldrich & Remick pursued practice until January, 1889, after which Mr. Aldrich was alone until his appointment as United States district judge.

While in practice in Colebrook he was twice appointed solicitor for Coos county, first by Governor Straw, in 1872, serving until the political overturn in 1874, and again by Governor Cheney, in 1876, serving until June, 1879, and establishing a reputation as an able and efficient prosecuting officer. In November, 1884, he was elected a member of the Legislature from the town of Littleton. Although without previous legislative experience, he was nominated by the Republican caucus for speaker of the House, and elected to that position, for whose difficult and delicate duties he developed a surprising aptness, acquitting himself throughout the session in a manner which would have done credit to a veteran parliamentarian.

At the outset of his professional career Judge Aldrich entered at once into the preparation and trial of causes, paying comparatively little attention to the ordinary routine of office work. He took delight in exciting legal and forensic contests which have characterized the practice of both the Coos and Grafton bars, and an examination of the reports will demonstrate his

active and conspicuous participation in many of the important causes on the northern dockets during the last two decades.

For some time previous to Judge Aldrich's appointment it had been generally considered, and not without warrant, that the position of United States district judge for New Hampshire was, practically, a sinecure—a post of honor and emolument, involving comparatively little labor. Although under the general provisions of the Federal statutes, the judge of any district court in the circuit, which in our case embraces the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, may be called upon, whenever in the opinion of the circuit judge the public business so requires, to hold the circuit or district court in any State or district in the circuit, very little outside service had been required of the New Hampshire district judge for many years, and the work of the court in the district itself had been very light. But almost contemporaneously with the appointment of Judge Aldrich came the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, creating the Circuit Court of Appeals, for the relief of the Supreme Court, to which questions of law are taken from the various district and circuit courts, which provides that such court shall consist of the associate justice of the Supreme Court assigned for the circuit judges in attendance (an additional judge having been provided in each circuit), and the district judges within the circuit, presiding in the order of rank and seniority of their commissions. This act largely increased the duties of all the Federal judges (the salary of the district judge being at the same time properly increased from $3,500 to $5,000 per annum), so that, ever since his appointment, Judge Aldrich has found his time very fully occupied, having been called largely into service in the Massachusetts courts, where, as in his immediate district, he has already won an enviable reputation as a courteous, discriminating, and conscientious administrator of justice.

Dartmouth College conferred upon Judge Aldrich the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1891. As a public speaker he takes high rank, and has delivered several notable addresses upon special and anniversary occasions, among which may be named his address, in 1886, before the Grafton and Coos Bar Association, of which he has been a prominent member, upon the question, "Shall the Law and Trial Courts be Separated?"; that before the court upon the death of Judge Frederick Chase, of Hanover, at the September term, 1890; his eulogy of Gen. Gilman Marston, before the Grafton and Coos Bar Association, January, 1891; and his address before the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association, upon "Delays Incident to the Removal of Causes from the State to the Federal Courts," and later an address before the Grafton and Coos Bar Association on the Jury System. It may also be noted that he has more recently delivered an address before the New Hampshire Historical Society upon the Indian Stream controversy, and later before the same society upon the Affair of the Cedars and Colonel Timothy Bedel of the Revolution, and still more recently an address before the Southern Bar Association on the life of the late Chief Justice Carpenter of New Hampshire.

Judge Aldrich was united in marriage, October 7, 1872, with Louise M. Remick, daughter of Samuel K. Remick, of Colebrook. They have two children, a daughter, Florence M., born July 1, 1874, an accomplished young lady, educated in the public schools, at Tilden Seminary, West Lebanon, St. Mary's School, Concord, and Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass.; and a son, Ephraim Fred, born June 9, 1878, educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Dartmouth College, now a student at law in the office of Streeter, Walker & Hollis, of Concord, N. H., and about to enter the law department of the Boston University.

Although on account of his official duties, spending much of his time in Boston, he retains his home in Littleton, where he has a finely appointed and beautifully located residence on Church street, commanding a de-

lightful view of the village and the charming valley of the Ammonoosuc.

Thoroughly democratic and unostentatious in manner, readily approachable and courteous to all, Judge Aldrich is popular alike in the general community and in the profession of which he is a conspicuous representative. Of fine presence and strong physique, he is also endowed with vigorous intellectual powers; and with a full appreciation of the labors and responsibilities of his position, and the zeal and earnestness of comparative youth in meeting all their requirements, there is good reason for belief that he has before him a career of usefulness and honor creditable alike to himself and to the New Hampshire district.

ALONZO PHILETUS CARPENTER, LL.D., chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire from 1896 to 1898, was the son of Isaiah and Caroline (Bugbee) Carpenter, natives of Ashford, Conn., who removed to Waterford, Vt., in 1808, immediately after their marriage. Settling in a thickly timbered wilderness among the pioneers of that part of the Green Mountain State, they cleared and developed a good farm, upon which they spent their active lives, rearing a family of children whose richest inheritance was an untarnished name combined with true nobility of character. They died in St. Johnsbury at the home of a daughter, the wife of Hon. Jonathan Ross, late chief justice of the Vermont Supreme Court, and now United States senator from Vermont.

Alonzo P. Carpenter was born in Waterford, Vt., on the 28th of January, 1829. He was fitted for college at St. Johnsbury Academy, and was graduated with honor from Williams in 1849. In 1889 he received from Williams the degree of LL.D., and in 1896 the same degree from Dartmouth.

After graduation he was for two years principal of the academy at Bath, N. H., while at the same time he read law with Chief Justice Woods and later with Ira Goodall. Among his pupils was Miss Julia R. Goodall, whom he married in November, 1853, after his admission to the bar in April. For twenty-eight years he carried on in Bath his large and successful practice alone, except for the first three years, when he was in partnership with his father-in-law, Ira Goodall, and for the last one, when his eldest son Philip was associated with him in partnership. From 1863 to 1873 he was solicitor of Grafton county. In September, 1881, he became associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, by appointment of Gov. Charles H. Bell; and in April, 1896, by appointment of Governor Busiel, chief justice of the State, as successor to Chief Justice Doe. He had removed to Concord in 1884, soon after he became a judge and died there

ALONZO P. CARPENTER.

on the 21st of May, 1898, in the seventieth year of his age.

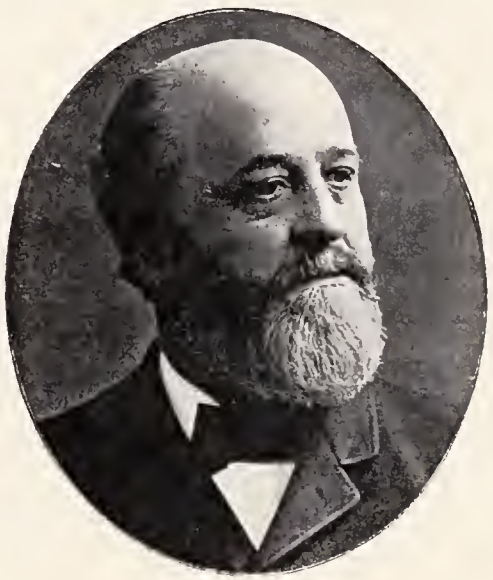
It was said of Judge Carpenter that "as a lawyer he was keen, alert, studious, indefatigable and courageous. He was intensely practical in the management of cases. He excelled in the preparation and presentation of facts, in the management of witnesses before the jury, and in dealing with issues of law." The same

writer speaks as follows of his appointment to the bench: "His associates in the court at once found that a legal mind of the highest class had come among them. His accomplishments were conspicuous both as regards the fundamental principles of law, and in the collateral learning which has adorned his legal productions. He was familiar with the best literature of the ancient and modern classics in various languages. In other directions, where modern scholarship attracts the learned, he was an exact and diligent student. He was of firm and settled convictions, one to be reckoned with as a force in judicial administration and judicial progress. His acumen, his learning, his independence and his character are conspicuous in the luminous series of affirmative and dissenting opinions which he has contributed to the literature of the case-law in the seventeen years in which he served the State in its highest judicial court. Judge Carpenter's work will command the approval of the best intelligence of the jurists of his own time and of the future. At no period within a century has the court encountered more far-reaching issues, adjudicated more ably-contested cases, or dealt with contestants more potent in counsel, management or resources, than in those which have made the past twenty years memorable in our judicial annals.

"This court has met every occasion with superior learning and discretion, and with a steady hand and wise judgment has marked the line of law for great corporations and great political parties with that courageous impartiality to which all parties must in right and reason be subject before the law. That the best years of Judge Carpenter's life contributed in such large measure to make this an epoch in the judicial history of the State will be his most enduring monument."

Judge Carpenter's wife and four of their children survive him, the latter being Lillian, wife of Frank S. Streeter, of Concord, N. H.; Philip, of New York city; Edith, who married Bond Thomas, of New York; and Helen of Concord. Their second son, Arthur, died in 1892.

GEORGE ALLEN RAMSDELL, A. M. Nashua, governor of New Hampshire in 1897 and 1898, is the great-grandson of Abijah Ramsdell, of Lynn, Mass., and the grandson of Capt. William Ramsdell, who, in 1815, removed from Salem, Mass., to Milford, N. H., where he purchased a farm which has been the family home for nearly eighty-five years. This homestead descended to Capt. William Ramsdell, jr., and is now owned by George A.



GEORGE A. RAMSDELL.

Ramsdell and his brother. Governor Ramsdell's ancestors upon both sides were English immigrants and among the first settlers of Massachusetts. His mother was the eldest daughter of Rev. Humphrey Moore, D. D., who for nearly forty years was pastor of the Congregational church in Milford.

George A. Ramsdell was born March 11, 1834, in Milford, N. H., where he received his public school education. He spent his boyhood on the farm, developing a robust constitution, and gaining by hard work that practical experience which paves the way to success and honor. He took a preparatory course at McCollom Institute in Mount Vernon, N. H., and completed one year's study in college, after which he entered upon the study of law and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar

in 1860. He then opened an office in Peterboro, N. H., where he remained in the active practice of his profession for six years, and until he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court for the county of Hillsboro, which occasioned his removal to Nashua, where he has since resided. He held this office until 1887, acting also as auditor, master in chancery, and referee in a large number of suits. His service as a trier of causes has never been exceeded by any member of the bar except the judges of the courts of his State. In 1893 he was offered a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court, but declined the honor.

During his residence of over thirty years in Nashua he has filled many positions of influence and responsibility. His political life commenced with the organization of the Republican party in 1856, and ever since that time he has been one of its staunchest and most consistent supporters. For ten years he was a member of the Board of Education of Nashua and for about twenty years he has been a trustee of the Nashua Public Library. For five years he was president of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire State Industrial School. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1869, 1870 and 1871, a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1876, and a member of the Executive Council in 1891 and 1892. On November 3, 1896, he was elected governor of New Hampshire for a term of two years by a plurality of more than 20,000 votes. His vote was larger than that received by any gubernatorial candidate during the entire history of the State, and in his own city it was larger than that given to any man at any election, save William McKinley. Governor Ramsdell is a good public speaker, a good lawyer, and a good citizen. His active practice covered but a comparatively short period, yet as clerk of the Supreme Court, master of chancery and referee he obtained a wide experience in the various branches of the law, and gained a high reputation for ability and thoroughness. His law business at present is confined to office and probate practice. He is president of the First National Bank and treasurer of the City Guaranty Savings Bank in Nashua, and a director of the Nashua Manufacturing Company and the Jackson Company, the leading industries in his city. He is also a director in the Wilton and Peterboro Railroads and at times has filled other offices of trust. He has always led a temperate life, never having tasted intoxicants of any kind as a beverage, nor used tobacco in any form. He is a member of the First Congregational church in Nashua and prominent in that denomination in the State, and was one of the chief promoters of the erection in 1893 of the stone church of his parish, which is not excelled by any structure of the kind in that section. He is a most unpretentious citizen, and in his pleasant home on Concord street, Nashua, is enjoying the latter part of a life which, from early manhood, has been one of ceaseless care and labor.

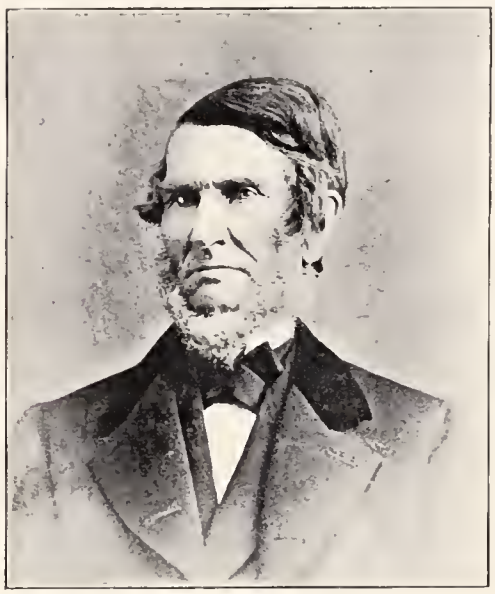
On November 29, 1860, he married Miss Eliza D., daughter of David Wilson, of Derring, N. H., and they have four children: Harry W. and Arthur D., both of Nashua; Charles T., of Denton, Texas, and Anna M., at home. Governor Ramsdell received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College.

IRA ALLEN EASTMAN, LL.D., born in Gilmanton, N. H., in 1809, was descended from Roger Eastman, who came to America in 1638, and was one of the first grantees of the town of Salisbury, Mass. Roger's son, Samuel, born in 1657, married Elizabeth Severance, of Salisbury. After holding important town offices in Salisbury, he removed to Kingston, N. H., in 1713, and was from that time until his death, in 1725, a representative to the General Court, taking an active part in all its deliberations. The next in descent, Samuel Eastman, was active in war against the Indians. He married Sarah (Brown) Clough, a widow and a descendant of John Brown, one of the first founders of Hampton.

Ebenezer Eastman, the grandfather of Ira Allen Eastman, born April 24, 1746, was an early settler of Gilmanton, N. H. He was one of the minutemen of the Revolution. It is stated regarding him that on hearing of the battle of Lexington, Lieutenant Eastman raised his company and proceeded at once to Boston. Afterward he acted as captain under General Stark in the battle of Bunker Hill. He married Mary Butler, of Brentwood, the heroine of the poem, "Mary Butler's Ride," which treats of the incident related as follows: "While the battle was raging on the heights of Charlestown, the news of it was received at Gilmanton; and the young wife of Lieutenant Eastman, with no friend to accompany her, no mode of conveyance but on horseback, with no road to travel but a track to be followed through the forest, left home with her only child (an infant in her arms) and rode to her father's house in Brentwood, and from thence to Charlestown, a distance of not less than ninety miles, where she found her husband in safety."

An intimate friend of Ira Allen, the brother of the celebrated Ethan Allen, Ebenezer named one of his sons Ira Allen, for whom Ira Allen Eastman was named. Stephen Eastman, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an officer in the colonial militia. He had three sons —Ira Allen, Henry Franklin and Artemas Stephen. Henry Franklin died at the age of twenty-one and Artemas in 1857. The widow and two daughters reside in San Francisco.

Ira Allen Eastman, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Dartmouth College with the highest honors in the class of 1829. He subsequently pursued the study of law with Judge Willard, of Troy, N. Y., and upon his admission to the bar commenced to practice in that place. Later, compelled by failing health to return to his native State, he in 1834 opened an office at Gilmanton. In 1835 he was chosen clerk of the New Hampshire Senate. In 1836 he was elected a representative from his native town to the State Legislature. He was re-elected in 1837 and again in 1838; and during the last two years he was speaker of the House, having the distinction of being the youngest man who had ever occupied that position. In 1836 he was appointed the register of probate for Strafford county, which office he held until 1839. In that year he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Congress. Two years later he was elected to the Twenty-seventh, and



IRA A. EASTMAN.

afterward served with distinction as a member of that body from 1839 to 1843. After his retirement from Congress he was called to the bench, where he served continuously until 1859, being judge of the Common Pleas from 1844 to 1849, of the Supreme Court from 1849 to 1855, and of the Superior Judicial Court from 1855 until his retirement.

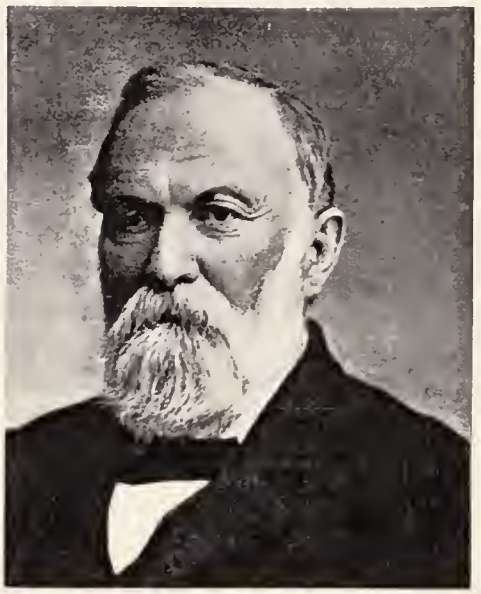
In 1863 Judge Eastman was the Democratic candidate for governor of New Hampshire and in 1866 he was appointed by the same party as a candidate for United States senator. In 1858 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws; and in 1859 he was chosen one of the trustees of that institution, in which capacity he served until his death.

From 1834 up to the time of his decease, when not engaged in the performance of offi-

cial duties, he was in the active practice of his profession, in which he ranked among the strong men of the State. The chosen representative of his native town in the Legislature of the State at the age of twenty-seven, the speaker of the House at twenty-eight, a congressional representative of the Granite State at thirty, judge of the Court of Common Pleas at thirty-five, judge of the Supreme Court at forty, and judge of the Superior Judicial Court from the age of forty-seven until that of fifty, he was prominently before the public for nearly half a century. In whatever official position he was called to, he more than filled its requirements, entirely realizing the just expectations of his friends. Unswerving fidelity, tireless industry, and marked ability were all illustrated in his public life. From the beginning to the close of his career he retained the confidence and respect of the people whom he served so long and well. At the age of over threescore years and ten, rich in honors, he passed away, leaving a record unmarred by a stain. Upon the bench he never arrogated to himself a superior wisdom, giving to all a patient and courteous hearing, and making the young practitioner feel that he had "a friend at court" in the person of the judge. In general his treatment of others was uniformly polite. He never betrayed by speech or look any annoyance or irritability; his evenness of disposition well adapted him to the struggles of the forum, where loss of temper puts the advocate to a disadvantage, and was of equal importance to him in his judicial capacity, where an even mental balance is essential to the proper administration of justice. His industry and familiarity with legal principles are evinced by the large number of well-considered opinions from his pen which are found in the pages of the State Reports.

Jane Quackenbush Eastman, wife of Judge Eastman, was a descendant of a very old Dutch family, which dates back to 1650. Two children were born to them, a son Clarence, who died in 1878; and a daughter, Anna Q., who married Judge David Cross, of Manchester, where she now resides.

LEWIS WHITEHOUSE CLARK, Manchester, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire from 1877 to 1898 and chief justice in 1898, was born in Barnstead, N. H., August 19, 1828. He is the son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Whitehouse) Clark and a grandson of Jonathan Clark, who moved to Barnstead from Lee, N. H. His father was a prominent farmer, held several town offices, and also served as a representative to the General Court.



LEWIS W. CLARK.

Judge Clark received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town and in the academies of Pittsfield and Atkinson, N. H. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1850, after a four years classical course, and was principal of the Pittsfield Academy from August, 1850, to December, 1852. Meanwhile he was studying law with Hon. Moses Norris and Hon. Arthur F. L. Norris, both of Pittsfield, and was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire at Laconia on September 3, 1852. In January, 1853, he began active practice in Pittsfield as a partner of A. F. L. Norris, but a year later formed a copartnership with Richard Hayes, a former classmate, which continued about two years. He then practiced alone until April 1, 1860, when

he moved to Manchester, N. H., and formed a partnership with Hon. George W. Morrison and Hon. Clinton W. Stanley (late associate justice of the Supreme Court). The firm of Morrison, Stanley & Clark continued about six years. Afterward Mr. Clark was a partner of Hon. Henry H. Huse, till May 24, 1872, when he was appointed attorney-general of New Hampshire by Governor Weston. He discharged the duties of that office with great credit and ability until August, 1876, when he resumed the practice of his profession in Manchester. August 13, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Prescott an associate justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and served on the bench with ability and satisfaction for twenty-one years, his term expiring by limitation of age August 19, 1898.

On the death of Chief Justice Carpenter in May, 1898, Judge Clark was appointed chief justice and held that office until the date of his retirement.

Few men have occupied a seat on the Supreme bench of the Granite State during a longer period than was allotted to Judge Clark. At the time of his retirement he was not only the chief justice, but the senior member of that court, both as to age and in point of service. His career as a jurist was one that he can look back upon with pride and satisfaction. He is a man of uncommon good judgment, combined with a keen discrimination between right and wrong, and his decisions invariably commanded attention and respect. Plain and unostentatious, he is widely esteemed, while his ability is recognized throughout the State. He is preeminently a lawyer. On his retirement from the bench in August, 1898, he resumed the practice of his profession in Manchester, where he holds the appointment of referee in bankruptcy under the new law. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was a member of the State Legislature from Pittsfield in 1856 and 1857 and subsequently was a candidate for Congress from the second New Hampshire district. He was one of the founders and has continuously been a trustee of the People's Baptist church of Manchester, where he has resided since 1860.

In December, 1852, he married Miss Helen M., daughter of Capt. William Knowlton, of Pittsfield, N. H., and they have two children: Mary Helen and John Lew.

WILLIAM MARTIN CHASE, Concord, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, is of the sixth generation from Aquilla Chase, who came from England to Hampton, N. H., about 1639, and whose descendants have figured conspicuously in New England history for more than 200 years. The judge's grandfather, Joseph Chase, removed from Chester, N. H., to Dorchester, Grafton county, at a very early date, bringing with him his son Horace, who settled in the adjoining town of Canaan. Horace Chase married Abigail, daughter of William Martin, of Canaan, and a granddaughter of Robert Martin, a drummer in the Revolutionary war, who moved from Pembroke, N. H., to Canaan, soon after 1830. Her ancestors were Scotch-Irish, coming from the North of Ireland to Londonderry, N. H., among the early settlers of that colony.

William M. Chase is the son of Horace and Abigail (Martin) Chase, and was born in Canaan, Grafton county, N. H., December 28, 1837. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools of his native town, and afterward spent one term at the Kimball Union Academy of Meriden. He finished his preparatory studies at the Canaan Union Academy, entered Dartmouth College one year in advance, and was graduated therefrom with honor in 1858. In 1898 that institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. On leaving college Mr. Chase became assistant teacher of mathematics and the sciences at the Henniker (N. H.) Academy, and continued in that capacity about two years during the spring and fall terms. In the autumn of 1859 he also entered upon the study of law in the office

of Anson S. Marshall, of Concord. Afterward he read one summer in the office of William P. Weeks, of Canaan, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar at Concord on the 21st of August, 1862. He remained in Mr. Marshall's office, and on January 1, 1863, became a member of the firm of Marshall & Chase, which was dissolved by the death of the senior partner on July 4, 1874. For more than ten

WILLIAM M. CHASE.

years this was one of the strongest and best known law firms in the State. Soon after its dissolution Mr. Chase formed a copartnership with Chief Justice J. Everett Sargent, then just retired from the Supreme Court bench, and the firm of Sargent & Chase continued a large and successful practice for about five years, when the senior member withdrew to private life. Mr. Chase and Frank S. Streeter then organized the law firm of Chase & Streeter, which remained in active practice until April 1, 1891, when Mr. Chase assumed his present duties as associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, to which office he had been appointed on March 24 by Governor Tuttle.

During a period of nearly twenty-nine years Judge Chase enjoyed a large and successful law practice, which was largely in connection with railroad and other corporation controversies. For many years he also acted as referee in numerous cases throughout the State. He was clerk and general counsel for the Concord (afterward the Concord and Montreal) railroad for a long time, and devoted the most of the latter part of his practice to this service. Under an act passed July 30, 1889, he was appointed a member of the commission to revise the statutes of the State. This commission, of which he was chairman, made its report to the January session of the Legislature of 1891, and the report was practically adopted in full and went into effect January 1, 1892. He was also clerk of the State Senate during the June session of 1871, a trustee of New Hampshire State Library for several years after 1874 and of the State Normal School from 1876 to 1879, and a member of the committee to examine students for admission to the bar from 1878 to 1891. He was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of Concord about ten years, a member of the Concord Board of Education for over twenty years, and its president during the latter part of that period. Since January 8, 1875, he has been a director of the First National Bank of Concord, of which he was president for some time. He was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Dartmouth in 1883, has been a trustee of Dartmouth College since 1890, and is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

Judge Chase gained the distinction of being one of the ablest and strongest corporation lawyers in the State. He was always busy, having a large practice which involved important interests, and his unfailing courtesy and profound knowledge of the law won for him universal respect and confidence. He is a man of broad learning, possessed of a remarkable memory, and in every capacity has achieved that eminence which merit alone commands. As a jurist he is dignified, impartial and just. He is a scholar, a student of human nature as well as of books, and a gen-

tleman in the highest sense of the term. His ability and good judgment have been widely recognized. As a citizen he is public spirited, progressive and enterprising, and in the general advancement of the city of Concord, N. H., where he has resided since 1861, he has always been prominent and influential.

March 18, 1863, Judge Chase married Miss Ellen Sherwood Abbott, daughter of Aaron and Nancy (Badger) Abbott, of Concord, N. H., and sister of United States Senator Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina. They have one son, Arthur Horace Chase, who was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1886, became a member of the bar in 1889, and has been librarian of the New Hampshire State Library at Concord since January 1, 1895.

MASON WEARE TAPPAN was a native of Newport, Sullivan county, N. H., born October 20, 1817. His father, Weare Tappan, was a man of ability and strong character, prominent as a lawyer, and in his county he early attracted the attention of all New England by his views on the subject of slavery, his house being the headquarters for the anti-slavery lecturer and a well known station of the famous underground railroad.

Mason W. Tappan received the foundation of his education from his father, although he was a student at Hopkinton and Meriden Academies. Selecting the law as his profession, again he was able to receive the benefit of his father's experience and learning; he also studied with Hon. George W. Nesmith, of Franklin. Admitted to the bar in 1841, he gave his undivided attention to the practice of his profession up to the year 1853, when he was elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1854–55, in which year he was elected to Congress and again was twice re-elected, serving with distinguished ability in the 34th, 35th and 36th Congresses, being the first to break the long established rule of giving a member of Congress but two terms. During the winter of 1860–61 in the 36th Congress, he was a member of the celebrated select committee of thirty-three, one from each State, to which was referred so much of the President's annual message as related to the then disturbed state of the country, joining Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, in a minority report. When that report was submitted, February 5, 1861, he arose and gave an address that swept over New England like a flame and thrilled all the States of the North. The position he took and the part he bore in those unsettled times is referred to and fully commended in James G. Blaine's work, "Twenty Years in Congress." When war did come Colonel Tappan was one of the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men and was given the command of the First N. H. Regiment, to which he was appointed and commissioned by Governor Berry. The

MASON W. TAPPAN.

regiment at once went to the front, forming a part of the brigade of Charles P. Stone. At the expiration of its term of enlistment the regiment was mustered out and Colonel Tappan was appointed colonel of the Fourth Regiment; also elected colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment, both of which he declined, return-

ing to Concord, and resuming the practice of law.

He became associated with Hon. Josiah Minot, Hon. John G. Mengridge and later John Henry Albin. In 1876 he was appointed attorney-general of the State by Governor Cheney and up to the time of his death, which occurred October 24, 1886, he was recognized as one of the leaders of public events, one of the men whose lives fill the pages of history. His trials of civil and criminal cases received the attention of the legal fraternity of the New England States. His ability as an advocate was recognized by all the New Hampshire bar.

LYMAN DEWEY STEVENS, Concord, N. H., is the only son of Caleb and Sally (Dewey) Stevens; a grandson of Parker Stevens, and a great-grandson of William Stevens, who came to New Hampshire from England, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Hampstead, N. H. His mother, Sally Dewey, a native of Piermont, N. H., was the daughter of Deacon Nathan Dewey and a member of the same family as Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila.

Mr. Stevens was born in Piermont, N. H., on the 20th of September, 1821. He spent his early life on the parental farm and attending the district schools of the neighborhood, and was fitted for college at the Haverhill Academy in his native State. In 1839 he entered Dartmouth, where he took high rank as a scholar, and from which he was graduated with honor in 1843, having among his classmates Rev. Daniel L. Furber, D. D., of Newton, Mass.; Hon. Harry Bingham, of Littleton, N. H.; Professor John N. Putnam, of Dartmouth College; and others prominent in professional and civil life. On leaving college Mr. Stevens became principal of the academy at Stanstead, Canada, where he remained two years, after which he was assistant to Jonathan Tenney, principal of the Pembroke (N. H.) Academy, for one term. In 1844 he began the study of law in the office of E. C. Johnston, of Derby Line, Vt. He subsequently studied with Hon. Ira Perley, chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, at Concord, and was admitted to the bar there in October, 1847.

Mr. Stevens was actively and successfully engaged in the general practice of his profession at Concord, N. H., for a period of fifty-two years, or from the time of his admission to the bar until very recently, when he relinquished

LYMAN D. STEVENS.

his legal business to the care of his son. As counsel in a large number of important cases he displayed that consummate ability and skill which have won for him a recognized leadership and an enviable reputation as a lawyer and citizen. He is one of the two older members of the Merrimack county bar, a man of broad and accurate learning, and a thorough student. His high legal qualifications, his power to grasp and assimilate facts, and his skillful presentation of those facts to a court or jury have brought him into wide prominence. In Concord, where he has resided since 1845, he has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs and contributed materially to the growth and progress of the town. He was elected mayor of the city in 1868 and again in

1869, and during those two terms instituted various reforms and improvements, the most notable, perhaps, being the present sewerage system, which at the time of its inception met with the most determined opposition. Subsequent years, however, have proven the wisdom of his course and established the credit that is due him in pushing to completion this great work—a work which has been of inestimable benefit to the development and health of the city.

For many years Mr. Stevens has devoted much attention to business and financial affairs, in which he has exhibited the same ability and skill that early brought him distinction at the bar. He has been a director of the National State Capital Bank of Concord since May, 1865, and president of the Merrimack County Savings Bank since its organization in 1867, being one of its founders and incorporators. He was also president of the Concord Board of Trade, a director of the Page Belting Company, and officially connected with other corporations and enterprises. In brief, he has always been one of the foremost promoters of every enterprise intended to aid or benefit the community. He was appointed one of the early trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, was its president at the time of its removal from Hanover to Durham, served as chairman of the building committee, and for some time was president of the board of trustees.

In public and political life Mr. Stevens has been equally active and prominent, holding several offices of responsibility. He was city solicitor of Concord in 1855 and 1856, a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives from Concord in 1860, 1861, 1866, and 1867, member of the State Senate in 1884, and presidential elector in 1872. He was also a member of Governor Bell's Executive Council. He is a consistent Republican, having affiliated with that party at its organization, and in each of these positions displayed marked ability and magnified a reputation already well established in legal and business circles. He is a man of the highest integrity, of great public spirit, and of progress and patriotism, and in every capacity has achieved credit and honor. He was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society from June, 1897, to June, 1899, and a trustee of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., for about ten years, and has been treasurer of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society since 1871 and officially connected with various other organizations and institutions. He was a member of the commission of three which represented New Hampshire at the consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg in November, 1863, and was one of the delegation which represented the New Hampshire Senate at the funeral obsequies of General Grant at New York.

Mr. Stevens was married August 21, 1850, to Achsah Pollard French, daughter of Captain Theodore French, of Concord, N. H. Mrs. Stevens died July 2, 1863, leaving two children: Margaret French Stevens and Henry Webster Stevens, the latter of whom is a practicing lawyer and the successor of his father at the Concord bar. On January 20, 1875, Mr. Stevens married, second, Frances Childs Brownell, daughter of William Brownell, of New Bedford, Mass., and they have two children: Fanny Brownell and William Lyman Stevens.

JAMES FRANKLAND BRIGGS, Manchester, N. H., is the son of John and Nancy (Frankland) Briggs, and was born in Bury, Lancashire, England, October 23, 1827. His mother was a near relative of Sir Edward Banks, who had charge of the construction of some of the large bridges across the Thames in London.

When he was less than two years of age the family left their native land and came to this country, landing in Boston on the 4th of March, 1829. They lived successively in Andover, Saugus, and Amesbury, Mass., until 1836, when they settled in Holderness (now Ashland), N. H., where the father, in company

with two brothers, purchased a woolen mill. The parents were plain, hard-working, thrifty people, imbued with the loftiest attributes of Christian excellence, and gained the respect and confidence of all with whom they came in contact. Young Briggs spent his early life at cloth-making in his father's mill, learning thoroughly every branch of the business, and acquiring, in leisure hours, with the help of

JAMES F. BRIGGS.

his parents, a fair elementary education from such books as fell in his way. At the age of fourteen he spent one term at the Newbury (Vt.) Academy, and later attended the academy at Tilton, N. H., until 1848, working meantime at his trade during vacations to earn the means of defraying his expenses. In that year he entered the law office of Hon. William C. Thompson, of Plymouth, N. H., but owing to his father's death in February was not permitted to long continue the studies which his ambition craved. This affliction left the mother with eight children, six of whom were younger than James, and upon him fell a very large share of their support, as reverses had thrown the family into limited circumstances. With great courage and no small self-sacrifice, he returned to his old employment as a cloth-maker, but continued to devote every spare moment to his legal education, procuring books from Mr. Thompson for this purpose. At the end of a year he entered the office of Hon. Joseph Burrows, of Holderness. In 1849 the family removed to Fisherville, N. H., and Mr. Briggs continued his legal studies with Judge Nehemiah Butler, of Boscawen, being admitted to the New Hampshire bar in the spring of 1851, at Concord.

He immediately began active practice at Hillsborough Bridge, N. H., and soon gained a large and successful business. Within a few years he was one of the leading lawyers of the town. As a Democrat he also took a prominent part in politics, and in 1857, 1858, and 1859 represented Hillsborough in the lower house of the New Hampshire Legislature, being elected each time by an almost unanimous vote. In that body he was continuously a member of the judiciary committee, and in 1858 received his party's nomination for the speakership. He acted with the Democracy until 1860, and was nominated for councillor upon its peace-at-any-price platform, but declined the honor, sided with the Union men of the North, and ever since the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion has been an ardent and consistent member of the Republican party. When the Eleventh Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers was recruited he promptly offered his services, was commissioned regimental quartermaster on the staff of Colonel Harriman, and served through the battles about Fredericksburg, the military operations in Kentucky, and the Mississippi River campaign for about one year. He was then prostrated by the malaria of the southern swamps and compelled to resign and return to Hillsborough, where he soon resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1871 Major Briggs moved to Manchester, N. H., where he has since resided, and where he had Hon. Henry H. Huse as his partner for several years. There he very soon established himself in his profession and entered upon a career that has been both brilliant and

useful. Soon after opening his office in Manchester he was made city solicitor, an office he administered with singular ability and honor. In 1874 he represented Ward Three in the Legislature, and in 1876 he was elected to both the State Senate and to the State Constitutional Convention. In 1877 he was nominated for member of congress without substantial opposition, and was three times elected, each time by an increased majority.

In an article in the Granite State Monthly for March, 1883, Henry M. Putney thus speaks of his congressional career:

"In Congress Mr. Briggs has from the first been a faithful, hard-working member, and during the last four years has wielded a great influence. He is always ready to do his share of the committee work, always present to vote and sure to vote right; is tireless in serving his constituents, especially the veteran soldiers, and conscientiously and zealously devoted to the discharge of his duties. In the Forty-fifth Congress he was a member of the committee on patents; in the Forty-sixth, of that on naval affairs; and in the Forty-seventh, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the War Department and a member of the judiciary, civil service reform, and several special committees. He succeeds in Washington as he did at home, by quiet, patient, persistent work which brings about substantial results rather than momentary sensations. No member of the House commands more perfectly the confidence of his associates, and few if any have more influence upon legislation. Committee reports bearing his name have generally been accepted as determining the questions involved, and his few speeches have been extensively republished as complete justifications of the parties whose views he has defended. This was notably true of his speeches on the Southern Election Frauds, the National Banking System, and the Knit Goods bill. His tribute to the memory of his colleague in the House and tent-mate in the army, the late Major Farr, attracted wide attention as a model of graceful eulogy."

Major Briggs declined a fourth nomination to Congress. In 1883 he was again elected to the State Legislature; he was chosen a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1889, and in 1891 was returned to the Legislature. He served a seventh term in the latter body in 1897, and was elected speaker of the House by a unanimous vote.

Major Briggs is regarded as one of the ablest members of the New Hampshire bar. His sound judgment, his courage and industry, his broad and accurate knowledge of the law, his great force of character have given him a reputation which is by no means confined to his own State. He is especially strong before a court and jury, where his oratorical ability and power to marshal facts have won for him many notable victories. He is a brilliant public speaker, and for several years was one of the leading campaign orators. He has also been active and influential as a projector of numerous enterprises, and has been president of the Hillsborough National Bank, of the Granite State Trust Company of Manchester, and of the Queen City Land and Building Association, and a director of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association and of the People's Gas Light Company, both of Manchester.

In the fall of 1850 Major Briggs was married to Roxanna Smith, daughter of Obadiah and Eliza M. Smith, of New Hampton, N. H., who died January 25, 1888. They had three children, of whom a son and a daughter are living: the former, Frank O. Briggs, was graduated from West Point Academy, served four years and became a lieutenant in the United States army, and is now (1899) mayor of Trenton, N. J.

FRANK SHERWIN STREETER, Concord, son of Daniel and Julia (Wheeler) Streeter, was born in Charleston, Vt., on the 5th of August, 1853. He descends on both sides from some of the earliest and most prominent families in New England.

His preliminary education was obtained in

the public schools of his native town and at the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Academy, from which he was graduated in 1870. The same year he entered Bates College at Lewiston, Me., but in 1871 became a member of the sophomore class of Dartmouth College, and taking a full classical course was graduated therefrom in 1874, having among his classmates Congressman Samuel W. McCall and Samuel L. Powers, of the Boston bar; Hon. Frank N. Parsons, a jus-

FRANK S. STREETER.

tice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court; and Hon. Edwin G. Eastman, attorney-general of New Hampshire. On leaving college Mr. Streeter engaged in teaching, being principal of the Ottumwa high school in Iowa for one year, and upon his return to New Hampshire in 1875 began the study of law at Bath in the office of Hon. Alonzo P. Carpenter, late chief justice of the Supreme Court of that State, whose memoir appears in this work. Mr. Streeter was admitted to the bar in March, 1877, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in Orford, N. H., but in October of that year removed to Concord, where he has since resided. He was a partner of John Henry Albin from October, 1877, to September, 1879, when the firm of Albin & Streeter dissolved, and he formed a copartnership with Hon. William M. Chase, now an associate justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, which continued under the style of Chase & Streeter until the appointment of Mr. Chase to the bench on the 1st of April, 1891. Subsequently he became the senior member of the present firm of Streeter, Walker & Hollis.

Mr. Streeter early evinced a preference for that department of the law involving corporate interests, and served as general counsel for the Concord and Montreal Railroad prior to its lease to the Boston and Maine, and he is now counsel for the latter corporation in New Hampshire. His duties in this capacity have brought him into wide prominence. He is one of the best known men and one of the ablest and most skillful lawyers in New Hampshire, and a recognized leader of the bar, and in a large number of important cases he has displayed legal qualifications of the highest order. Being a gifted public speaker, he is especially strong before a court or jury, and as a counselor and adviser is distinguished for his sound judgment and sagacity.

In political affairs he is widely known, and in this connection is one of the most influential Republicans in the State. In 1885 he represented the Fourth Ward of Concord in the New Hampshire Legislature, where he laid the foundation upon which he has built a notable public career. He presided over the New Hampshire Republican State Convention of 1892, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896, and for several years has been a recognized leader of his party. He is a trustee of Dartmouth College, and since 1893 has served as chairman of its committee on buildings and improvement, under whose supervision the physical side of the institution has been remodeled and rebuilt. Various other organizations and institutions, especially those in his adopted city, have felt the benefit of his directing energies. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen as well as a foremost lawyer, and in every capacity is highly respected and esteemed. He is past

noble grand of White Mountain Lodge, I.O.O.F., a member of Penecook Encampment of the Odd Fellows, and a member and was for several years an officer of the Unitarian Society of Concord; and he is also a member of the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association; a member and past master of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., a member of Mount Horeb Commandery, K. T., and a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry to and including the 32d degree. Few men are better versed or have a wider knowledge of literature, especially of general history, and his private library is one of the largest and best in point of historical and biographical works in the State.

Mr. Streeter was married November 14, 1877, to Lillian, eldest child and daughter of Chief Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter and Julia R., daughter of Ira Goodall, his wife, of Concord, N. H. They have two children: Julia Streeter, born September 8, 1878, now (1899) a student at Bryn Mawr College, class of 1900, and Thomas Winthrop Streeter, born July 20, 1883, now a member of the class of 1900 of St. Paul's School, Concord.

FRANK NESMITH PARSONS, Franklin, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, is the eldest son of Rev. Benjamin F. and Mary A. (Nesmith) Parsons, and was born in Dover, N. H., September 3, 1854. His father was a prominent Congregational minister, holding pastorates in Dover, Nashua, and other cities. His paternal grandfather was a sea captain residing on the coast of Maine.

Judge Parsons was graduated from Pinkerton Academy at Derry, N. H., in 1870, and from Dartmouth College in 1874, and afterward taught school for two years, first as principal of the Franklin (N. H.) High School and subsequently as sub-master of the High School in Nashua. He read law with Hon. Daniel Barnard, of Franklin, later attorney-general of New Hampshire; with Greenleaf C. Bartlett in Derry; and finally with Pike & Blodgett, of Franklin, and was admitted to the bar at Concord in March, 1879, and also to the bar of the United States Circuit Court in May, 1879. Immediately after his admission he formed a copartnership with Hon. Austin F. Pike, which continued under the style of Pike & Parsons until Mr. Pike's death in 1886. After that he practiced alone until May 21, 1895, when he entered upon his present duties

FRANK N. PARSONS.

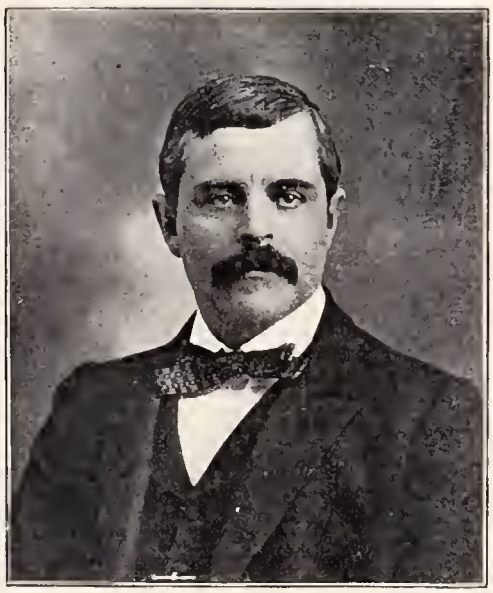
as associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, to which office he had been appointed by Gov. Charles A. Busiel.

As a lawyer Judge Parsons became widely and popularly known for his ability, integrity, and good judgment. He enjoyed a large general practice, especially in the counties of Merrimack, Belknap and Grafton. In his judicial capacity he has given eminent satisfaction, and has displayed a broad knowledge of the law. He was State law reporter from 1891 to 1895, succeeding Judge William S. Ladd, and in 1893 and 1894 he was also a member of the Executive Council. As a citizen he is public spirited, progressive, and and enterprising.

He was largely instrumental in bringing about the incorporation of the city of Franklin, N. H., and served as its first mayor in 1895. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

In October, 1880, he married Miss Helen F., daughter of his law partner, Hon. Austin F. Pike, of Franklin, N. H.

EDWIN F. JONES, Manchester, N. H., is the son of Edwin R. and Mary A. (Farnham) Jones, and was born April 19, 1859, in Manchester, N. H., where he has always resided. There he received his preparatory education, passing through the grammar and high schools. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1880, where he took high



EDWIN F. JONES.

rank, and displayed those qualities which have won for him an honorable standing at the bar and respect and esteem as a citizen.

On leaving college Mr. Jones entered the law office of Hon. David Cross in Manchester, and there pursued his legal studies, being admitted to the New Hampshire bar in August, 1883. Immediately afterward he formed a partnership with William J. Copeland, of Manchester, which continued under the style of Copeland & Jones until Mr. Copeland's death in August, 1886. Since then he has practiced alone, devoting himself with great success to a large and growing clientage.

Mr. Jones has also been active and influential in public affairs. He was elected assistant clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1881 and was promoted to the clerkship of that body in 1883, and held that office again in 1885. His clear and accurate knowledge of the intricate details of parliamentary rules caused a demand for his services by every member of the House, while his genial courtesy and unfailing devotion to duty made him very popular. This work also contributed in no small degree to the foundation upon which he has built a successful legal career. In January, 1887, he was elected city solicitor of Manchester, and by successive re-elections served in that capacity for twelve years, declining a renomination in January, 1899. He discharged the duties of this office with singular ability and fidelity, and to the great benefit of the city. From July, 1887, to April, 1895, he was also treasurer of Hillsboro county. He was a member of the Manchester School Board for several years, and has long been prominent and active in political campaigns, being recognized throughout the State as a speaker of force and ability. As a citizen he is public spirited and enterprising, enthusiastic in promoting the best interests of the community, and highly respected and esteemed. He enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and is prominently connected with some of the leading institutions of his native city.

Mr. Jones was married on the 21st of December, 1887, to Nora F. Kennard, daughter of Joseph F. Kennard, of Manchester, N. H., and they have one daughter, born July 17, 1899.

JAMES PATTERSON TUTTLE, Manchester, N. H., county solicitor for the county of Hillsborough since April, 1893, is the son of Captain James Moore and Rachel Patterson (McNeil) Tuttle, and a grandson of Jedediah and Jane (Warren) Tuttle and of Deacon Peter and Mary (Stiles) McNeil. On both sides he comes from Revolutionary stock. His paternal ancestor, John Tothill, came from Devonshire, England, to Dover, N. H., in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was one of the pioneers of the town. His grandfather, Jedediah Tuttle, was a native of Antrim, N. H., but spent most of his life in New Boston, in the same State, where his wife, Jane Warren, was born. Capt. James Moore Tuttle was born in New Boston on the 8th of November, 1821, and died there February 19, 1884, in his sixty-third year, having been a lifelong farmer and lumberman. As commander of the New Boston company in the old State militia he was popularly known as Captain Tuttle, and in every capacity he won and maintained the confidence of his fellow-citizens. Deacon Peter McNeil, father of Mrs. Rachel P. Tuttle, was also a lifelong resident of New Boston, and a farmer. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors coming from the north of Ireland to Londonderry, N. H., in the early settlement of that place, and holding for generations the Presbyterian faith.

James P. Tuttle was born in New Boston on the 17th of July, 1856, and has always retained his legal residence in that town. After attending the common schools of his birthplace he entered Francestown Academy in New Hampshire, then under the principalship of Prof. James E. Vose, and when Mr. Vose was appointed professor of Greek and mathematics in Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Mass., Mr. Tuttle went with him, and there completed his preparatory studies in the class of 1877. He did not take his final examinations and diploma, however, until 1880, and then at the request of Professor Vose, who had become principal of the institution. While attending these academies he taught school winters in Goffstown, Antrim, New Boston, Amherst, and Weare, and afterward was for two years principal of the high school at Townsend, Mass., achieving marked success, and developing by practical experience those qualities upon which he has built an honorable career at the bar. In 1880 he spent nine months in the study of medicine at Palmer,

JAMES P. TUTTLE.

Mass., with Dr. John K. Warren, now of Worcester, and there made the acquaintance of men at the bar whose influence led him to adopt the law as his lifework—a work for which he was well qualified by nature as well as by taste and inclination.

In the spring of 1881 he began his legal studies in the office of Judge David Cross at Manchester, N. H., and a year later continued them with Gen. John H. Andrews, in the same city, until the fall of 1884, when he entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1885. In the mean time he served for two years, from March, 1881, to March, 1883, as superintendent of schools of the town of New Boston, and in this capacity gained a valuable experience. He was ad-

mitted to the New Hampshire bar at Concord on the 29th of July, 1885, and in the following September opened an office in Manchester, where he has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law, and where he has for some time spent his winters, retaining, however, his residence in his native town.

Mr. Tuttle has achieved a position of recognized prominence at the bar, and is regarded as a lawyer of marked ability, of great force of character, and of broad and accurate learning. In a number of important cases he has displayed high legal qualifications. In the fall of 1892 he was elected county solicitor for the county of Hillsborough, and has since held that office, having been re-elected in 1894, 1896, and 1898 for terms of two years each. Since he assumed its duties in April, 1893, he has maintained a reputation already well established. In politics he is a Republican. He was representative from New Boston to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1887, and served on the committee on the revision of the statutes. He is a member of Ridgley Lodge and Wonolanset Encampment of the Odd Fellow fraternity, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Hillsborough County Bar Association, and has always taken a prominent part in the affairs of his town and county.

Mr. Tuttle was married January 1, 1887, to Lizzie Jane Bunten, daughter of John D. and Elizabeth (Hobbs) Bunten, of Dunbarton, N. H. They have four daughters: Dora Morton, Rachel Winifred, Florence Elizabeth, and Margaret Esther.

SALMA HALE, A. M., Keene, son of David and Hannah (Emerson) Hale, was born in Alstead, N. H., on the 7th of March, 1787. He was descended through a long line of New England ancestors, from Thomas Hale of Walton-at-Stone, Hertfordshire, England, who came to Newburyport, Mass., in 1635. He received an ordinary English education, and at the age of thirteen began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Farmer's Museum, a newspaper of note at Walpole, N. H. When eighteen he was editor of the Political Observatory, a weekly issued in the same town. Soon afterward he took up the study of law there with Roger Vose, and subsequently continued his legal education in the offices of Samuel Dinsmoor and Phineas Hen-

SALMA HALE.

derson at Keene, in his native State, where he was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for Cheshire county in 1812. To this position was added the clerkship of the Superior Court in 1817, and Mr. Hale continued to discharge these duties, through sundry changes of the court, with the exception of a few years, until 1834.

During this period he also took an active part in political affairs. In 1816 he was elected to Congress from New Hampshire and served from March, 1817, to March, 1819, declining a re-election. In 1823 he was elected a representative and in 1824 a senator to the New Hampshire Legislature. He was again a representative in 1845 and a senator in 1846. He was also secretary to the Commissioners appointed to settle the boundary line between

the United States and the British Provinces under the Treaty of Ghent. In these various positions he displayed decided ability and statesmanship, excellent judgment, and great capacity, and filled each of them with marked success and honor. In 1834 he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in Keene, where he remained until his death, November 19, 1866.

Mr. Hale came to the bar possessed of the great advantage of a thorough knowledge of the forms and methods of legal procedure and of a wide acquaintance. His position as clerk of the courts and his public service had given him a valuable and practical experience. He did not engage especially in the trial of causes, but was noted as a studious, prudent, judicious counselor, and during a professional career of thirty-two years achieved eminent success. He was essentially a scholar in habits and taste, a great reader, familiar with the French and other modern languages, and a writer whose correct and elegant style won for him a considerable reputation. He contributed numerous articles to the newspapers and periodicals, compiled the "Annals of Keene," which passed through two editions, wrote "The Judicial History of New Hampshire before the Revolution" for the Law Reporter for October, 1855, and was the author of a school history of the United States, now long since superseded, but widely known in its day, which won the prize of $400 offered by the American Academy of Languages and Belles-Lettres for the best work of that character. This history long held its place in the schools of this country and was republished abroad several times, including four editions in London and one in Scotland. Mr. Hale was deeply interested in current events and all public questions, was modest and retiring in manner, and was regarded as one of the best informed and most interesting men of his section. He was an early member and president of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He twice received the honorary degree of A. M., first from the University of Vermont in 1824, next from Dartmouth College in 1849. The latter degree is in one way noteworthy, as it recalls that in 1816 the recipient of the degree had been one of the trustees of "Dartmouth University" under the act of the Legislature of New Hampshire which led to the famous Dartmouth College case and to so much acerbity. Apparently in 1849 the breach was healed.

Mr. Hale married Sarah Kellogg King, and had two children: Hon. George Silsbee Hale, a leading lawyer of Boston, whose memoir appears in this work, and Sarah K., who married Hon. Harry Hibbard, an eminent lawyer of Bath, N. H.

HENRY ADAMS BELLOWS was born in Walpole, N. H., October 25, 1803. His father, Major Joseph Bellows, was the son of Gen. Benjamin Bellows, whose father was Colonel Benjamin Bellows, the founder of Walpole, N. H. His mother, Mary Adams, was the daughter of Rev. Zabdiel Adams, of Lunenburg, Mass., cousin of John Quincy Adams. Among his kinsmen were Thomas Bellows, for many years sheriff of the county of Cheshire, and the late Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of New York city, for many years pastor of All Souls church in that city.

Henry A. Bellows studied law with Hon. William C. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt., was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1826, and began practice in Walpole, but removed to Littleton, N. H., in 1828, where he continued the practice of law until 1850, when he removed to Concord, N. H., which was his home during the remainder of his life. During his long and successful career at the bar he tried cases in every county in the State except Strafford. For many years prior to his elevation to the bench he was engaged in the most important causes and opposed to the ablest counsel in the State. It is doubtful if any other New Hampshire lawyer has ever realized so little pecuniary profit from so much

business. He kept himself poor amid a large practice by his exquisite consideration for the wants and means of others, and the conscientious fidelity with which he attended to every case. He had not the heart to trouble his clients with troublesome collections.

In 1859, in accordance with the general desire of the profession, he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court,

HENRY A. BELLOWS.

and in 1860 he was promoted to the chief justiceship, which he held until his death. He proved an eminently useful judge, both at trial terms and law terms. Of all his rulings at *nisi prius* it is believed that not more than two were reversed by his associates. He was a patient listener, with a temper not easily ruffled, and spared no pains to arrive at correct conclusions. No litigant could have gone out of court without feeling that Judge Bellows had made every exertion to give his case a fair hearing.

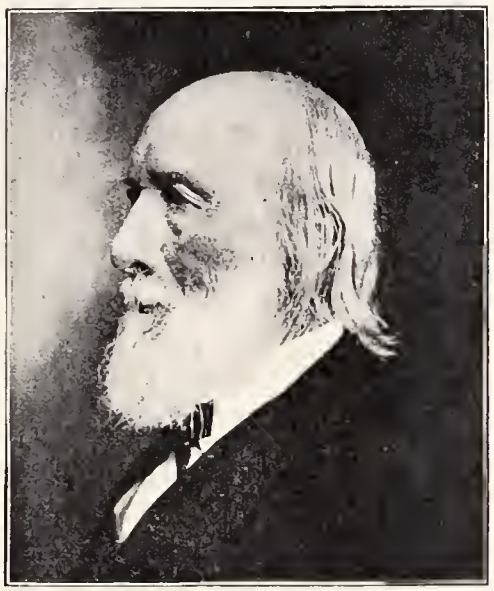
His opinions, contained in fourteen volumes of the New Hampshire Reports (33 to 52) furnish abundant evidence of his legal knowledge and judicial capacity; but his official associates alone were aware of the full amount and worth of his labors; indeed, no man thoroughly understood him as a lawyer and judge who had not been with him in the discussions and deliberations — the anxious discussions, the protracted deliberations—of the consultation room. No where else as there were seen his accurate learning and cautious judgment. He was reasonably tenacious of his opinions when once formed, and he had a right to be, for they were formed after the most patient investigation and the fullest deliberation. He was not a rapid worker, but he had a marvelous genius for industry. His industry was incessant, he husbanded every day and hour of his life, as if lent him on a usury for good.

Socially Judge Bellows was one of the most delightful of men. He had the courtly manners of the old school, but his courtesy far exceeded the requirements of men of good breeding. Benevolence, kindness and universal charity were all stamped upon his countenance and manifested in his every word and action. Whether a lawyer or a Unitarian can be a Christian is a question to which the life of Judge Bellows affords an emphatic answer. If purity, humility, willing and cheerful obedience to the teachings of Jesus Christ, a life in accordance with the spirit of the gospel, and a heart full of love for God and man, are the tests of Christianity, then it is safe to say that Judge Bellows was a Christian, and such a Christian as the world seldom sees.

On Saturday, March 8, 1873, he finished a trial term at Dover and returned to his home in Concord, apparently in usual health. A slight indisposition caused a physician to be summoned, but no one apprehended any serious result. On Tuesday morning, March 11, it was found that he had passed away in the night.

WILLIAM J. BELLOWS was born in Rockingham, Vt., July 3, 1817. His father, Major Joseph Bellows, was the son of Col. Joseph Bellows, grandson of Col. Benjamin Bellows, the founder of Walpole, N. H.

His mother, Mary Adams, was a daughter of Rev. Zabdiel Adams, late of Lunenburg, Mass., who was a cousin of John Quincy Adams. Among his kinsmen were Thomas Bellows, for many years sheriff of Cheshire county, N. H., and the late Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of New York, for many years pastor of All Souls church and also president of the Sanitary Commission during the Rebellion.



WILLIAM J. BELLOWS.

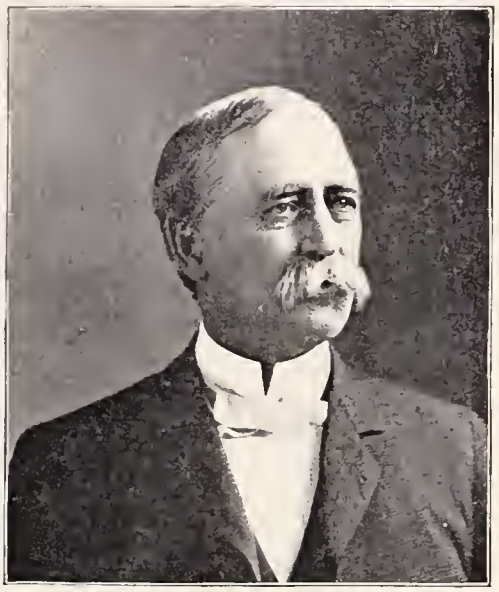
From 1834 to 1841 Mr. Bellows resided in Boston and occupied a permanent position in a large wholesale establishment. In 1841 he went to Littleton, N. H., his present home, and commenced the study of law with his brother and was admitted to the Grafton county bar in 1844. He then entered into partnership with his brother, under the firm of H. A. and W. J. Bellows, and continued with him until 1850, during which time they conducted a very large and successful law business. In 1850 his brother removed to Concord, N. H., and William J. continued the business alone until 1854, when he formed a partnership with the late John Farr, which continued with a large practice until 1860, when it was dissolved. In 1861, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed postmaster at Littleton, N. H., which position he held without objection for seven years.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, not being physically able to take the field, but being a staunch Republican and desiring to render what aid he could in sustaining the government and the integrity of the Union, he purchased the People's Journal, published at Littleton, and devoted its pages with much earnestness and ability to the advocacy of the Union cause, urging a patriotic support of the administration without regard to party affiliations. At the close of the war, having no political ambitions, and being desirous of promoting the growth of Littleton, to which he had always devoted much of his time, and being connected with many important business affairs, he gradually left off the practice of law and devoted his time to those interests, and especially in aid of the large and important business interests in which his sons, William H. Bellows and George S. Bellows, were engaged.

JOHN HENRY ALBIN, Concord, N. H., is the son of John and Emily (White) Albin, and was born in West Randolph, Vt., October 17, 1843. He prepared for college at the high school in Concord, N. H., and completed a four years' course at Dartmouth, graduating therefrom in 1864, with membership in the Zeta Psi fraternity.

On leaving college Mr. Albin entered the law office of Hon. Ira A. Eastman in Concord, where he early displayed those qualities which have won for him a high standing in the profession. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1868, and in the following year became a partner of Judge Eastman under the firm name of Eastman & Albin, in Concord, where he has continued to practice to the present time. In December, 1869, Samuel B. Page removed to Concord from Warren, N. H., to become a partner in the firm, which was changed to Eastman, Page & Albin, and which contin-

ued until 1874, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Albin then associated himself with Hon. Mason W. Tappan, afterward attorney-general of New Hampshire, and after Mr. Tappan's death he became a partner of Nathaniel E. Martin. The firm of Albin & Martin was dissolved January 1, 1899, and Mr. Albin is now practicing alone.



JOHN H. ALBIN.

In 1875 Mr. Albin removed to Henniker, N. H., and the next year he represented that town in the State Legislature, serving on important committees, and being one of the leading and most influential members of that body. This was his third term in the Legislature, as he had represented the Fifth ward of Concord in 1872 and 1873. He returned to Concord in 1891, and has since resided in that city. Mr. Albin has been very active in developing and advancing the best interests of Concord. He was largely instrumental in building the Concord street railway, of which he has continuously been the president and principal owner, and is also president of the Sullivan county railroad, and a director of the Connecticut River and Vermont Valley railroad companies. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he has long been prominent and influential, having filled all the chairs in the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and serving as grand master in 1879 and 1880, and subsequently as grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States for five years, and as grand marshal of the latter body for two years. He represented the State of New Hampshire in the Sovereign Grand Lodge at its sessions in Cincinnati, Baltimore, Minneapolis and Boston, and is the author of the ritualistic work of the Patriarchs Militant, which is the military branch of Oddfellowship, and it was largely through his efforts and influence that that ritual was established. His labors in this connection have given him a national reputation and distinguished him as one of the foremost members of the order.

As a legal adviser and advocate Mr. Albin is widely known. He is a man of acknowledged professional ability, of great sagacity and unquestioned integrity, of broad and accurate learning, and of fine scholarly attainments, and has achieved a leading position at the bar of his State. His opinions are received with respect and confidence, and have won for him an honorable place at the bar of New England. Endowed with an immense capacity for hard work, he has achieved, by his own efforts, eminent success and in the threefold capacity of lawyer, business man, and citizen is highly esteemed. He is unassuming, a polished and educated gentleman, and public spirited, patriotic, and enterprising.

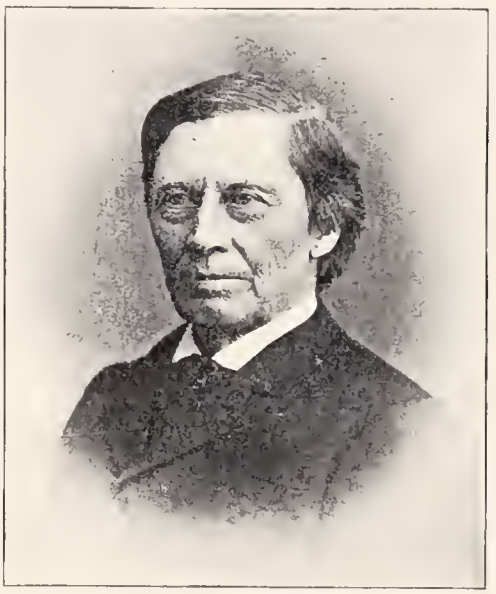
Mr. Albin was married on the 5th of September, 1872, to Georgia A. Modica, daughter of Joseph and Achsah Modica, of Henniker, N. H. They have two children: Henry Allison and Edith Gertrude, the former being now (1899) a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston and the latter a student at the Bradford (Mass.) Academy.

DAVID CROSS, LL.D., Manchester, judge of probate for Hillsborough county from 1856 to 1874, was born in Weare, N. H., July 5, 1817, and is the youngest son of David

Cross and Olive Kimball. He is a descendant of Thomas Cross, of Bradford, Mass., whose son, Albial Cross, was born there, but moved to and died in Salem, N. H. David Cross, son of Albial, was born in Salem on June 19, 1772, moved to Weare, N. H., and died there March 7, 1856, after a long and useful life. Judge Cross's mother, Olive Kimball, was the daughter of Thomas and Alice (Lovejoy) Kimball, of Pembroke, N. H., and was born June 19, 1782, and died April 3, 1871. She was of English descent, her ancestors coming to Ipswich, Mass., about 1636.

Judge Cross received his early education in the district schools of his native town. He taught school, and in 1834 entered Pembroke Academy and afterwards studied at Hopkinton Academy. He was also a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and in the fall of 1837 entered Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in regular course in 1841, with membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and with an oration at commencement. Deciding on the profession of the law he studied in the office of Willard & Raymond in Troy, N. Y., with Sidney Bartlett in Boston, and at the Harvard Law School, and in 1844 came to Manchester, N. H., where he has since resided. He was a student in the office of Hon. Daniel Clark for a short time, and in December of the same year he was admitted to the bar.

In January, 1845, he began practice in Manchester on the spot where he has ever since maintained an office. His practice has been varied and extensive. For many years he argued jury cases and won a notable position as an advocate, although of late years he has not attempted this line of work. The New Hampshire Law Reports show a great number of important cases in which he has been engaged. He has been counsel for many corporations, and now is the regular counsel of the Manchester Mills, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the Amory Manufacturing Company, the First National Bank, and the Merrimack River Savings Bank. He has had more cases involving tax questions and flowage rights than any other lawyer in his State. For many years he was the counsel for the Boston and Maine Railroad, and conducted its business before the New Hampshire Legislature where contests with other railroads were numerous and bitterly fought. He has been associated as a partner at various times with Hon. Elijah M. Topliff, Hon. Ira A. Eastman, Hon. Henry E. Burnham, and Hon. David A.



DAVID CROSS.

Taggart, and no office in the State for the last forty years has had so many law students as his. He has always manifested an interest in all matters tending to advance the moral and material interests of his city and State. In 1852 and 1853 he was city solicitor, and in 1848, 1849, 1856, 1876, and 1877 he was a member of the Legislature from Manchester. In 1856 he was appointed judge of probate for Hillsborough county, which office he held till 1874. He was also United States pension agent for the district of New Hampshire from 1865 to 1872. During all the time he held these offices he continued in the active practice of law. The labor in his profession from 1865 to 1872, with his other business, was severe, yet he discharged his official duties creditably and honorably. Judge Cross was one of the direct-

ors, from 1855 to 1865, of the Merrimack River State Bank, and has been one of the directors and vice-president of the First National Bank of Manchester since its organization in 1865 and is now its president. He has also, since 1861, been one of the trustees of the Merrimack River Savings Bank, and is now its vice-president.

Judge Cross is endowed with a sound physical constitution, strong and active mental powers, good judgment, and excellent common sense. Add to these a cheerful temper, a cordial and engaging manner, and a genial good nature, and we have the secret of his success. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864 that nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1889. He is the only surviving member of the first city government of Manchester in 1846, when he represented old ward two in the Common Council. He has been president of the Hillsborough County Bar Association for the past twenty years, and was one of the founders and the first president (in 1892) of the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association. In 1891 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

He was married in October, 1858, to Anna Quackenbush Eastman, daughter of Hon. Ira Allen Eastman, of Concord and later of Manchester, whose memoir appears in this work. Of their five children two died in infancy. Clarence Eastman Cross died January 11, 1881, being within eleven days of twenty-one years of age. He was a member of the junior class in Dartmouth College, and a young man of much promise. He seemed to have inherited from his father and maternal grandfather a taste and ability for the law, and his character and talent gave high hope of success. Allen Eastman Cross, eldest of the two surviving children, was born December 30, 1864, was graduated from Amherst College in 1886 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1890, and is now pastor of a flourishing Congregational church in Springfield, Mass. Edward Winslow Cross, born July 21, 1875, was graduated from the Manchester High School, from Phillips Andover Academy, and from Amherst College, and is now (1899) a student at the Harvard Law School.

ROBERT J. PEASLEE, judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, residing at Manchester, was born at Weare, N. H., September 23, 1864, and is a son of Robert and Persis B. (Dodge) Peaslee. His boyhood was passed on the parental farm, where he acquired those habits of industry and studiousness that have enabled him to rise, while still young in years, to a high judicial station. Receiving his education in Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, and Arms Academy at Shelburne Falls, he took up the study of law in the office of Burnham & Brown, finishing in the Boston University Law School in 1886, in which year he was admitted as a member of the bar and at once began practice in Manchester.

ROBERT J. PEASLEE.

Judge Peaslee's progress in his profession was such that he was called to the office of

judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire in 1898.

He was married on September 12, 1893, to Nellie D. Kimball.

EDWIN G. EASTMAN, attorney-general of the State of New Hampshire, was born in Grantham, N. H., November 22, 1847. He obtained his education in the common schools, in Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and in Dartmouth College. He read law with Hon. A. P. Carpenter at Bath, N. H., and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He had already taken an active interest in public affairs and in the year of his admission to practice represented Grantham in the State Legislature. Early in his law practice he attained high

EDWIN G. EASTMAN.

standing at the bar. In 1889 he served in the State Senate from the Twenty-first district. He served also two terms as solicitor for the county of Rockingham, with marked success, and upon the death of Hon. Daniel Barnard in 1892, was appointed attorney-general of the State, which high office he still holds.

During his period of practice Mr. Eastman became widely known as a lawyer of acknowledged ability and learning, and his practice was extensive and varied in both civil and criminal cases. As an advocate he is vigorous, logical and impressive; as a counselor, frank, conservative, sagacious and reliable. In the legislative halls he was recognized as an able and efficient member, while in his present high station his course has been such as to meet the expectations of the State. Mr. Eastman has resided in Exeter since 1876, and was the law partner of the late Gen. Gilman Marston until the latter's decease in 1890. After that the firm of Eastman, Young & O'Neill was formed, which was dissolved in 1898.

In 1877 Mr. Eastman was married to Elma E., daughter of L. F. Dodge, of Newport, N. H.; she died in 1880. In 1885 he married Margie A., daughter of William W. Follinsbee. They have one son, Edwin W., and two daughters, Helen M. and Ella F.

CHARLES HENRY BURNS, lawyer, Wilton, was born in Milford, N. H., January 19, 1835, son of Charles A. and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Burns. The Burns family is of Scotch origin. The pioneer ancestor, John Burns, was born in 1700, came to this country in 1736, and settled in Milford in 1746, where he died in 1782. His descendants have lived there ever since. Elizabeth Hutchinson traces her descent from Barnard Hutchinson, who in 1282 was living in Cowlan in the County of York, England. From his eldest son, John, Richard Hutchinson, the pioneer ancestor of Mrs. Burns, was descended. Richard came to America and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1635. Nathan Hutchinson, a descendant of Richard, was one of the first settlers on the territory within the present limits of Milford. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Burns.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of his native town, which were of an unusually high order. He then attended the Appleton Academy in New Ips-

wich, graduating in 1854. He read law with Col. O. W. Lull in Milford and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1858. In May of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and in the following October was admitted to practice in the New Hampshire courts. In January, 1859, he commenced

CHARLES H. BURNS.

practice in Wilton, where he has remained ever since, though a steadily increasing business has necessitated his opening an office in Nashua of late years. He has been connected with many of the most notable cases tried in the State courts. He has been one of the counsel in all of the extensive litigation of the railroads of New Hampshire for the last fifteen years. He has been foremost among counsel in the legislative controversies between railroads during the same period. While he has been prosecuting attorney in the State and Federal courts for many years, he has also defended successfully in several celebrated capital cases, notably in State v. Brown, who was over eighty-four years of age, charged with killing his neighbor Wood, who was seventy years old.

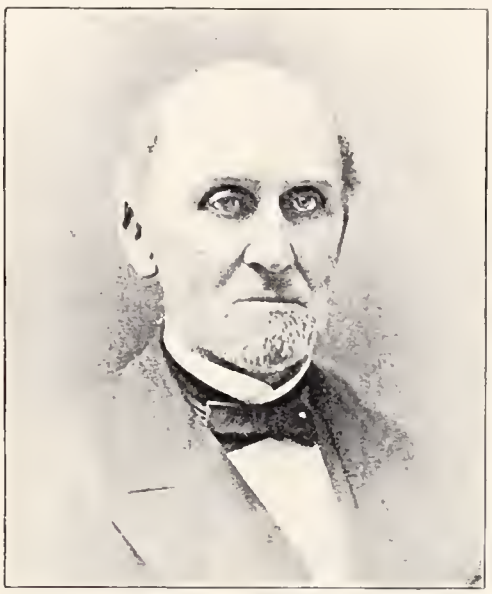
Mr. Burns is especially distinguished as an advocate, strong, persuasive, and successful. Perhaps he has no superior in the State as a polished and brilliant platform orator. Although firmly attached and wedded to his profession, he is a man of scholarly tastes, and has, on important occasions, delivered addresses upon a variety of subjects, many of which have been published. He gave the address at the dedication of the Miller Park, which was an interesting account of the life and achievements of General Miller, the hero of Lundy's Lane; an address at the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument at Nashua; an address upon Matthew Thornton at the dedication of the Thornton monument; the Centennial address at Milford, his native town, the address at the laying of the corner stone of the Milford town house; at the dedication of the town hall at Greenville; at the dedication of the Masonic building at Wilton, and many other addresses. He has one of the finest law and general libraries in New Hampshire. In politics he has been a Republican since the organization of the party. His father was a strong worker in the anti-slavery movement, and the son early evinced an interest in public affairs. For years he has been one of the party's ablest orators. He has delivered speeches in hotly contested elections on many occasions from the same platform with Blaine, Garfield, Governor Long, Fred Douglass, and many other distinguished men, in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and elsewhere. In 1864 and 1865 he was elected treasurer of Hillsborough county, in 1873 and 1879 he was a member of the State Senate, serving both terms as chairman of the judiciary committee. Governor Cheney appointed him solicitor for Hillsborough county in 1876, and he was twice re-elected to that office. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati National Convention of the Republican party in 1876, representing New Hampshire on the committee on resolutions. He presided over the Republican State Convention in 1878, making a strong speech against the greenback craze, which attracted national attention. In 1879 he was made judge advocate-general on the staff of

Governor Head. He was appointed United States district attorney for New Hampshire in 1881 and 1885. Although he had not entered the field as a candidate, he had strong support in the senatorial contest of 1883. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and the New England Historical and Genealogical Society; an M. A. of Dartmouth; and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is president and director in several banks. Mr. Burns married, January 19, 1856, Sarah N. Mills, of Milford. Of their eight children four are living, two sons, and two daughters. One son, Charles A., is in business, and the other, Ben E., a member of the Suffolk bar, and practicing in Boston.

WILLIAM BURNS, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, was born at Hebron, Grafton county, N. H., April 25, 1821. His father, Robert Burns, as the name indicates, was descended from Scottish ancestry, and was one of the most prominent physicians of the State and a representative in the Federal Congress: he died at an advanced age in Plymouth.

William Burns prepared for college at the academies of Plymouth and New Hampton, and entered Dartmouth College at the age of sixteen years, graduating with the class of 1841. Having determined to pursue the profession of law, he entered the office of Judge Leonard Wilcox, of Orford, passed through the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1843. His first practice was in Littleton, N. H., but in May, 1846, he removed to Lancaster, where he remained a prominent figure until his death on the 2d of April, 1885.

Mr. Burns was happily endowed by nature not alone for the exacting duties of the profession to which he belonged, but also for the responsibilities of the many positions to which he was subsequently appointed or elected. Governor Williams gave him his first appointment upon his personal staff with the rank of colonel in 1847. From the same official he received also an appointment to the office of solicitor of Coos county. In 1854 he passed through a serious railroad collision in which he nearly lost his life and from the effects of which he never fully recovered; but his public life continued with scarcely an interruption. He served in the State Senate in 1856 and 1857, having been elected from the Twelfth



WILLIAM BURNS.

district, and was nominated by his party for Congress in 1859, 1861, and 1863. In 1876 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, in which his wise and conservative judgment and sound legal learning were highly respected. In that year (1876) Mr. Burns relinquished active practice on account of failing health, although he was afterwards counsel in many important cases. As a lawyer Mr. Burns was an incessant worker and when he appeared in a case, was always fully prepared to meet every issue in the interest of his client. Personally he was a man whom it was a pleasure to meet. His courtesy and kindliness were neverfailing.

Mr. Burns married in 1844, Clementine E., daughter of Lyman and Esther (Bugbee) Hayes, of Orford, N. H.

CHARLES BENJAMIN GAFNEY was born at Ossipee, N. H., September 17, 1843.[1] He was an only child and he was left an orphan at the death of his mother when he was a boy of only four years. As an orphan boy, however, he found sincere friends among the good country folk of his native and adjoining towns, forming friendships which in his later and successful years, he never forgot. Among his staunch friends was his guardian, Sanborn B. Carter, esq., of Ossipee, then one of the leading members of the bar of Carroll county. He was under the care of an aunt for a time, and from the age of eleven to fourteen lived at the home of Jacob Ballard, of Wakefield. His inheritance consisted principally of a strong physique, a generous, noble-hearted disposition and a vivacious temperament.

He was educated at the public schools in Ossipee, at the academies in Sandwich, N. H., and Lebanon, Me. He then pursued the study of law under the tutorage of Mr. Carter, his guardian, and with Hon. Charles W. Woodman, of Dover.

Although less than eighteen years of age when the Civil war broke out, he was early to enlist. On September 27, 1862, he was enrolled in Company A, 13th N. H. Vols., under the command of William Grantman. He was enlisted by John W. Sanborn, who was acting as recruiting officer, with whom he then formed an acquaintance which ripened into friendship, which friendship endured during his life. He was mustered into the service as second lieutenant. He was promoted to be first lieutenant June 1, 1863. He participated in battles at Fredericksburg, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and in numerous other important engagements, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Petersburg, June 15, 1864, by a minie ball which he carried in his thigh for seventeen years.

When his wound had partially healed he returned to the front and was aide to Generals Roulston and McCullom of the First Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, and to General Ripley of the First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps. On May 30th, 1865, he was commissioned captain for gallant conduct and so mustered out at the close of the war.

Although constantly reminded of his military experiences by the presence of this wound for so many years, he seldom talked of his military exploits except in some jocose way. Notwithstanding his creditable record as a soldier he never spoke boastingly of it. He often expressed no little contempt for those, who, having performed little service for their country, sought preferment by great claims of loyalty.

At the close of the war he accepted a position as clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington. There he formed the friendship of Hon. A. H. Cragin, then senator, and Jacob H. Ela, a congressman from this State, and many other other eminent public men, gaining much valuable experience which was of practical value to him later in life. He served for several years as clerk of the Naval Committee of U. S. Senate, of which Senator Cragin was chairman.

During this period he pursued his study of law at the Columbian Law School and was graduated from that institution in 1868. By reason of the friendship formed with Hon. Jacob H. Ela he came to Rochester in 1871, and formed a copartnership with Joseph H. Worcester for the practice of the law, for the next two years dividing his time between Rochester and Washington. After 1873 he gave his exclusive attention to the practice of his profession until January, 1890, when he accepted the position of secretary to Hon. Frank Jones, president of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and spent the most of his time until October, 1893, in Boston. He then returned to the practice of his profession, and in May, 1896, was appointed judge of probate for Strafford county, which position he held until his death. The writer was associated with him in the practice of the law after 1893.

[1] Prepared for this work by Leslie P. Snow

He was twice married. His first wife was Mary Ellen Grant, of Ossipee. She was an invalid and great sufferer many years prior to her death in 1888. His second wife was Ida A. Peavey, of Farmington. She, too, for the last few years suffered from ill-health. He was very fond of home life and the cloud of sickness rested heavily upon him. But amidst it all his kind and patient cheerfulness was well worthy of remark and emulation. Within eight days of his death, and on the last day he was able to sit up, against the advices of his physicians and friends, he held his regular term of Probate Court.

He showed much interest in secret orders, and especially in Masonry. He was raised a Master Mason by the Charter Oak Lodge of Masons at Effingham, N. H., on the day he became twenty-one years of age. He was made a Knight Templar in the Washington Encampment; took the Scottish Rite degrees of Masonry to the 32d at Nashua, N. H., being a member of the Edward A. Raymond Consistory. He was one of the charter members of Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and became a member of Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar upon its establishment at Rochester.

He was a member of the Kennedy Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Rochester, and a member of the Order of Elks at Dover. In military orders he belonged to Sampson Post, G. A. R., and was a member of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Aside from his professional duties, he found time to devote to business enterprises. He was the principal owner and treasurer of the A. L. Hodson Co., which did a large business in the manufacture and sale of lumber. His well recognized practical mind and methodical business habits brought to him the handling of numerous trust estates. He took an active part and was one of the principal movers in the organization, reorganization and management of numerous large corporations, including banks, banking companies, water works companies, lighting companies, insurance companies, and business corporations, too numerous for mention at this place.

He was clerk of the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad; he was one of the trustees of the Norway Plains Savings Bank; a director of the Rochester Aqueduct Co., Rochester Loan and Banking Co., Portsmouth T. and G. Co., Wolfboro Loan and Banking Co., Granite State Fire Insurance Co., Laconia Car Co., as reorganized.

CHARLES B. GAFNEY.

As a trial lawyer and advocate Mr. Gafney was a distinguished member of the bar in Southern New Hampshire. Until his last sickness began to come upon him in the early part of 1896 he was a busy man in his profession, and enjoyed a practice remunerative beyond the average attorneys of the State.

He was by temperament and disposition especially adapted to the practice of his chosen profession. No one knew human nature better than he, and he seemed to understand it without study. He read a man's character and disposition almost by intuition. He was the quickest man to grasp the facts in a case I ever saw. With a few questions he got at the vital points. Endowed with a clear, practical mind

and with quick perception, broadened by experience, the salient points seemed to come within the horizon of his vision before others could see them.

Having gathered the facts he was as fertile in his expedients by way of remedy. With an inventive mind trained by a long experience with men and affairs, full of resources, he seemed at once to be able to suggest the way out of a difficult situation. His quick comprehension of both the facts and the remedy seemed to be alike intuitive.

His independence and integrity won for him the confidence and patronage of business people. He attained especial distinction in his profession from his association with large interests, and it was in this that his wisdom as a counselor, his sound judgment and his fidelity to his friends gave him a prestige among the leading men of the State. His especial strength in these larger affairs lay in his great tact and executive ability. The confidence of his associates and clients in these qualifications led all parties interested to seek and to give heed to his suggestions.

Punctuality was a cardinal rule with him. What he had to do he wanted done right, and wanted to know that it was completed. Full of courage and hope he brought enthusiasm and zeal into every cause he undertook, and was thoroughly devoted to his clients' interest.

Endowed with a commanding presence, he was a forcible speaker; truly eloquent in a cause which enlisted his sympathies, but relentless in his arraignment of his victim when he scented wrong or oppression. He had a way of saying things that convinced one that what he said he meant, and that what he professed he believed and felt. At all times he was a strong man, with an earnestness that carried conviction—vigorous in his language, sometimes homely but always pertinent in his illustrations, with occasionally a story earnestly or amusingly told to fit the case.

In his politics he was Republican, and he was chosen unanimously by his associates as a delegate to the last National Convention.

He had a sympathetic heart and was well known as a public spirited citizen. He was always generous towards individuals and charitable objects that needed his aid. If he was satisfied an eleemosynary object was worthy, his giving was spontaneous, and he didn't need to be solicited.

He manifested great regard for the people not only of the towns of his nativity and early residence, Ossipee and Wakefield, but for Carroll county as a whole. He did many acts of charity in his lifetime, and left the residue of his estate for the benefit of the people of his native county.

No one had a better friend than Charles B. Gafney, and his friendship was invaluable to one whom he liked. He was very strong in his likes and dislikes. He was especially kind and considerate to the younger members of the legal profession. He seemed to welcome an opportunity to administer good, wholesome advice, and his earnest, good wishes seemed to be pervaded with a feeling of genuine good will. Professional envy and jealousy found no lodgment in his heart.

Briefly summing up his characteristics, he was a man of good native intellect and strong common sense, endowed with an excellent memory and ready wit that always hit the mark; with honesty and industry as controlling principles of his conduct and fidelity to friends; a man impatient of delay, zealous in all his undertakings, detesting affectation or sham, having a heart overflowing with generosity and strong human kindness,—such a man as is justly honored in life and lamented in death.

HARRY GENE SARGENT, Concord, city solicitor since 1887, is the son of Samuel Merrill Sargent and Cyrene Mitchell and a lineal descendant of William Sargent, barrister-at-law in London, England. William Sargent was born in 1602, became a midshipman in the British navy, and in 1614 sailed

with Captain John Smith to Jamestown in Virginia. From there he came to Massachusetts, his name appearing in the colony records as early as 1633. From him descended a long line of Sargents, many of whom have figured conspicuously in the civil, military, and professional history of New England.

Harry G. Sargent was born in Pittsfield, N. H., September 30, 1859, but while a boy moved with his parents to Hooksett and afterwards to Concord, where he received his public school education. Graduating from the Concord High School in 1878, he at once began the study of law in that city in the office of W. T. & H. F. Norris, and in 1878–80 took a course of lectures at the Boston University Law School. On returning to Concord he resumed his studies in the office of John Y. Mugridge, and remained with him until his admission to the bar in August, 1881. Since then he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Concord. At first, and for several years, he practiced alone. In July, 1893, he formed a copartnership with Henry F. Hollis, and in 1896 Edward C. Niles was admitted to the firm under the name of Sargent, Hollis & Niles. Mr. Hollis withdrew December 1, 1898, and the firm was changed to its present style of Sargent & Niles, Thomas H. Madigan, jr., being connected with said firm.

Mr. Sargent's legal career has been a brilliant one. He soon gained a high standing at the Merrimack county bar, both as a counselor and advocate. From January, 1885, to January, 1887, he was county solicitor, and since then he has held the office of city solicitor of Concord, discharging its duties to the entire satisfaction of the community, and winning for himself a wide reputation for ability and skill. In brief, he is one of the ablest lawyers in New Hampshire, and is well known outside of the State. He has had an extensive practice before legislative committees as well as in the State and United States courts, being associated with General Wayne Mac Veagh as counsel for Austin Corbin, of New York, before a committee of the Legislature, making a powerful argument in the New Hampshire House of Representatives in opposition to the Mount Washington bill in 1891, and being counsel for Coe & Pingree in suits brought in the State and United States Circuit Courts which involved the title to the summit of Mount Washington. He also argued in the Supreme Court the matter relating to the State's interest in the Concord Railroad. These are a few of the important cases with which Mr. Sargent has been connected; many others might be mentioned as equally important, and illustrative of the consummate skill and ability which have conspired to make him one of the recognized leaders of the bar of his section. He is a member of the bars of the United States Circuit Court and of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and has argued several important cases before both of these tribunals.

HARRY G. SARGENT.

Outside of his profession Mr. Sargent is and has been very influential. He is a trustee of the Pillsbury General Hospital of Concord, president of the Concord Snow-shoe Club, a trustee of the Protestant Episcopal church of New Hampshire, a member of the Passaconaway Club of Concord, and a leading factor in

several other charitable and social organizations. He is one of the most public spirited of citizens, energetic, progressive, and patriotic, and in every capacity is highly respected and esteemed. He is also a member of Rumford Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the Wonolancet Club of Concord, and of the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association.

Mr. Sargent was married on the 14th of December, 1881, to Elizabeth Dudley, daughter of Hubbard T. and Antoinette (Gordon) Dudley, of Concord, N. H. They have one daughter, Margaret Dudley Sargent.

WILLIAM F. NASON, member of the bar and ex-mayor of the city of Dover, New Hampshire, was born on November 22, 1857, in Sandford, York county, Maine, and is a

WILLIAM F. NASON.

son of Joseph T. Nason, and Susan E. (Frost) Nason. After the usual period of attendance at the public schools, Mr. Nason finished his education at South Berwick and Kennebunk, Me., and began the study of law in his native State, finishing with Hon. Buel C. Carter, in Wolfboro, N. H. He was admitted to the Maine bar in 1879, and in the same year was accepted as a partner with Mr. Carter; the latter retired from the firm in 1885.

Mr. Nason was naturally endowed for the profession of the law, and during the twenty years since he began practice, has steadily advanced toward the front rank. His active and intelligent interest in public affairs, and the confidence reposed in him by the people, led to his early election to positions of trust. He was elected city solicitor of Dover in 1883 and served with marked ability seven years. In 1886 he was elected to the New Hampshire Legislature, and served on the committee on judiciary and the committee on elections. In 1892 he was elected county solicitor, and re-elected in 1894 and 1896. In these legal positions Mr. Nason was zealous and fearless in the service of the community and earned the commendation of the public.

Mr. Nason's public spirit and unselfish efforts for the prosperity of his adopted city have been recently fully recognized in his election to the office of mayor of the city in 1895 and his re-election in 1896, while still less than forty years of age.

WILLIS GEORGE BUXTON, Penacook (town of Boscawen), is the son of Daniel M. and Abbie A. (Whitaker) Buxton, and was born in Henniker, N. H., August 22, 1856. He was educated at the Clinton Grove and New London Academies in his native State, and read law with Brooks K. Webber, of Hillsborough Bridge, and at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in June, 1879, being admitted to the New Hampshire bar at Concord in March of the same year. He began the practice of his profession at Hillsborough Bridge as a partner of Samuel W. Holman, but in the fall of 1882 removed to Penacook in the town of Boscawen, in Merrimack county, where he has since been located, and where he was associated with Hon. Ne-

hemiah Butler until the latter's death in August, 1883. Since then he has practiced alone. Mr. Buxton has built up a large and successful business. In a number of important cases he has displayed great ability, a broad and accurate knowledge of the law, and high legal qualifications, which have won for him a recognized leadership.

WILLIS G. BUXTON.

Mr. Buxton is a leading Republican, and for several years has served on the Republican State committee. In the town of Boscawen he has been very active and influential, participating in many important movements for local public improvements, and serving as town treasurer and as a member of the School Board. He still holds the former office, serving his eleventh term. He represented his town in the lower house of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1895, and as chairman of the committee on elections and member of the committee on the revision of the statutes rendered valuable service and added to a reputation already well established. In 1897 he was a member of the State Senate from the ninth district, and served with distinction as chairman of the judiciary committee. He was also a prominent member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1889, and is now (1899) secretary of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home, located at Franklin, a member of the Odd Fellows, a member and past master of Horace Chase Lodge, F. & A. M., of Penacook, and a member of Mount Horeb Commandery, K. T., of Concord. He is an attendant at the Congregational church, and a public spirited, enterprising citizen.

Mr. Buxton was married June 4, 1884, to Miss Martha J. Flanders, daughter of Winthrop B. and Harriet (Lovering) Flanders, of Penacook. They have had one daughter, Grace Harriet, who died December 22, 1897.

JAMES A. EDGERLY, son of James and Nancy H. (Wedgwood) Edgerly, was born in Wolfborough, N. H., on the 15th day of May, 1846; was educated at the public schools

JAMES A. EDGERLY.

and at the Wolfborough and Tuftonborough Academy; lived upon his father's farm in Wolfborough until twenty years of age, then removed to Great Falls, now Somersworth, N. H., where he now resides. After teaching school for several years, he studied law in the

office of William J. Copeland, and was admitted to the Strafford county bar in 1874, and at once became a partner of Mr. Copeland, under the firm name of Copeland & Edgerly, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. Copeland, August 1, 1886.

Mr. Edgerly was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1883, and again in 1885. Was a candidate for speaker in 1885, but withdrew before the caucus in favor of Hon. Edgar Aldrich, who was subsequently nominated and elected. He was also State senator in 1895–96 and chairman of the judiciary committee during his term. Since that time he has devoted himself exclusively to his profession. He has been attorney for the Boston and Maine Railroad since 1882, and has a large practice in this State and Western Maine. As a criminal lawyer he has had an extensive practice, having been engaged in the defense of fifteen murder cases, some of them being among the most celebrated trials in this part of the country. His law library is said to be the largest private library in the State, and he also has a large collection of rare historical works. He was married to Annie A. Wood, November 19, 1874. She died, June 24, 1898. He was married to Alice M. Abbott, January 3, 1900. He has no children.

JOHN L. SPRING, one of the prominent members of the Grafton, N. H., bar, was born at Newport, N. H., January 14, 1830. He is a son of John C. and Lorena A. (Jaquith) Spring, grandson of Josiah C. and Betsey (Clark) Spring, and great-grandson of Converse and Mary Spring, Converse Spring having been a native of Watertown, Mass., who in 1780 moved to Peterboro, N. H., purchasing a farm. He resided there until his death April 13, 1812.

John L. Spring laid the foundation of his education in the public schools and having determined to follow the profession of law, he entered the office of Hon. C. W. Woodman and Hon. Thomas J. Wentworth, both of Dover, N. H. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and after practicing a year in Wilton, moved to Milford, where he remained in active practice nine years. In 1870 he settled permanently in Lebanon, N. H., where for the past thirty years and more he has been a leading member of his profession, a public spirited citizen and identified with the growth and pros-

JOHN L. SPRING.

perity of his adopted town. He has always shown a zealous interest in public and political affairs and has been active in the councils of the Republican party, receiving in return many evidences of the confidence of the people through appointment and election to positions of responsibility. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1891 and re-elected in 1893 and 1895, serving during each of these sessions as a member of the Committee on Judiciary. In the various debates of these terms he took an active and influential part, aiding in the passage of many important measures, and watching with jealous care the rights of the people.

Mr. Spring is an honored member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, being a

Royal Arch Mason and serving four years as grand representative in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States. In 1875 he was honored by Dartmouth College with the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Spring is distinguished for his natural force of character, broad general information, and sound judgment on the important issues of the day. His counsel has during many years been frequently sought outside of his profession, where large public and private interests were at stake. As a lawyer he stands among the foremost in the State.

On March 1, 1856, Mr. Spring married Ellen M., daughter of William Fountain and Elizabeth, his wife, of Moriah, N. Y.; Mrs. Spring died November 9, 1899.

Mr. Spring has four children: Arthur Langdon Spring, a successful lawyer in Boston; Clarence Walter Spring, a prosperous physician in Fitchburg, Mass.; John Rolland Spring, a student in Boston University Law School; all are graduates of Dartmouth College and unmarried: Carrie S. Clark, wife of Charles S. Clark, of Washington, D. C.; they have one daughter, Marrian S. Clark.

REUBEN EUGENE WALKER, Concord, son of Abiel and Mary (Powers) Walker, was born in Lowell, Mass., February 15, 1851. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of Warner, N. H., where the family has lived for more than one hundred years, and at Colby Academy in New London, and was graduated from Brown University in 1875. While a student at the latter institution he exhibited marked intellectual ability and stood high in his class, which included such men as Winslow Upton, professor of astronomy at Brown; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; Hon. David Baker, of Kingston, R. I.; and Hon. Albert D. Bosson, of Chelsea, Mass.

Mr. Walker's tastes and inclinations were for the law, and upon completing his collegiate studies he entered the office of Sargent & Chase, one of the leading law firms in Concord, N. H., composed of Hon. J. Everett Sargent, late chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and Hon. William M. Chase, now an associate justice of that bench. Mr. Walker remained with them till his admission to the bar in August, 1878, when he began active practice in Concord, where he has since

REUBEN E. WALKER.

acquired an extensive clientage. He was a partner of Robert A. Ray under the firm name of Ray & Walker for six years, or until about 1884, and after that he practiced alone till April, 1891, when he formed a partnership with Frank S. Streeter, as Streeter & Walker. This firm was soon changed to Streeter, Walker & Chase, and was in turn succeeded in January, 1896, by the present firm of Streeter, Walker & Hollis.

As a lawyer and advocate Mr. Walker has achieved prominence at the bar, and among both the older and younger members of the profession is recognized as an able and talented man. Possessed of accurate knowledge of the law, of great industry, and of sound judgment, he has the capacity for executing an immense amount of hard work. He is a power before

a court and jury, a safe adviser, and a clear, concise, and logical speaker. His legal learning covers a wide range of jurisprudence. Chief Justice Doe died March 9, 1896, and after his death Mr. Walker prepared and wrote the opinions in his unfinished cases, having performed similar work for other Supreme Court judges who had retired from the bench or had been incapacitated. The opinions thus prepared were in every instance examined and approved by one or more of the surviving justices. He is also one of the authors of "Ray & Walker's New Hampshire Citations," a work of note and importance. These and various other productions of his pen show marked literary ability as well as broad legal learning and judicial acumen, and have added to a reputation which already graced the bar of the State.

Mr. Walker has also taken a prominent part in public life, and though modest and unassuming has filled several important positions with great credit. He was county solicitor of Merrimack county in 1889 and 1890, and in 1895 represented the Sixth ward of Concord in the New Hampshire Legislature. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

He was married on the 18th of June, 1895, to Mary Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Lowell Brown, of Concord, N. H., and they have one daughter, Bertha May.

GILMAN MARSTON, Exeter, N. H., lawyer, soldier, statesman, was born August 20, 1811, and died at Exeter, July 3, 1890.

At the obsequies of General Marston were many men of eminence from a distance, anxious to honor the memory of their friend and contemporary. Of his career as a lawyer it is eminently fitting to here place upon a permanent record the tribute paid to him on that occasion by Hon. Charles H. Bell, with slight abridgment:

Born and educated in a distant part of the State, and prepared for his profession elsewhere, he came to Exeter in 1841 without relatives or friends here to help him in business, and with but a single acquaintance. He had little capital beyond a vigorous constitution, a good education and a determination to succeed. The legal business of the county was generally in the hands of lawyers of character and ability, well established and possessing the confidence of the community. It was no

GILMAN MARSTON.

easy task for a beginner, and a stranger, to work his way upward in competition with such men as James Bell, Amos Tuck and John S. Wells, of Exeter, Ichabod Bartlett, Levi Woodbury and James W. Emery, of Portsmouth, and Daniel M. Christie, of Dover. But he had undaunted courage and confidence, and set heartily to work. And so great were his industry, energy and zeal, that ere long he satisfied the court, the bar and the public that he was entitled to a place among the foremost. Each year as it went by then brought him new accessions of business and of reputation; and the last score of years of his life he was without a rival in southeastern New Hampshire, and without a superior in the entire State.

What were the qualities which enabled him to gain his conspicuous position? Was he gift-

ed with abnormal mental endowments—an instinctive comprehension of legal principles—a fountain of spontaneous convincing eloquence? Far from it. He possessed talents, but they were solid rather than brilliant. An intellect not phenomenal, though acute, analytical and logical, a strong will, an ambition that never slept, a courage that never quailed, a power and disposition for work that never tired—these were the chief characteristics that insured his professional success. What he accomplished came not from intuition but by effort; not like the fluids which burst forth from the earth all fitted in nature's alembic to illuminate the world, but rather like the products of scientific invention, the results of patient study and care and experiment.

The experimental stage of his practice having been surmounted, and his title to a place among the ablest counselors and triers of causes in the county demonstrated, he neglected no means to equip himself thoroughly for his work. Well grounded in the elementary principles of the law, he added to his library as he was able the new treatises and reported decisions of value, and diligently studied and assimilated their contents. This practice he kept up for several years of his life, but he never degenerated into what is called a mere book-lawyer. Each question that presented itself in his business, involving points not already familiar, he investigated until he made himself master of every phase of it. His memory was exact and tenacious, and all that he acquired he stored up in a shape available for use.

The amount of information outside of his own profession which he accumulated in his long and varied practice must have been prodigious. For instance he was engaged in numerous actions in which questions of medical or surgical knowledge or skill were involved—questions frequently of such nicety that the ablest experts were called in to testify for both parties. He never felt that he had fully performed his duty to his employer in any case till he had learned from books and every other means of instruction all that they could impart relative to the subject matter involved therein. And the like was true in all the multitude of causes in which he was counsel, including questions in various sciences and arts and trades, in different kinds of business, railroads, insurance, patent, and others, and in one instance at least embracing some nice distinctions in theology.

Success, which too often leads to indifference and the habit of neglect, had no effect to make him relax his exertions. He was fully as diligent in his efforts to *keep* his prestige as he had been to gain it. Nor did the interruption of his professional life, by absences in Congress or in the army, render him any the less a painstaking and thorough lawyer. He brought back to his clients the same sedulous attention, the same enthusiasm and zeal to protect and defend their interests that characterized him in the early days of his practice. And it was not until the weight of years had begun to tell upon him, and to exact the rest which his busy life had earned and his lessening strength demanded, that he indulged himself in some respite from his labors.

The crucial test of his skill and ability was when his work was brought before the final tribunals for adjudication. Then and there the soundness of his judgment, the accuracy of his law, the sufficiency of his evidence, the adequacy of his knowledge were put to the proof. No slighted work would answer. Each joint and seam was to be scanned and tested under the eye of a wary and skillful opponent, and every weak spot and imperfection detected and laid bare. It is enough to say that seldom, if ever, was it his fortune to suffer from the ordeal. Few of our best lawyers committed fewer mistakes than he. When his causes came on for hearing, he was strong in the consciousness that nothing had been neglected that a prudent foresight could suggest. Any apprehensions that might have beset his mind beforehand were banished then. His native combativeness rose to the occasion, and he was thrilled with a stern *gaudium certaminis* that brought added light to his eye and decis-

ion to his lip. There was thenceforth for him no such words as fail. Every nerve was upon the stretch; he had eyes and ears only for his cause. But amid all his excitement he never lost his presence of mind. Each fraction of law and testimony and explanation that went to strengthen and complete his case was put together with the accuracy of the component parts of a dissected map; and all the while the movements of his opponent were watched with lynx-eyed vigilance, that he should nowhere overstep by so much as a hair's breadth the limits of strict legality.

As in his preparations he left nothing to chance, so in his arguments he trusted nothing to the inspiration of the occasion. Like every practical and discriminating speaker, he wandered off into no wilderness of uncertainty, but formed the plan of his speech deliberately and adhered to it faithfully. He attempted no rhetorical display; his analytical and logical faculties gave character to all his productions. His language was plain Saxon; his sentences were clear cut and incisive. His argument was like a demonstration of a proposition in Euclid; admit his premises, and his conclusion was as inevitable as a decree of fate. His occasional appeals to the feelings were rarely in the direction of sympathy, but he was strong in his ridicule of an absurd proposition or in his denunciation of an ignoble act. And as for false witnesses and dishonest parties, better for them that they were punished with a whip of scorpions, than come under the lash of his caustic tongue.

As a counselor he was eminently safe and judicious. He had little disposition to speculate on what improvements he would introduce into our jurisprudence. Rather like Lord Kenyon he believed it was the province of wisdom by diligence to search out what had been adjudicated and to keep the feet in the ancient ways. He was conservative by nature and by conviction.

In addition to being faithful and constant and true to the interests of his clients, another quality which entitled him to their confidence was his sterling honesty in all matters pecuniary.

There have been few of his profession in New Hampshire who have attained success greater than his, and few who deserved it more. The title of Doctor of Laws, which he received from his alma mater, was a merited recognition of his professional eminence. No lawyer within my knowledge has more completely realized the ideal of Lord Brougham in his famous description of the duties of a legal counselor, than he.

General Marston's career as a soldier was scarcely less distinguished than as a statesman; his patriotism was rugged and vigorous and moved him to prompt action when the government found itself face to face with rebellion. When the first colonel of the Second New Hampshire Regiment of Infantry resigned his command in May, 1861, before the regiment had left its headquarters, General Marston was appointed on June 4 by the governor to fill the vacancy and was mustered into the service on the 10th of that month. He had already tendered his services to the governor, though holding the office of congressman. In a little more than a month from his appointment he led his regiment to the disastrous field of Bull Run, where many of its members were wounded and some killed. Its colonel himself was severely wounded and carried from the field. With his wound dressed and his arm in a sling, he heroically returned to the field, where he received an ovation from his troops. That was the beginning of a long career of honorable service for his country. He commanded his regiment at Fair Oaks, in the long seven days' battles before Richmond, at bloody Malvern Hill, and Fredericksburg. In all these memorable engagements he was always the brave officer, cool of brain and prompt to act.

General Marston was appointed a brigadier-general November 29, 1862, but did not accept the office until the 17th of April following, when he was assigned to command a brigade of New Hampshire troops which had earned a

respite from field duty and was detailed to guard prisoners at Point Lookout, Md. While faithful to his trust there, the duty was wholly distasteful to him, and through the instrumentality of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, he was soon given command of a brigade in the field. General Butler said of him:

"He came with me up the James May 5, 1864, and commanded a brigade when we surrounded Richmond at the south to await Grant driving Lee before him from the north. We remained until Sheridan's arrival with the Army of the Potomac, We drove the enemy within his outer line, and Marston took that line and held it with a vigor, tenacity and audacity never equalled by any soldier in the war."

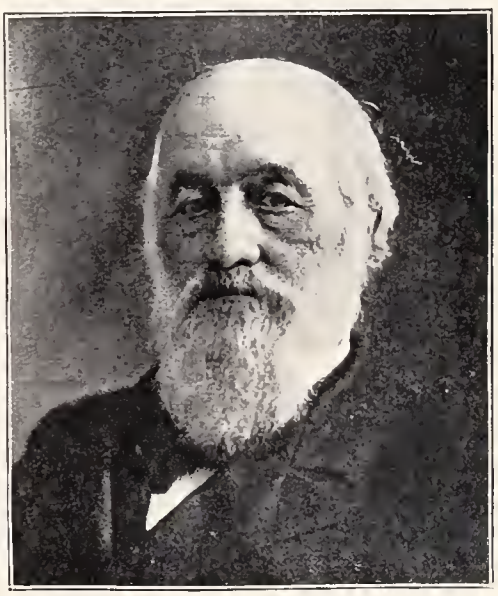
His action at Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, was that of a courageous, capable soldier. He resigned his commission as brigadier-general on April 20, 1865.

During nearly half a century General Marston was before the people as a candidate for some public station to which they wished to see him elected. After filling the various town offices, he was elected to the State Legislature, where he at once took a prominent position. As before stated he left his seat in Congress to take up arms for his country. In 1889 Governor Sawyer selected him to sit in the United States Senate until the election of Senator William E. Chandler to a second term. In all of his long career as a State legislator, a soldier, a member of the National House of Representatives, and a senator, Gilman Marston was true to himself and to every obligation.

In concluding this necessarily imperfect sketch of General Marston the following from the closing paragraph of remarks by Hon. John D. Lyman at the funeral must suffice:

"Conversant as I have been with the public affairs of several towns, I have never known any other instance, where a citizen for so many years exerted so controlling an influence as did General Marston here. Since 1845 he has been most of the time before his fellow-citizens as a candidate for some position, and the voters of the town have never permitted him to be defeated. However good, able and popular his competitors the voters through all these many years sustained Marston. Yet he was never known to even ask a man to vote for him, so far as I can learn. I need not assure you that no man was ever truer to Exeter than General Marston, and no town ever truer to a man, than Exeter to General Marston."

HARRY BINGHAM, a native of Concord, Vt., son of Hon. Warner Bingham and Lucy (Wheeler) Bingham, born March 30, 1821, is a descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas Bingham, master cutler at Sheffield, England, in 1614. Thomas Bingham of the third generation, settled at Norwich, Conn., and died at Windham in 1693. Warner Bingham, who was born in Cornish in 1789, was State senator in 1842–43, and assistant-judge of Essex county, Vt., in 1844. He died in Bethlehem February 12, 1872. His son, Harry Bingham, is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1843, under the presidency of Nathan Lord, and has been engaged in the profession



HARRY BINGHAM.

of law at Littleton, N. H., since the year 1846. During all of this period he has been actively identified with the Democratic organization of that State and a distinguished exponent of the principles of the party.

From 1846 to the war period Mr. Bingham held no public office and was not a candidate before the people. He was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives for Littleton in 1861 and re-elected in 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1868, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1881, 1889, 1891, and was a candidate for speaker in 1862. He was a State senator for the Grafton district two terms, 1883 to 1887. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876. He was always a member of the committee on the judiciary, in the terms of his legislative service, and in 1871 and 1874, the years of Democratic supremacy, he was chairman. In 1867 he was United States treasury agent under President Johnson. In 1865 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress against James W. Patterson, and in 1867 against James Benton. He was the Democratic candidate for United States senator, in the New Hampshire Legislature, against Aaron H. Cragin in 1870; against Bainbridge Wadleigh in 1872; against Henry W. Blair in 1879; against Austin F. Pike in 1883; against Henry W. Blair in 1885; and against William E. Chandler both in 1887 and 1889.

He was named by Gov. James A. Weston for chief justice in 1874, but his confirmation was defeated by a Democratic division, the Republican councillor giving the casting vote against the nomination. In 1880 he was tendered an appointment as a justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Head, but declined. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia Peace Convention. In 1868 he attended the National Convention in New York, which nominated Horatio Seymour, on which occasion he acted as proxy for Hon. Josiah Minot, of Concord, member of the National Committee, and he was himself at this time chosen the member of that committee for this State, serving in that capacity until 1872. This year he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Horace Greeley. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated General Hancock, though he was in favor, personally, of the renomination of Samuel J. Tilden. In 1884 and 1892 he was a delegate to the Chicago Conventions which nominated President Cleveland, and in 1896 was on the electoral ticket of sound money Democracy whose candidates were Palmer and Buckner.

In all of these conventions he was on the committee on resolutions. In 1864 and 1888 he was on the electoral tickets of his party in this State, and was renominated by the National Democracy whose candidates were Palmer and Buckner.

These have been years in which he has been conspicuous in bearing the burdens of laborious duty for his party with comparatively none of the compensating emoluments of official station. He opened the campaign in 1870, 1872, and 1896, as president of the State conventions, with able and authoritative statements of principle and policy, and in twenty sessions of the New Hampshire Legislature he was the exponent of party doctrine and intellectual leader of the Democracy. He was always thoroughly equipped for the severest tests in forensic and parliamentary effort, and neither his courage nor his honesty was ever impugned.

Mr. Bingham's law practice has always been extremely large. His briefs argued in the law terms of the Superior Court are contained in every volume of the New Hampshire Reports from the 20th to the 50th volume. For twenty years he was leading counsel in the prolonged and famous litigation between the great railroad systems of the State and which did not end until their consolidation a few years since.

He is the author of numerous addresses and essays among which the most important are perhaps those with the following titles: "Centennial Address;" "Certain Conditions and Tendencies that Imperil the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary;" "The Monu-

ments of Constitutional Liberty;" "Progress in Asiatic Civilization and its Significance for the Western World;" "The Rights and Responsibilities of the United States in Reference to the International Relations of the Great Powers of Europe and the Lesser Republics of America;" "The Relations of Woman to the Progressive Civilization of the Age;" "The Annexation of Hawaii a Right and Duty;" "The Influence of Religion on Human Progress."

Mr. Bingham stands to-day at the summit of an honorable life, viewing the momentous issues of the present with a judgment unbiased by personal interest or personal ambition.

THOMAS COGSWELL, Gilmanton Iron Works, N. H., the youngest son of Thomas and Polly Noyes Cogswell, was born at Gilmanton February 8, 1841. His father removed from Atkinson, N. H., to Gilmanton in 1820, when he was twenty-one years of age, he having been born December 7, 1798. He settled on the farm formerly occupied by his grandfather, Hon. Joseph Badger. He was a man of strong character and large intellectual endowments and became a leader in the community. He served in the Board of Selectmen, was ten years a deputy sheriff, county treasurer three years, and was elected to the State Legislature. In 1841 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the new county of Belknap and held the office until 1855. In 1856 he served as a member of the Governor's Council, and he held the office of justice of the peace more than forty years. After a long and useful life he died August 8, 1868.

Thomas Cogswell obtained his non-professional education in Gilmanton Academy and entered Dartmouth College from which he graduated in the class of 1863. When the war of the Rebellion began his active patriotism was fired and he enlisted in 1862 in Co. A, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and was at once appointed first lieutenant, soon afterward receiving promotion to captain. During his term of service he was in the Department of the Gulf under General Banks and was with his regiment at the siege of Port Hudson. At the expiration of his term of service in 1863 he returned to Gilmanton and began the study of law in the office of Stevens & Vaughan, at Laconia, supplementing this

THOMAS COGSWELL.

period of study with the regular course in Harvard Law School. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in September, 1866, and opened an office at Gilmanton Iron Works in December of the same year, where he has continued ever since.

Mr. Cogswell is a Democrat by birth and personal inclination. He moreover dwells in a community that is very largely Republican, a political condition that does not usually enable a man of the opposite political faith to achieve prominence in public affairs or to secure election to public office. Nevertheless in this instance, through his personal popularity, the dominating magnetism of his manner, and the faith of the voters in his sound judgment and integrity, he has been elected to nearly every office in the gift of his townsmen. In

1868 he was superintending school committee, and in 1871–2, and again in 1899 was a member of the State Legislature and served on the judiciary committee. During the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 he was one of the Selectmen of the town, and during two of these years he was chairman of the board. In 1878 he was elected to the State Senate. In these several offices Mr. Cogswell never failed to win commendation from his fellow citizens. Through the exercise of his never-failing good sense and practical knowledge of affairs he was always able to act for the best on important matters. In 1884 he was candidate for councillor, and in 1886 was the Democratic candidate for governor, and came very near to an election. In 1893 he was appointed a member of the New Hampshire Railroad Commission, and served to July 1, 1894, when he was appointed, by President Cleveland, United States pension agent for New Hampshire and Vermont, which he held until July 1, 1898.

Mr. Cogswell has always taken an active part in local educational affairs and served many years on the board of trustees of the Gilmanton Academy. He is at the present time president and treasurer of the board, and the institution receives the watchful care and unselfish labor that has always characterized his attitude towards the cause of education.

Mr. Cogswell is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Winnepissaukee Lodge; he is also a member of Post 37 of the G. A. R., and of Crystal Lake Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Cogswell was married in 1873 to Florence, daughter of R. D. Mooers, of Manchester, N. H., who died February 14, 1892. They have three children.

ERASTUS PERRY JEWELL, the son of Mark F. and Dorothy M. (Hobbs) Jewell, was born in Sandwich, N. H., March 16, 1837. His great-grandfather, Mark Jewell, came from England and settled in Durham, N. H., about 1743. His grandfather, Bradbury Jewell, moved to Tamworth, N. H., about 1770. At the first town meeting, July 2, 1777, he was chosen selectmen and for some years exercised a controlling interest in public affairs. In 1785 he returned to Durham where he lived until 1802 when he moved to Sandwich where he resided until his death in 1828. Bradbury

ERASTUS P. JEWELL.

Jewell was an old time magistrate, a captain of the militia and a very active and useful man. His son, Mark F. Jewell, was a farmer, and an upright and highly respected citizen; he died in 1861. He had two sons who arrived at maturity: Jefferson H. Jewell and the subject of this sketch.

Erastus P. Jewell passed his early years upon the farm and attending school. At a very early age he developed an extraordinary love of books. He was an intense student and while fitting for college at New Hampton Institute his health failed to such an extent that his college course had to be abandoned, and for more than a year books were closed to him and his fondest hopes seemed to have been blasted forever. After a long period of rest, having been in a measure restored, he entered

the law office of Col. Thomas J. Whipple, of Laconia. Upon his admission to the bar in March, 1865, he formed a partnership with his instructor which continued for nearly five years.

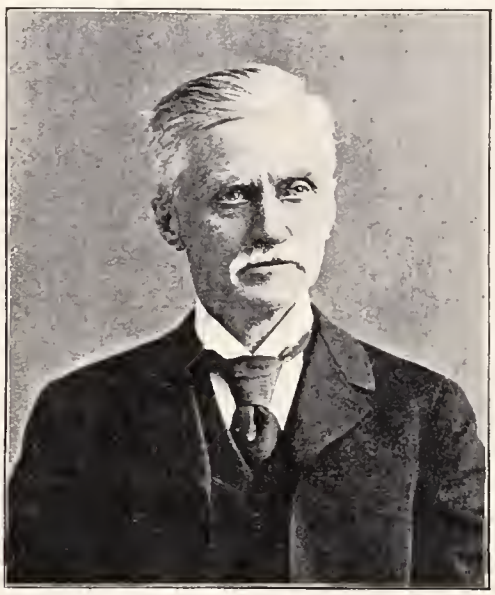
Col. Whipple was a brilliant man of great ability, and the firm of Whipple & Jewell became very widely and favorably known. Mr. Jewell looks back upon his long acquaintance with Colonel Whipple with real pleasure fully appreciating that whatever success may have come to him is largely due to his association with this noted attorney.

The firms of Jewell & Smith, Jewell & Stone, and Jewell, Owen & Martin have each occupied a prominent place in the bar of New Hampshire. His firm is now Jewell, Owen & Veazey. Mr. Jewell has always been an extensive and tireless reader of rare books outside of the law and in many fields seldom explored by members of the legal profession.

He was married in 1861 to Ann M. Hodgkins, of Tamworth, N. H. They have no children.

WILLIAM W. BAILEY, attorney of Nashua, New Hampshire, was born in Hopkinton, in that State, November 11, 1829. He was a son of Thomas and Jemima Smith Bailey, and descended from John Bailey, who came over from England in 1640 and settled in Rowley, Mass. His great-grandfather was Humphrey Bailey, and the family were living in Hopkinton in 1771.

Mr. Bailey was given excellent educational advantages and was prepared for college in the district schools, in Pembroke Academy and in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Northfield. He entered Dartmouth College in 1850 and graduated in 1854. To fit himself for the profession of law he studied for a time in the office of George & Foster, in Concord, N. H., and finished with a course in the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1856 with the usual degree of LL.B. He at once opened an office in Nashua and during a period of forty-six years was one of the prominent members of the bar of that part of the State, and also was actively interested in many large undertakings outside of his profession. He represented his ward in the State Legislature in 1863 and 1864, and was nominated by his party in 1867 for State senator, for presidential elector at large in 1884,



WILLIAM W. BAILEY.

and for member of congress in 1886. For these latter offices he suffered defeat with the remainder of the ticket.

The great confidence reposed in Mr. Bailey by his fellow citizens led to his selection for many positions where integrity, sound business judgment and executive ability of a high order were essential. He was a director and president of the Wilton Railroad; a director of the Nashua and Lawrence Railroad from 1874, and treasurer since 1891; president of the Nashua Savings Bank from 1879 to 1895, and president of the Hillsboro Mills. These various institutions and corporations were in every instance promoted in their usefulness and prosperity by the influence exerted by Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Bailey always took a deep and act-

ive interest in all educational affairs and institutions and held several positions of responsibility in that connection. He served the State as trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts from 1871 to 1876, and the city of Nashua several years as a member of the Board of Education. He was twenty-one years trustee of the Public Library, and some years trustee of the State Library. He was president two years, 1895–96, of the Sons of the American Revolution. In the afternoon of his active life Mr. Bailey enjoyed to the utmost the respect and friendship of the community. He died June 9, 1899.

In 1858 Mr. Bailey married Mary B., daughter of Alfred and Mary Webster Greeley. He was father of one son and one daughter.

ALFRED TRASK BATCHELDER, was born in Sunapee, N. H., February 26, 1844, son of Nathaniel and Sarah Trask Batchelder. He received his early education in the district schools of his native town and at the academy in New London, N. H., and fitted for college at the seminary at Tilton, N. H. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871, and studied law in the office of Judge W. H. H. Allen and Hon. Ira Colby, in Claremont, N. H. Both of his instructors were eminent in their profession, and under their guidance he laid the foundation for the pursuit of a profession in which he has become successful and distinguished. He was admitted to the Sullivan county bar in September, 1873, and at once began practice in Claremont, associated with Mr. Colby, whose pupil he had been. He remained with Mr. Colby until 1877, supplementing his earlier education in the law by the preparation for trial of many of the important cases in which his partner was engaged.

In 1877 he removed to Keene, N. H., and became a partner with Francis Augustus Faulkner, and his son, Francis C. Faulkner, under the firm name of Faulkners & Batchelder. His connection with Mr. F. A. Faulkner not only attested the high position which he had already attained at the bar, but furnished also the best opportunities for his further advancement. Mr. Faulkner was a thoroughly educated lawyer, a graduate of Harvard, and of its law school. He had been in practice in Keene since 1849, and three years before his connection with Mr. Batchelder had declined

ALFRED T. BATCHELDER.

an appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. No man at the bar was more respected or enjoyed more fully the confidence of the community. He died May 22, 1879, and during the two years which Mr. Batchelder was associated with him the business of the firm was established on the firm basis which it has since fully retained. Since the death of Mr. Faulkner the partnership of Mr. Batchelder with his son Francis Childs Faulkner, has continued under the firm name of Batchelder & Faulkner.

Notwithstanding the extensive practice which Mr. Batchelder enjoys, he finds time to engage in enterprises and pursuits outside of his profession. His fellow-citizens have not failed to demand his services in their behalf, and in 1885 and 1886 he was mayor of Keene.

He is president of the Cheshire Provident Institution for Savings, president of the Impervious Packing Company, president of the C. B. Lancaster Shoe Company, director in the Emerson Paper Company of Sunapee, and a director in the Ashuelot and Keene National Banks. In the line of his profession he succeeded Judge W. H. Allen as register of bankruptcy under the United States bankrupt law, and from 1879 till the Cheshire Railroad Company consolidated with the Fitchburg Railroad he was its general counsel. He was elected to the Legislature in 1896, and re-elected in 1898, and served during both terms as chairman of the judiciary committee.

WALTER W. SCOTT, Dover, N. H., was born in Dover, August 26, 1867, and is a son of John and Jessie Bird Scott. He received his education in the public schools of his native place and at Phillips Exeter

WALTER W. SCOTT.

Academy. Choosing the law as his profession he entered the office of Hon. John Kivel, and after a period of study there, took a course in the Boston University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1897. Mr. Scott is a Republican and had been only a short time in practice before he was called into public office. He was elected city solicitor in January, 1898, and county solicitor in November of the same year, still holding that office. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1892, where he served on the committee on judiciary, and was chairman of the committee on elections.

Mr. Scott is one of the most successful and popular of the younger members of the New Hampshire bar. Loyal to his friends, zealous in the interests of his party and active in the promotion of any undertaking that promises to benefit his native town, he has gained a large circle of business and political friends.

He has taken a deep interest in local military affairs, joined the New Hampshire National Guard and rose through all the various grades to that of colonel, receiving his commission in January, 1895. He is a member of Moses Paul Lodge of Free Masons, and of Olive Branch Lodge of Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor.

In 1897 Mr. Scott married Helen, daughter of the late Charles A. C. and Louisa J. (Davis) Thompson.

SAMUEL W. EMERY, attorney and police justice of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was born in that city March 30, 1863. He is a son of Samuel H. and Mary E. (Sias) Emery. He studied law in the office of Hon. James W. Emery, passed his examination before he was twenty-one years old, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1884. Since that date he has been in active and successful practice in Portsmouth.

Mr. Emery's recognized ability as a lawyer, his industry and integrity, and his faithfulness to his clients, have brought him a large business and given him a high standing in the community. He has served as city solicitor from August, 1885, to August, 1889, and from August, 1890, to August, 1891. From July,

1887, to July, 1891, he served in the office of county solicitor. In December, 1894, he was appointed Police Court judge, and still retains the office.

SAMUEL W. EMERY.

Mr. Emery married in 1893, Mary E. B., daughter of John A. and Mary E. (Cole) Smith. They have one daughter.

NATHANIEL EVERETT MARTIN, Concord, son of Theophilus B. and Sarah L. (Rowell) Martin, was born in Loudon, Merrimack county, N. H., August 9, 1855. On his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish descent, his first paternal ancestors coming to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, N. H., in 1724, in the persons of William Martin and his son, William, jr. James Martin, of the third generation, son of William Martin, jr., was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and settled on Buck street in the town of Pembroke, N. H. Gov. Noah Martin was one of his descendants. Nathaniel Martin, son of James, located in Loudon, N. H., in 1808, and was for a time deputy sheriff of old Rockingham county. His son, Theophilus B. Martin, father of the subject of this article, was extensively engaged in the settlement of estates and in such other legal business as was usually done by a county justice. The Rowell family, from which Mrs. Sarah L. (Rowell) Martin descended, is of English extraction, and first settled in Haverhill, Mass.

Mr. Martin was educated in the common schools of Loudon and Concord, N. H., whither the family moved in 1870. He completed his studies at the Concord High School, graduating in 1876, and in September of that year entered the law office of Sargent & Chase, where he spent three years. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar August 14, 1879, and since then he has continued in the active practice of his profession in Concord, steadily gain-

NATHANIEL E. MARTIN.

ing a large and lucrative business, and achieving a high reputation for ability, sagacity, and industry. At the fall election in 1886 he was chosen county solicitor of Merrimack county, and served in that capacity with considerable distinction from July 1, 1887, to July 1, 1889.

In politics Mr. Martin has affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a popular, public spirited citizen, a man of great energy and

BOSTON

enterprise, and for several years has been a leading factor in the political and professional affairs of his city and State, and at the fall election of 1898 he was elected mayor of Concord, a Republican stronghold, and now (1899) holds that office. In his official capacity as solicitor and mayor he has enforced all laws impartially and to the general satisfaction of the best class of the community. As a lawyer he has always had a large practice at the bar, and for a number of years has been engaged extensively in the trial of causes before the court and juries. At present he is associated with Dewit C. Howe under the firm name of Martin & Howe.

Mr. Martin has been treasurer of the Concord Building and Loan Association since its organization in September, 1887, and also treasurer and a director of the Sullivan County Railroad for a number of years. He has settled many important estates, has been a persevering and industrious lawyer from the first, and owns one of the finest private law libraries in New Hampshire. Mr. Martin is a member and past noble grand of Rumford Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., of Concord, and has been an officer in the Grand Lodge of the State. He is unmarried.

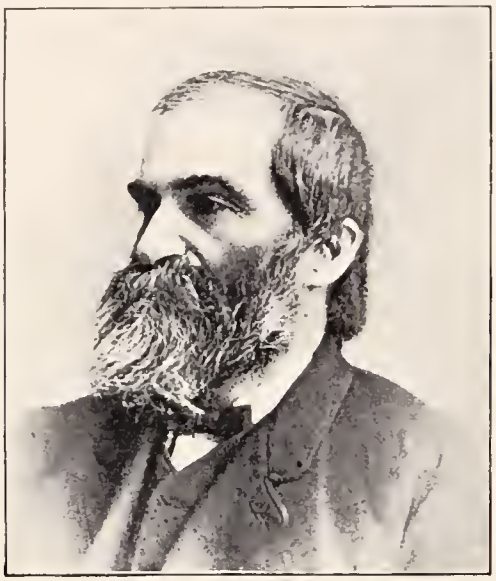
CHARLES DOE was the youngest child of Joseph and Mary Bodwell (Ricker) Doe. He was born at Derry, N. H., April 11, 1830. Early in his childhood the family returned to their former residence in Somersworth (now Rollinsford), N. H., and took up their abode in the old homestead of the Ricker family. His mother was of a substantial New England family, the daughter of one of the leading citizens in that community. His father was a man of remarkable natural ability. Like his son, he had all his resources at command.

Charles Doe attended the academies at South Berwick, Me., Exeter, N. H., and Andover, Mass. He spent one term at Harvard, and then entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1849. He not only failed to study the prescribed text-books, but he did not even own some of them.

From the moment of his graduation, however, he began a life of hard work. He soon entered the office of Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, N. H., and applied himself diligently to the study of law. Like most eminent lawyers in active practice, the head of the office had very little time in which to direct the studies of his clerks; but they got a great deal from him indirectly. He was a man saturated with legal learning; and a large amount of valuable matter gradually oozed out from him, and exercised a fertilizing influence upon the young men around him. Then, as now, it was a usual mistake of law students to do too much reading and too little thinking. Into this error Judge Doe did not fall. Before his admission to the bar he read fewer text-books than most students. He read not more than three, or, at the outside, four text-books, in addition to Kent's Commentaries. But these books he made his own. Meantime he gave careful attention to the business passing through the office, learning how to look up authorities, and how to handle reported decisions. At the close of office pupilage he further pursued his studies at the Harvard Law School.

In January, 1854, he commenced practice at Dover, where he continued until his appointment to the bench, having the late Charles W. Woodman as his partner for much of the time. At the very outset of his career he received the appointment of county solicitor; which was not conferred without some hesitation on the part of the governor, due to the youth and inexperience of the candidate. This appointment, which he held for two and a half years, operated as an immediate introduction to court work; and he came at once to the front, becoming *per saltum* one of the prominent members of the Strafford bar. The first time he appeared in court was when he opened the case of State v. Hodge, a prosecution for murder in the first degree. Besides the criminal business of the State, he had a fair share

of civil business, trying cases with success against such opponents as Daniel M. Christie and John P. Hale. Probably his most important civil litigation was that locally known as "The Kingman Case," where he was at first the junior of Ira Perley, and subsequently (after Judge Perley's appointment to the bench) of John S. Wells. Few civil controversies have ever excited greater public interest in



CHARLES DOE.

Strafford county; but as the trial on the merits took place before a board of referees whose decision was final, it does not figure in the reports except as to some questions arising in the preliminary stages of the litigation. (See 31 N. H., 171 and 182.) The practice of the young lawyer was not confined to the Trial Terms. He argued cases orally at the Law Term, and was listened to there with marked attention.

In certain respects he departed entirely from the prevalent mode of trying jury cases. The wide license in cross-examination formerly allowed to Mason and his compeers, to enable them to break down a class of professional witnesses, was an evil still in force; and so was the practice of interchanging asperities between counsel. He treated the witnesses on the other side with civility; and refrained from "spats" with the opposing counsel. The limits which he, as a judge, afterwards laid down for counsel, were the same which he himself had carefully observed when at the bar. His rejection of the old methods was strongly marked in the first trial in which he took part, the capital case already mentioned. The senior counsel for the defense was a man who had gained distinction in what may be called the blackguarding method of trying cases. Better men had essayed to fight him with his own weapons, but had failed for the very reason that they *were* better men. It did not seem to have occurred to the bar that there was any way of meeting him except by descending to his level and attempting to pay him back in his own coin. This man began the Hodge trial in his accustomed way, intending, no doubt, to stir up and confuse the young junior counsel for the State. To the intense surprise of the spectators, the new solicitor ignored the existence of the senior counsel for the defense. He did not seem to hear any of his irrelevant remarks, but went on putting questions and addressing the court just as if those remarks had never been made. The consequence was that, ere the end of the long trial, the counsel for the defense had "flattened out" as never before.

Charles Doe, though loving the law for its own sake, was not wholly absorbed in the practice of his profession. He entered earnestly into politics. His father was one of the old war-horses of the Democracy, and the son naturally attached himself to the same party. He was assistant clerk of the State Senate in 1853 and 1854; and was active as a stump speaker in the exciting campaigns which followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

All this time, however, he was looking forward to a legal future, rather than to political distinction. Stump speaking was taken up to overcome the extreme bashfulness of his early years. But, when once embarked in active political work, he displayed there, as everywhere else, "the intense energy of his nature";

and was generally reckoned a strong "party man." Great then was the surprise when, early in 1859, he took the stump for the Republicans.

Judge Doe's change of political affiliation placed serious obstacles in the way of his success upon the bench, to which he was soon after appointed. The political thermometer was then up to fever heat. Notwithstanding the fact that in the years from 1845 to 1861 an enormous number of good citizens changed their political allegiance, yet a large portion of those who remained within the party organization were inclined to doubt the motives of all who quitted it.

September 23, 1859, Charles Doe was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. Undoubtedly, some influential men favored his promotion on political grounds, but his legal qualifications were beyond dispute, and the two foremost lawyers of his section, Daniel M. Christie and Gilman Marston, both strongly recommended the appointment.

Judge Doe's official tenure was almost unique. Appointed at twenty-nine, he remained on the bench, with the exception of the two years from 1874 to 1876, until his death, at the age of sixty-five, thus passing more than half his life in the discharge of judicial duties. That no man could have enjoyed so lengthy a term unless his services had been, in the long run, acceptable, goes without saying. But at the beginning of his judicial career he met with violent opposition in certain sections of the State. At the start there was a very strong political prejudice against him. This obstacle, if it had been the only one, he would soon have overcome by his immediate manifestation of ability and impartiality. But there were other causes of offense which alienated from him some lawyers who would naturally have been his closest friends. He was, from the very beginning, a reformer. He insisted on having cases tried civilly, expeditiously, and upon the merits. Some bar leaders were unwilling to change the habits of a lifetime at the bidding of a younger man. The result in certain counties was a somewhat stormy season, which would have induced the majority of new judges either to submit to the old regime or resign their office in despair. Not so with Judge Doe. He stood his ground and carried his main points. In his mode of dealing with refractory counsel, as in most other things, he was original.

Take, for instance, a scene in which one of the first lawyers of the State figured. When Judge Doe took his seat upon the bench he resolved that no counsel should ever, in his presence, be permitted to insult a witness, a resolution prompted by the recollection of the treatment to which he himself had been subjected when a witness at a time prior to his admission to the bar. In the very first year of his service a prominent lawyer, a man of character, but accustomed to the old style of practice, began to cross-examine a witness in an objectional manner. "Mr. ——," said the judge, "I do not suppose you intend anything offensive to the witness, but your manner might be construed by others as indicating such intention, and I suggest that you modify it." Mr. —— at once flared up, and replied that he should examine the witness in his own way. To his intense astonishment, the judge, instead of committing him for contempt, a move for which he was probably prepared and which might have gained him some popular sympathy, turned to the witness and said, "Mr. Witness, you need not answer any more of Mr. ——'s questions, unless you choose, and if you do choose to answer, you may do it in your way." Mr. —— did not care to persist and take his chance of being roundly cursed by the witness. He immediately abandoned the case and left the court room, swearing audibly as he went. The learned counsel afterwards resumed his former friendly relations with the judge.

Judge Doe early resolved never to commit counsel for personal disrespect to himself. But unruly members of the bar soon learned that there were other effective methods of keeping

them in check. When a prominent lawyer, while engaged in a trial, made an impertinent remark to the court, he was quietly told that, unless he retracted that remark, his client would have to get other counsel. Whereupon the learned gentleman undertook to explain that he had not intended to use the English language in its ordinary meaning.

In one or two counties combinations were attempted to break up terms which Judge Doe was to hold, and these efforts were not entirely without success. In one county, a term which would naturally would have lasted three weeks was ended in three days. In another county, it was whispered with bated breath, that the leader of the bar would decline to try cases when Judge Doe was presiding, a resolution which was not adhered to. But it was ultimately found impracticable to solidify the bar against the judge. It gradually dawned even on his most persistent opponents, that the jury were inclined to sympathize with the court, and that hence a lawyer who made himself offensive to the bench was likely to lose the verdict.

The quality which, more than all things else, triumphantly carried Judge Doe through these early difficulties, was his astonishing readiness. He had all his faculties at instant command. He not only possessed unusual legal knowledge, but he had also the power of applying this knowledge to facts, and with lightning-like rapidity. He was never puzzled or confused. He was not only able speedily to arrive at a correct conclusion, but was also able instantly to explain his views in short, crisp sentences, which completely disposed of the matter in hand, and frequently caused everybody to wonder how there could ever have been any doubt about the result.

As in the case of some other eminent judges, the rapidity of his mental operations was sometimes too great for the comfort of slower men who were practicing before him. But gradually the bar and the bench came to understand each other. The lawyer realized that reasonable expedition was desirable; and the judge discovered that the majority of men were incapable of keeping up with his fastest gait. The result was, that the lawyers went as rapidly as they could, and that the judge ceased to urge them to go faster.

In charging the jury, Judge Doe acted upon the maxim that the principal object in speaking is to make yourself understood. He once asked an associate: "Did you instruct the jury in the precise language set out in the reserved case?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," returned Judge Doe, "it is all sound law, and would have been admirable for an essay in a law review; but the jury could not have got any idea from it." "You do not," said he, "want to use legal phraseology to the jury. In charging them, you should translate the law into farmers' and mechanics' talk." In an important case in Cheshire county, where Caleb Cushing was counsel, there was an issue as to mental capacity, in respect to which both sides requested very fine-spun instructions. After hearing their suggestions, the judge said: "I am going to tell the jury that if this man knew what he was about, the transaction will stand; and if he didn't, it won't." A look of unutterable disgust came over General Cushing's intellectual countenance, but neither party excepted. Whenever Judge Doe thought that justice required it, he did not confine himself to charging on the law, but also summed up on the facts: and if he was of opinion that one side had a weaker case than the other, he did not feel bound to conceal that opinion from the jury. A charge of his in a criminal case is probably one of the shortest ever given: "Gentlemen of the jury, I shouldn't want to convict the prisoner on this evidence, but you can do as you like."

While Judge Doe was not very firmly bound by precedent in civil cases, yet it was on the criminal side of the court that he departed furthest from the old rules of procedure. Knowing that the State cannot carry up exceptions, he sometimes struck out an entirely new path. Before the passage of the Statute of 1869, making respondents competent to testify in their

own behalf, it was very common for counsel representing the accused to complain bitterly of the fact that their clients' lips were sealed: and to assert that, if they could only have the privilege of testifying, they could satisfactorily explain all incriminating circumstances. Judge Doe had probably got very tired of hearing this sort of talk in cases where there was no reasonable doubt of guilt. One day, when a lawyer opening for the defense was making these stereotyped assertions, he was suddenly interrupted from the bench. "Mr. ——, you may put your clients on the stand." "What, your Honor?" "You will be permitted to call your clients as witnesses on their own behalf." The learned counsel, gradually recovering from his astonishment, turned and whispered to his junior: "Well, John, we shall have to put the rascals on, and the result will be conviction."

During the first seven years of his judicial life Judge Doe was not conspicuously prominent in Law Term work; and his appearances in the Reports were less frequent than those of most of his colleagues. (Each judge had then some discretionary power as to which of his opinions should be reported.) Judge Doe's earliest opinions appear in 39 N. H. In the eight volumes from 39 to 46, his opinions average less than eight pages per volume, and of these only two (Underhill v. Manchester, 45 N. H. 214, and Fifield v. Northern R. R., 42 N. H. 225) are comparable in ability to many which he subsequently wrote. His first contributions to the Reports which excited the general interest and commendation of the profession were his dissenting opinions in two cases in 47 N. H. (published in 1869): Boardman v. Woodman, 47 N. H. 140, and Kendall v. Brownson, 47 N. H. 196. After 48 N. H. he did his full share in filling up the volumes.

Any one who examines his work will discover that he had two very opposite methods of writing opinions; some of his opinions being among the most concise in the books, hardly containing more words than the headnote (indeed, in one instance, containing fewer words); while others are among the longest to be found in the Reports. The inquiry suggests itself: Why should a man, who had shown himself capable of writing such admirable short opinions, so often write extremely long ones? One reason is that he was in the minority in some of these cases, and was naturally anxious to fully justify his dissent. See, for instance, besides the two cases in 47 N. H., already referred to, State v. Pike, 49 N. H. 408, Hale v. Everett, 53 N. H. 133, and Orr v. Quimby, 54 N. H. 603. There are also other cases where there was originally a division in the court, although that fact is not stated in the Reports. Thus in Aldrich v. Wright, 53 N. H. 398, popularly known as "The Mink case," a majority of his colleagues had in his absence decided the case the other way (*i. e.*, "other" from the result finally reached), and had announced their decision. The opinion of Judge Doe, which now appears in the book as the opinion of the whole court, was originally written to convince his brethren of their error, and had the desired effect. Again in Lisbon v. Lyon, 49 N. H. 553, though no dissent is expressed, yet the court were not in fact unanimous upon the last point, so elaborately discussed in the opinion, pp. 582–605.

But there is another reason for the unusual fullness of some of Judge Doe's opinions. He foresaw, and answered in advance, objections not yet raised. A further reason also for the length of some opinions may be found in the writer's unwillingness to adopt implicitly the statements and reasoning of other men. Even when he substantially concurred in results, he frequently preferred a new method of statement and a new process of reasoning. It was not enough for him that his predecessors had rejected erroneous conclusions. He insisted that the "negation of error" should not be based upon erroneous grounds. See, for example, an elaborate discussion covering thirty-three pages in Orr v. Quimby, 54 N. H. 605–638. "The obscurity of over-elaboration" is a phrase that has been applied to one or more of Judge Doe's opinions. But that criticism is

well founded in only a few instances. Undoubtedly, ideas are sometimes repeated, but the repetition is clothed in another form of words; the purpose being to reach different classes of readers through different forms of expression. And in these cases of repetition there will generally be found at the close a single forcible sentence summing up the whole discussion.

No complete estimate can be formed of the value of a judge's work except by those who know the part he played in the private deliberations of the court. Here, as elsewhere, Judge Doe was conspicuously useful, not only in bringing about right decisions, but in preventing wrong ones. He seldom failed to discover instantly the vital point of each case, and could always give strong reasons for his conclusions. One of his associates, who went upon the bench with a pretty strong prejudice against him, afterwards said that he had never seen any other man who could hew his way out of a difficulty so expeditiously and so neatly.

It was not the least of Judge Doe's merits in the consultation room that he had not that excessive pride of opinion which handicaps so many men. Before the Statute of 1874 the judges were accustomed to sit at the Law Term in cases where their own Trial Term decisions came up for revision. Some rulings made by Judge Doe upon a certain trial in Coos county were subsequently overruled at the Law Term. The opinion was read by Judge Nesmith, who commented with unusual severity on the mistakes made at the trial. The counsel, whose exceptions were thus triumphantly sustained, hurried up to the bench and borrowed the manuscript of Judge Nesmith to gloat over it at his leisure. What was his astonishment at finding that every word of the opinion was in the well-known handwriting of Judge Doe! A difference with a colleague on a question of law was not regarded by Judge Doe as affording matter of personal grievance. With his radical tendencies, he was not unfrequently found differing from Chief Justice Bellows, who was an admirable specimen of the conservative lawyer of the old school. Yet the younger man regarded his older colleague with an almost filial affection. Judge Doe usually bore it with equanimity when he found himself in a present minority. He generally had faith to believe that his views would ultimately prevail, and this faith was not unfrequently justified by subsequent results. Some of his most heretical dissenting opinions were finally pronounced orthodox. Perhaps the strongest instance, under all the circumstances, is the view which he expressed in his solitary dissent in Boardman v. Woodman, and again in State v. Pike, as to the admissibility of the opinions of non-expert witnesses upon a question of sanity. This view, after being thrice rejected by a court of which he was himself a member, was finally adopted as law by a court from the membership of which he had been carefully excluded, *i. e.*, by the court which existed from 1874 to 1876. (See Hardy v. Merrill, 56 N. H. 227.)

The branch of law which, more than any other, he assisted in renovating and improving was the department of procedure. In most jurisdictions, reform in this respect has been left to the Legislature; and their attempts have too largely resulted in substituting one set of technicalities for another, and in giving occasion for volume upon volume of Practice Reports. (See 53 Albany Law Journal, pp. 151, 152.) But the New Hampshire court, in Judge Doe's day, did not feel constrained to sit with folded hands, waiting for the Legislature to enact a poorly-drawn code. Instead of this, the judges proceeded to simplify practice by their own decisions; not merely by discouraging formal objections, but by boldly declaring that "parties are entitled to the most just and convenient procedure that can be invented," and by distinctly recognizing "the judicial duty of allowing a convenient procedure as a necessary instrument of the administration of the law of rights." (See the very able opinions in Metcalf v. Gilmore, 59 N. H., pp. 431 to 435, and Owen v. Weston, 63 N. H.,

pp. 600 to 605.) The result is a flexibility of remedies in New Hampshire not surpassed by any of the so-called "Code States"; and, further, the absolute certainty that cases will be decided on their merits and that justice will not be "strangled in the net of form." Judge Doe's mode of life and all his habits were democratic and simple in the extreme; and his love of simplicity led him, when presiding alone at *nisi prius*, to go far towards abolishing the mere forms and ceremonies which are usually observed in the court room. But there was no omission of any incident of procedure which was really essential to the rights of suitors.

When Judge Doe had been on the bench nearly fifteen years, a political overturn took place in New Hampshire, followed by the customary "remodeling" of the judiciary. Judge Doe made no complaint of the customary decapitation. On the contrary, he enjoyed the vacation thus afforded him. Upon his marriage, in 1865, to Edith Haven, daughter of George Wallis Haven, esq., of Portsmouth, he had settled at the old family homestead in Rollinsford. He now spent two years of rest from court work at his pleasant home, giving much thought to the best methods of educating his children, spending a good deal of time among his trees, and incidentally making use of this leisure to bring up some arrears of reporting. Various attempts were made during the interval to engage his services as counsel and as referee; but they were all unsuccessful. He also declined to accede to the substantially unanimous desire of his political friends that he would accept a congressional nomination.

When the State "turned over again," in in 1876, and a new court was established, the appointment of chief justice was tendered to Judge Doe without the slightest hesitation on the part of the executive. But the offer was not accepted until after very great hesitation on the part of the recipient, who was reluctant to quit his pleasant home life and who, recalling former days, could not readily understand that the bar desired him in that position.

About two years after his return to the bench an arrangement was made with his colleagues, whereby he was excused from the bulk of the Trial Term work in consideration of his giving extra time and attention to the Law Term business. The result has been that, though the chief justice was constantly engaged in his judicial labors, he was not so much before the public as heretofore, and hence many of the younger members of the bar have had but little personal knowledge of him.

One feature of his service as chief justice should be especially mentioned; and that is, the attempt to improve the style of reporting; an attempt which has borne good fruit, though resulting at times in delays which are much to be regretted. As is well known, the statement of facts and the head-notes in the New Hampshire Reports have usually been prepared in each case by the judge delivering the opinion. (See Reporter's note, 49 N. H., pp. vii, viii.) This work in the earlier volumes was generally well done, But in 1850 (Laws, chap. 961, section 5) the Legislature put a premium on judicial prolixity, by enacting that each judge, in addition to his regular salary, should also be paid for all matter furnished to the reports at a certain rate per each printed page. The more voluminous the report, the larger the compensation. This absurd provision was repealed in 1855 (Laws, chap. 1659, sections 33 and 36); but, meantime, the practice of lengthy reporting, though not adopted by all judges, had become common. Judge Doe began very early to shorten the voluminous statements of the reserved cases in making up his own contributions to the reports. And when he became the head of the court in 1876 he brought about a concert of action among the judges with a view to the preparation of concise statements and accurate head-notes, as well as a careful revison of opinions and an elimination of dicta.

For nearly twenty years Judge Doe was the official head of the legal profession in New Hampshire. But he really occupied a much

higher position. By the general consensus of his contemporaries he was the foremost man of the profession in the State; foremost, not merely in name or in official position, but in fact.

Judge Doe's intellectual superiority is to be ascribed to the fact that he united in himself qualities of the highest order, which are so diverse that they are seldom found combined in one person. He had a remarkable memory, a quality which sometimes exists "in disproportion to other mental faculties." On the contrary, he had also a remarkable power of clear thinking. Again, he had extraordinary quickness of perception and facility of expression, qualities which are apt to be relied upon by their possessor to the exclusion of patient investigation. Yet Judge Doe, despite the astonishing rapidity of his mental operations, fully realized that in many instances nothing avails except industrious research; and there was no end to the amount of drudgery he would go through.

Intellectually he was, above all things else, original. Novelty had, undoubtedly, some charm for him, especially as to reaching conclusions. His one controlling desire in every case was to do exact justice, and if this end could not be accomplished save by setting at naught the so-called "wisdom of our ancestors," he did not hesitate to go to that extremity.

Judge Doe was not what would be called a "general reader." He was not in the habit of reading unless he had a special object. Whenever he was investigating a subject, he was indefatigable in research, and examined everything that could have an important bearing. Nor were his studies on such occasions confined to law books. For instance, when preparing his dissenting opinion in Hale v. Everett, 53 N. H. 133, he spent weeks, and probably months, in reading history and theology. But he never read for the mere sake of reading; nor did he make use of light literature as a mental rest or recreation. In his whole life he read only one novel, and not more than three books outside of his special studies.

Socially Judge Doe was one of the most delightful of men. He did not reserve himself for great occasions, but always abounded in good sayings. Few persons have ever spent an hour in his company without carrying away something to remember him by. He was not an overpowering talker, who did not know how to listen. Nor was he one of those who carefully prepare their bright remarks. On the contrary, the best things ever heard from him were off-hand comments on, or replies to, remarks made by others. It should be added that, unlike some humorists, he could appreciate a joke of which he was himself the subject. Judge Doe's strong sense of humor, though usually restrained on the bench, crops out in the opinion in De Lancey v. Ins. Co., 52 N. H., pp. 587 to 591. A few years ago, when the arguments and influence of the insurance companies seemed certain to defeat a bill pending in the Massachusetts Legislature, a member rose, with the "Fifty-second New Hampshire" in his hand, and said that he should like to read to his colleagues the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire relative to insurance companies. Before the reading had progressed far, the House was convulsed with laughter, and there was no further effective opposition to the passage of the bill.

But there was one thing which Judge Doe's friends prized far more than his intellectual ability or his conversational power, and that was his kindness of heart. Not to speak here of charities in his neighborhood, or of his sympathy and helpfulness in sickness, special mention should be made in this connection of his helpfulness to the members of his own profession. He was the best of friends to law students, to young practitioners, and to older lawyers who were on the point of assuming the unfamiliar duties of judicial position. His advice was always to the point, and given solely with a view to the good of the recipient.

He had great charity for the failings of others. He could "put himself in the other man's place," and realize the obstacles in his path.

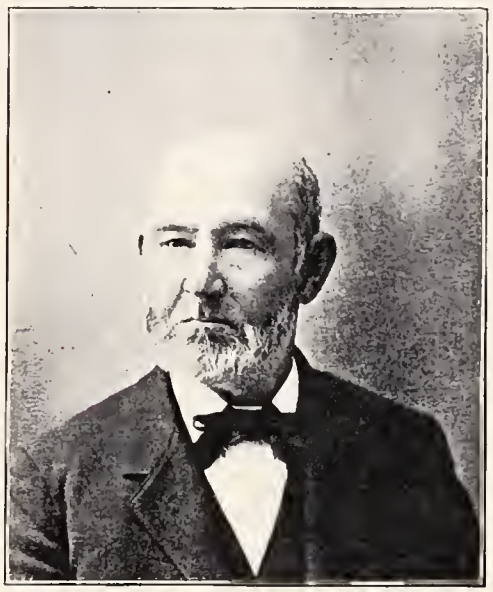
To a sarcastic remark made to him about the conduct of a man of generally high character, who seemed to be in one instance unduly influenced by personal friendship, his reply was simply: "Lord, lead *us* not into temptation!"

Although Judge Doe's death took the bar by surprise, yet his health had been very precarious at several periods during his judicial career; but his great mental powers remained unimpaired to the last moment of his life. He died suddenly, March 9, 1896, at the railroad station in Rollinsford, while on his way to the adjourned Law Term at Concord.

Twenty-three years earlier his predecessor, Chief Justice Bellows, passed away suddenly at precisely the same period in the judicial year. What Judge Doe then said in regard to his friend may now, with a slight change, be applied to his own legal career: The lesson of his life is that of devotion to work.[1]

JOSEPH HILLIARD WORCESTER, Rochester, N. H., is one of the leading members of the bar of Strafford county, of which he has been an active member for thirty-five years. His parents were Isaac and Julia (Hilliard) Worcester, who were among the pioneers of the section in which they settled. Isaac Worcester descended from William Worcester, who immigrated and settled in Boston in 1636. The former was a prominent man in Strafford county, N. H., for many years, where he was closely connected with the Abolition party, was firm and outspoken in his views against slavery, and was the personal friend and counselor of many of the noted leaders of the anti-slavery movement at a time when it required strong moral stamina and some personal risk to defend his convictions.

Joseph H. Worcester was born on December 31, 1830, at Milton, N. H., and received his education in the public schools and at Brown University. He pursued his study of the law in the office of Cyrus K. Sanborn, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Immediately after his admission he began the practice of his profession in Rochester. His practice has been of a general character, and has established for him the reputation of an honest, painstaking and able counselor. He



JOSEPH H. WORCESTER.

has always taken an active interest in such measures as have been inaugurated for the development and advancement of his city and county, and in every way has proved himself a worthy member of his profession and a citizen of unquestioned intelligence and purity.

JOHN KIVEL was born in the city of Dover, N. H., on the 29th of April, 1855. He was given good opportunities for acquiring an education, and graduated from the Dover High School in the class of 1871, fitting for college under a local tutor. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1876, and in pursuance of his life purpose began the study of law in the office of Frank Hobbs of Dover in

[1] This sketch is abbreviated from the very interesting Memoir of Chief Justice Doe, read before the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association, by Professor Jeremiah Smith of Harvard Law School, formerly Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

the same year of his graduation. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1879. During the past twenty years, he has enjoyed an excellent measure of professional success. He has always taken an active interest in public and political affairs, and was elected solicitor for Strafford county in November, 1886. It is sufficient commentary upon the satisfac-

JOHN KIVEL.

tion which he gave in this office to state that he was re-elected in 1888 and again in 1890. Mr. Kivel is still a young man, but his future success and higher honors seem assured.

OLIVER ERNESTO BRANCH, ex-United States district attorney for New Hampshire, was born in Madison, Lake county, Ohio, July 19, 1847, son of William Witter and Lucy J. (Bartram) Branch. William Witter Branch was born in Aurelius, N. Y., August 1, 1804, was a lawyer, and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Lake county, Ohio. He was one of the leading citizens of northern Ohio, and through his efforts the charter for the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad was obtained, which afterwards developed into the great Lake Shore system. He was the son of Deacon William Branch, of Preston, Conn., born September 3, 1760, who was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in Washington's command from April, 1777, to the close of the war. He was in the battles of Monmouth, Germantown, Fort Mifflin and Yorktown. He was one of Major Andre's guard during his trial, and helped to take his body down from the gallows. He was married November 27, 1796, to Lucretia, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Tracy) Branch, and descendant of Samuel and Esther (Richmond) Tracy, Jonathan Tracy, Thomas Tracy of Tewksbury, Eng., and Peter Branch of High Halden, Eng. Asa was the son of Samuel Branch of Preston, Conn., born there August 6, 1729, and died in 1772. Samuel married, March 17, 1752, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gore) Witter, granddaughter of Ebenezer and Dorothy (Morgan) Witter, and descendant of Josiah and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Witter, and William Witter of Lynn, Mass. Samuel was the son of Samuel Branch of Preston, Conn., born there September 3, 1701, who died there August 25, 1767. The elder Samuel married, May 23, 1728, Anne, daughter of Samuel and Mercy Lamb of Stonington, Conn., and granddaughter of John Lamb of Groton, Conn. He was the son of Peter Branch of Preston, Conn., born at Marshfield, Mass., in 1659, who moved to Norwich, Conn., in 1680, was one of the founders of Preston, Conn., in 1683, and died in Preston, December 27, 1713. Peter married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Austin) Lincoln, and granddaughter of Thomas Lincoln, "The Miller," of Taunton, Mass. He was the son of John Branch of High Halden, Eng., who came to America in 1638, at the age of ten years, with his father, Peter Branch, and settled at Scituate, Mass. John married Nancy Speed of Scituate, December 6, 1652. Peter Branch of High Halden, Eng., a carpenter, father of John Branch, sailed for America in the ship "Castle," in 1638, and died on

shipboard. He was married January 14, 1623, to Elizabeth Gillame.

Lucy J. Bartram, mother of Oliver E. Branch, was the daughter of Uriah and Rebecca (Williams) Bartram, granddaughter of Daniel and Ann (Merchant) Bartram of Reading, and descendant of Elinor (Chauncey) Merchant, Israel Chauncey of New Haven, and Rev. Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College. She was born at Fairfield, Conn., May 25, 1816.

Oliver E. Branch received his early education in the public schools at Madison (Ohio) and Whitestown (N. Y.) Seminary. He entered Hamilton College in 1869 and was graduated in 1873, with the highest honors of his class. He won the rhetorical honor, and was successful "Head Prize" orator, "Clark Prize" orator, and "McKinney Prize" debater during his senior year. After graduation he was principal of the Forestville Free Academy and Union School, at Forestville, N. Y., for two years. In 1875 he entered Columbia College Law School, graduating in May, 1877, with the degree of LL.B. He received the degree of A. M. from Hamilton in 1876 and the same honor from Dartmouth in 1896. He was admitted to the bar in New York in June, 1877, and there began the practice of law, being associated with his brother, John L. Branch, until 1883, when he moved to Weare, N. H., to engage in literary work, and was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire in the same year. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1887 and 1889 and was a member of the judiciary committee during both sessions. He was the candidate of his party for speaker in the session of 1889. During his career in the Legislature he became widely known, and his reputation as a lawyer and orator was quickly established. His speech in the session of 1887 on the "Hazen Bill," so called, was considered the great speech of that remarkable session. Since 1889 he has been in active practice in Manchester, moving there from Weare in 1894. He has been counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad in all their important litigation in New Hampshire for the last ten years. He was counsel for the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad in the suit brought against the Concord Railroad, arising out of the operation of the Lawrence Railroad by the Concord from 1856 to 1887, and in which the largest judgment ever recorded in the State was obtained. He was the counsel for the Boston & Maine in the long and complicated litigation with

OLIVER E. BRANCH.

the Concord & Montreal Railroad prior to the consolidation of the two systems, and also for the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad in the suit brought by the State to recover claims aggregating nearly a million dollars. Mr. Branch has made a specialty of corporation law and has an extensive clientage. During the last ten years he has argued a larger number of cases at the law term of the Supreme Court than any other member of the bar, and is one of the busiest men in his profession. He is in the front rank of jury trial lawyers, and is equally at home in the cross-examination of witnesses and the summing up of evidence.

In 1891 Mr. Branch was earnestly recommended for appointment to the bench of the United States Circuit Court, receiving the en-

dorsement of the entire bench of New Hampshire, as well as of many of leading lawyers of the State. In a personal letter of recommendation Chief Justice Doe said, "He is a lawyer of the first class, the head of the New Hampshire bar. In the argument of law questions in the law term he is without a competitor." In 1898 he was strongly urged to accept a position on the bench of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire to succeed Chief Justice Lewis W. Clark, but declined to leave his large and profitable law practice.

He was appointed United States district attorney for the District of New Hampshire by President Cleveland, March 15, 1894, was moderator for the town of Weare from 1884 to 1892, is vice-president of the New England Association of the Hamilton College Alumni, and of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society, and of the Delta Upsilon of Hamilton College. He has always been a Democrat, and has been active in every campaign since the presidential election of 1868, and was permanent chairman of the Democratic State Convention in New Hampshire in 1892.

Mr. Branch is a gentleman of fine scholarly and musical tastes and literary accomplishment. As an orator he is particularly brilliant, and his command of graceful language is as remarkable as it is pleasing. His arguments and speeches always show the work of a close thinker and finished writer.

He was married at Weare, N. H., October 17, 1878, to Sarah M. Chase, only daughter of the late John W. Chase. They have four children: Oliver Winslow, born October 4, 1879; Dorothy Witter, born December 6, 1881; Frederick William, born September 18, 1886, and Randolph Wellington, born November 26, 1890.

CHARLES WILLIAM HOITT, justice of the Police Court of the the city of Nashua, New Hampshire, was born in New Market, N. H., October 26, 1847, and is a son of William K. A. Hoitt and Sarah C. Swain. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Dover, where he fitted for college in Franklin Academy, entered Dartmouth College in 1867 and was graduated in 1871. The following three years he devoted to teaching school in Nashua and Boston, preliminary to beginning the study of law. Entering the law office of

CHARLES W. HOITT.

Hon. S. M. Wheeler, in Dover, he studied there one year, when he changed to the office of Gen. A. F. Stevens, of Nashua. At the close of two years of study in that office he was admitted to the bar in September, 1877. From that time to the present he has been in active and successful practice in the city of Nashua. He received the appointment of police justice in April, 1889, and still holds the office. In the same year he was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

By persistent study and a wide range of reading, Mr. Hoitt has stored his mind with an extensive knowledge of the law, as well as a large fund of general information.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE FOSTER, M. A., Keene and Concord, associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, chief justice of the Circuit Court, and a justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire from 1869 to 1881, was the only son of John and Sophia (Willard) Foster and was born in Westminster, Vermont, June 1, 1823.[1] Edmund Foster, his grandfather, was born in Groton, Mass., in 1754. He was graduated from Yale College, studied for the ministry, and became quite a prominent preacher. He was settled over the church in Littleton, Mass., and continued to be its pastor until his death in 1825, a period of over forty years. He was at one time a member of the Massachusetts Senate. In 1783 he married Phoebe, daughter of Colonel William Lawrence, of Littleton. Through his paternal grandmother, Judge Foster traced his descent from Robert Lawrence, of Lancashire, England, who was born about 1150. Attending his sovereign, Richard Cœur de Lion, in the war of the Crusades in the Holy Land, he so distinguished himself in the siege of Acre that he was knighted Sir Robert of Ashton Hall. John Foster, father of Judge Foster, removed to Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1825, and thence in 1834 to Keene, N. H., where he died February 7, 1854. He was a captain in the old New Hampshire militia, and was for many years high sheriff of the county of Cheshire.

Judge Foster, when a boy, attended the common schools and afterwards studied in the Keene and Walpole Academies. When about seventeen years of age he commenced the study of law in the office of Levi Chamberlain. In 1844 and 1845 he attended the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass. In 1845 he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in Keene, and for a short time was in partnership with John N. Baxter and afterward with Mr. Chamberlain. From 1845 to 1849 he was postmaster at Keene. From 1849 to 1853 he was clerk of the New Hampshire Senate. He was a member of Governor Dinsmore's staff with the rank of colonel, and by him was appointed in 1850 State reporter, holding that office until 1856. During his term of office he edited volumes 17 to 19 and 21 to 31, inclusive, of the New Hampshire Reports. In April, 1853, he removed from Keene to Concord, where he entered into partnership with John H. George.

WILLIAM L. FOSTER.

Hon. Charles P. Sanborn subsequently became a member of the firm, and upon Colonel George's retirement therefrom in 1867 the partnership was continued by Messrs. Foster and Sanborn until October, 1869. Judge Foster was a member of the Legislature in 1862 and 1863. In 1863 he received from Dartmouth College the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was appointed a judge of the New Hampshire Supreme Judicial Court October 1, 1869, and held that office until October 1, 1874, when, upon the reorganization of the courts, he was appointed chief justice of the Circuit Court, with the late Judges Stanley and Rand as his associates. October 1, 1876, he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. He resigned that office July 1, 1881, and resumed the practice of law, in which he continued until his death.

[1] Adapted from an address delivered by Harry G. Sargent, of Concord, before the seventh annual meeting of the New Hampshire Bar Association held at Concord, February 28, 1898

Judge Foster had the rare distinction of having been a distinguished, learned, and brilliant lawyer, and an eloquent and accomplished advocate as well as an honorable, impartial and able judge. It was my privilege to have been somewhat intimately associated with him during the latter part of his life. He was the most even tempered man I ever knew. He had a marvelous disposition—perfectly calm and serene on all occasions. He had about him a pleasing dignity which invited good fellowship while it repelled familiarity. He never spoke an unkind word or did an unkind thing. Nature had stamped upon him the undefinable quality of a gentleman. He was courteous to everybody and especially gracious to young members of the bar. On all occasions he delighted those who had the opportunity of listening to him. It is not extravagance or flattery to say that he graced and adorned every subject on which he expressed himself in a formal way. His address at the dedication of Blossom Hill Cemetery in Concord, that as retiring president of the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association, and that at the law term upon Chief Justice Doe fully demonstrated his ability as an orator. They may all be styled "gems." His opening argument in the Jenness will case, for clearness, terseness, and eloquence, would be difficult to surpass. Although Judge Foster had naturally a remarkable facility of expression, he did not rely on this alone, but carefully and industriously prepared all his arguments before juries and the court as well as his addresses upon formal occasions. His reported cases as counsel are contained in the New Hampshire Reports, Vols. 18 to 20 inclusive, 25 to 30 inclusive, 32 and 33, 35 to 49 inclusive, 52, and 61 to 66 inclusive. Those cases number 168, and do not include his work before inferior tribunals or in the United States courts, in which he was an extensive practitioner.

As a judge he would preside at a trial fairly, rule intelligently, reserve exceptions honestly and clearly. As a law judge he was always desirous of hearing causes fully discussed by counsel and receiving all the light they could give in the case; and, at the conclusion he investigated the questions thoroughly, and wrote an opinion in which his propositions were plainly stated and amply sustained by reason and authority; and his opinions stand as some of the classics of judicial literature. His opinions as judge are contained in Vols. 49 to 60 inclusive and 65 and 66, and number 243 and occupy 706 printed pages. He presided at sixty-one trials, covering a period of 1,249 days; attended about 150 days of law term work; presided at 396 jury trials; and heard 16 homicide cases, nine of which were for murder in the first degree, in four of which the accused were sentenced to death and three of them were hanged.

No man was more honorable than he in his dealings with his associates. His word once given, no written statement was needed. His rulings as a member of the court were always characterized by the same fairness and courtesy which he had shown at the bar. Master of a clear and easy English style, his opinions, even when declaring some plain and simple point of law, or when discussing some more abstruse problem, were listened to with pleasure by his hearers and are read with profit and satisfaction. He spared no pains to go to the bottom of any case which came into his hands. He did not ask for or seek political preferment. Indeed, practical politics were distasteful to him, and he was in every sense of the word a true lawyer. The qualities which made him a good judge made him a very satisfactory referee, and for a few years after he left the bench he probably tried more cases as referee than any other man in New Hampshire. Possessed of great common sense, his rulings upon questions of law were clear and decided, but never arbitrary, and in judging of men and weighing testimony he was equalled by few and exceeded by none. One of his most satisfactory characteristics as a referee was his disposition and desire to hear counsel upon both sides of the case argue it fully. His decisions always commanded respect. He was greatly

interested in the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association from its inception, and was its first vice-president and its president from February, 1893, to February, 1894. He died August 13, 1897.

Judge Foster was married in January, 1853, to Harriet Morton Perkins, daughter of Hon. Hamilton E. Perkins, of Hopkinton, N. H., who survived him. He also left four children: Elizabeth Bradbury, widow of Hon. Edgar H. Woodman; Mary Bartlett, wife of Lieutenant Marshall; William Hamilton Foster; and Roger Elliott Foster.

CHARLES J. HAMBLETT, United States district attorney, Nashua, N. H., was born in that city, January 21, 1862, son of

CHARLES J. HAMBLETT.

Judson A. and Mary J. (Perkins) Hamblett. When he was five years of age he removed with his family to Milford, where he attended the public school, and was graduated from the Milford High School in 1880. He then attended a private school for a year, after which he pursued his studies at Francestown Academy, a preparatory school, taking the four years' course in two years. After being graduated from Francestown Academy in 1883, he commenced the study of law in the office of Robert M. Wallace, of Milford, and the office of Bainbridge Wadleigh in Boston, and was graduated from the Boston University of Law in 1889. He began the practice of law in Nashua on the 15th of October, 1889. In 1887 he was elected assistant clerk of the New Hampshire Senate, and was re-elected in 1889. In 1891 and 1893 he was elected clerk of that body. In 1891 he was elected city solicitor of the city of Nashua, and was re-elected to that office in 1892, 1893 and 1894. He was appointed United States district attorney by President McKinley in March, 1898, and assumed the duties of his office on March 16.

Mr. Hamblett was married on October 4, 1894, to Georgie Ellen Stevens, daughter of David and Cornelia Stevens. They have two children, Mary Stevens Hamblett and Robert Burns Hamblett.

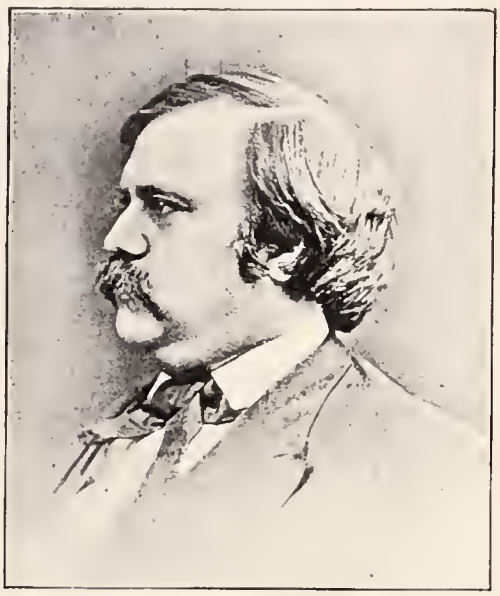
JOHN Y. MUGRIDGE was born at Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, N. H., April 18, 1832. He died at Concord, N. H., April 14, 1883. He fitted for college at Gilford Academy but did not take a college course. He studied law in the office of Col. Thomas J. Whipple at Meredith and later with Hon. Asa Fowler of Concord, N. H.

In 1854 he opened an office in Concord in connection with Judge Fowler, and their association continued until Mr. Fowler was appointed to the bench July 20, 1855. From this time he practiced by himself until 1856 when he formed a partnership with Hon. Josiah Minot. Later he was associated with Mason W. Tappan, but for several years prior to his death he was alone.

He was city solicitor of Concord, N. H., from 1861 to 1868; member of the Legislature from Concord in 1863, 1864 and 1875; member of the Senate in 1868 and 1869, and president of that body in the latter year. He married

Maria, daughter of the late Dr. Eaton, of Warner, in February, 1858, by whom he had two children, Mrs. Fred L. Pattee and John Mugridge, who with his widow survive him and are now living in Concord, N. H.

For the last ten years of his life Mr. Mugridge was reputed to be one of the strongest lawyers in New Hampshire and probably the foremost jury lawyer. He had, perhaps, the largest and most devoted legal clientage in the



JOHN Y. MUGRIDGE.

State and it seemed as if almost everybody could be counted within the circle of his extensive acquaintance. He was exceedingly polite in his salutations and always had a kind word to say to the humblest as well as the highest. In many things he was as gentle and susceptible as a child. He met the varied emergencies of a trial, especially before a jury, with superior aptness and consummate ability.

Mr. Mugridge was a lover of young men and he liked to have them about him to a remarkable degree. At different times thirty-eight entered his office to study law and thirty-four of them graduated and were admitted to the bar. Of this number Luther S. Morrill, of Concord, N. H., was clerk of Merrimack County Court for a number of years; the late James B. Fassett, justice of the Police Court of Nashua, N. H.; Harry G. Sargent, ex-county solicitor of Merrimack county, and now city solicitor of Concord, N. H.; the late Arthur W. Silsby, judge of probate for Merrimack county; Samuel E. Holden, now in business in the West; Fred H. Gould, esq., now in business in Concord, N. H.; G. A. Marden of the Lowell Courier, ex-speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; Rev. Howard F. Hill, son of Hon. John M. Hill; the late Hon. Edgar H. Woodman, ex-mayor of Concord; Hon. Henry Robinson, now postmaster of Concord, N. H. These were among the students in his office who have succeeded in later life.

Mr. Mugridge, though honored with public office, cared nothing for political eminence. He devoted himself to his profession with an indefatigable zeal and the fidelity for the best interest of his clients that won for him the highest honors.

He was a dutiful son and loving husband, an indulgent father, a devoted friend, an able and astute lawyer, a kind hearted gentleman and an efficient and valuable citizen.

NATHANIEL GOOKIN UPHAM, LL.D., Bristol and Concord, associate justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court from 1833 to 1842, was the son of Hon. Nathaniel and Judith (Cogswell) Upham, and a grandson of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Cogswell, of Haverhill, Mass., who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and served throughout the Revolutionary war. His ancestors on both sides were Puritans.

Judge Upham was born in Deerfield, N. H., January 8, 1801, and when one year old went with his parents to Rochester, in the same State, where he passed his early life. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1820, and then began the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, David Barker, jr., of Rochester. On being admitted to the New Hampshire bar,

about 1823, he commenced practice in Bristol, but in 1829 moved to Concord, where he subsequently resided. In 1833, at the early age of thirty-two, he was appointed an associate justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, and remained on the bench for ten years, resigning in 1843 to accept the position of superintendent of the Concord railroad. A few years later he was chosen president of that corporation, and was actively connected with it until 1866.

Judge Upham was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1850, and chairman of the business committee of that body,

NATHANIEL G. UPHAM.

and in 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce as commissioner on the part of the United States to adjust numerous claims between citizens of this country and Great Britain and between those of Great Britain and the United States. He proceeded to London and with the English commissioner adjusted satisfactorily claims aggregating several million dollars, and many of them involved difficult questions of international law. In 1862 he was selected to perform a similar service as umpire in a commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and New Granada.

In politics Judge Upham was a Jeffersonian democrat, but in 1861 he cast his influence with the Union men of the North, and in 1865 and 1866 was a representative to the State legislature. He was also active in promoting the adoption of the latest amendments to the Federal constitution. He acquired a large practice and an honorable standing during his brief career at the bar, and on the bench displayed the highest judicial qualifications. As president of the Concord railroad for more than twenty years he developed business ability of a high order. He was a great student, a man of remarkable industry, conscientious in the performance of duty, and a forcible and versatile writer. Among his published addresses may be mentioned an eulogy on La Fayette at the request of the State legislature, an address on "Rebellion, Slavery, and Peace," before the Concord lyceum, and one on the "Progress of Civil Liberty in New Hampshire," before the New Hampshire Historical society, of which he was president. He also prepared a compilation embracing the best thoughts of ancient and modern authors, together with maxims which were the results of his own reflections, but it was never published, although it was pronounced a work of merit. He was active and useful in promoting the best interests of the city in which he resided, and as a lawyer, judge, and citizen was universally respected and esteemed. He died in Concord, N. H., on the 11th of December, 1869.

Judge Upham was married October 28, 1829, to Betsey W., daughter of Nathaniel Lord, of Kennebunkport, Me., who died August 17, 1833, leaving a son and a daughter—the latter the wife of Joseph B. Walker, of Concord. Judge Upham's second wife was Elizabeth W. Burnham, of Pembroke, N. H., who survived him, dying in the spring of 1882. They had two children, one of whom, a son, died at the age of twenty-nine years.

GEORGE B. FRENCH was born at Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, November 27th, 1846, the son of James and Eveline A. (Moulton) French. His paternal ancestors were among the first settlers on the eastern shore of Winnipesaukee; his maternal ancestors were pioneers of the wilderness and helped settle the town where they resided, naming it Moultonborough, which name it still bears. Mr. French began his education in the public schools of Moultonborough, to which place his parents removed when he was about five years of age; fitted for college at the New Hampshire Conference seminary and Female college, at Tilton, being a student there in 1866, 1867 and 1868. He entered Dartmouth college in the last year mentioned and was graduated in 1872. Following graduation, he was principal of the high school in Milford two years, and then read law one year in the office of Wadleigh & Wallace. Mr. French was influenced to make the law his profession through early impressions on his mind of a maternal uncle, a young man whose professional career was cut short by death. Leaving the office of Wadleigh & Wallace, Mr. French went to Boston and continued his studies in the office Nathan Morse, a former partner of A. A. Ranney, attended lectures at the Boston university, and was admitted to practice in Boston, May 24, 1876. On the first day of the following September he removed to Nashua, where he has since resided, and began the practice of his profession.

The prominence and success that Mr. French has attained in his profession warrant the statement that he ranks among the leading practitioners in the Granite State. He has a methodical mind, firmness of conviction and decision, is energetic, and nothing goes by default. In fact, he makes a careful and painstaking study — often fathoming puzzling mysteries with the ability of a detective—of every case in which he is retained, and upon entering a trial is fully prepared to parry his opponent and meet the issue; there is none of the hesitancy and half-heartedness that often weakens a cause; he is earnest, forcible and direct, keeping the attention of court and juror directed to the problems involved on his side; in a word, no impression is given that he entertains any doubt concerning the final outcome. Mr. French has made successful issue in a large number of cases that were involved in deception, fraud and even forgery, many of which became noteworthy. His success before a jury is due to a remarkable faculty for grouping, explaining and arguing scattered and apparently conflicting testimony in a manner that, without attempt at oratory or figurative speech, is persuasive and effective. He is an interesting and instructive speaker, but owing to the professional demands upon his time appears but seldom before the public. His ability and worth as an advocate is known and appreciated throughout the State.

Mr. French gave the city several years of faithful and valuable service as a member of the board of education, and represented ward four in the constitutional convention of 1889. He was appointed by Governor Goodale one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of New Hampshire, but resigned before entering upon the work, not seeing his way clear to devote the necessary time to it. He is president of the Nashua Trust company, a member of the First Congregational society, of Ancient York lodge, A. F. and A. M., and an enthusiastic sportsman. He is the owner, with Dr. E. F. McQuesten, Dr. Bradford Allen, William H. Beasom, Charles J. Hamblett and others, of a clubhouse in the wilderness of Maine, and thither, at certain seasons of the year, with one or more of the gentlemen mentioned, he goes for rest, recreation and the pleasure that comes of "roughing it."

December 24, 1874, Mr. French was united in marriage at Milford with Sarah F., daughter of D. S. and Harriet M. Burnham of that place. Four children have been born of this marriage: Ruth H., Robert A., Helen B. and George M.

SAMUEL BELL, LL. D., Francestown, Amherst, and Chester, governor of New Hampshire, United States senator, and a justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court, was the son of John and Mary Ann (Gilmore) Bell, and a grandson of John Bell, sr., who came from near Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1720. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Londonderry (the birthplace of his father) on the ninth of February, 1770.

Reared on his father's farm, he attended the common schools at intervals until April, 1788, when he began the study of Latin and later was a pupil of the distinguished John Hubbard at the New Ipswich, New Hampshire, academy. In the winter of 1790 he taught a school in his native town, and the next year entered the sophmore class of Dartmouth college, from which he was graduated in 1793. He then become a student in the law office of Samuel Dana, of Amherst, New Hampshire, who had been judge of probate for Hillsboro county from 1789 to 1792. He remained with Judge Dana the required term of three years, and on his admission to the bar as an attorney in 1796 began practice at Francestown, which he represented in the New Hampshire legislature in 1804, 1805, and 1806, the last two years being speaker of the house. In 1807 he declined the office of attorney-general of the State, which was offered him, and in 1807 and 1808 he was chosen to the New Hampshire senate, of which he was president both years. In the meantime, in 1806, he had removed to Amherst, New Hampshire, and about 1811 he moved thence to Chester, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying December 23, 1850.

At the time of his removal to Chester, Judge Bell's health was seriously impaired, and by the advice of friends he spent two seasons in travel on horseback in Ohio, then the "far west." Having substantially recovered he resumed practice in Chester, and in 1813 was a member of the executive council. In 1816 he was commissioned a justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court and served three years, and in 1819 was elected governor of the State. He was three times re-eelected to the governorship, and received at his last election nearly twenty-three thousand votes against a little more than one thousand cast for all the opposing candidates. At the end of his gubernatorial service in 1823 he was elected to the United States senate and at the expiration of his first term, in 1829, was re-elected, serving in all twelve years. In 1835 he retired from both political and professional pursuits.

The retention of Judge Bell for nearly thirty years in such responsible public positions, when he was neither a popularity seeker nor

SAMUEL BELL.

a political manager, is evidence that he possessed uncommon ability and the entire confidence of the community. He was a sound lawyer, a wise counsellor, and a man of great mental power, carefully cultivated and thoroughly disciplined. Though lacking fluency of speech, he was noted for his vigorous and forceful reasoning, for his attention to duty, and for his courteous, decided, and dignified bearing. Jeremiah Mason said the Superior Court would "lose its backbone" when it was proposed to make Judge Bell governor of New Hampshire, while John M. Shirley described

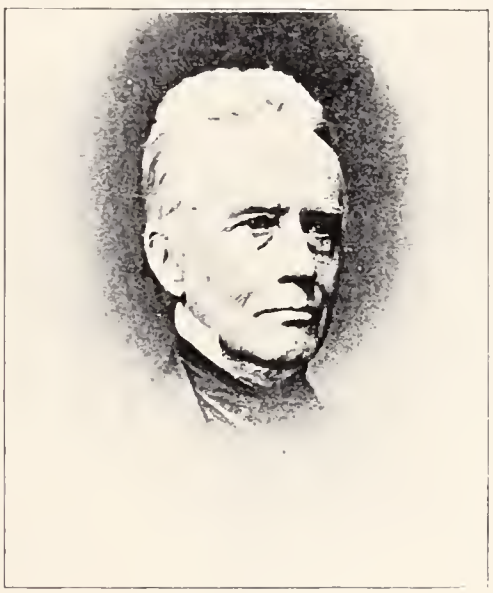
him as "a man of immense erudition and great business capacity, a thorough lawyer, and possessed of great moral courage." And the late Charles H. Bell stated that "his published judicial opinions in the early volumes of the State Reports bear testimony to his habits of thorough and careful research, his complete understanding of the rules and reasons of the law, and his clear, logical habits of investigation and statement." In politics he avoided artifice, display, or intrigue, but was conscientiously attentive to public business, kept close touch with the best sentiment of his constituency, and made an honorable record. In 1821 Bowdoin college conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

Judge Bell was married November 26, 1797, to Mehitable Bowen Dana, daughter of Samuel Dana, of Amherst, New Hampshire, by whom he had six children, two of whom Samuel D. and James, became eminent lawyers. His second wife, whom he married July 4, 1828, was Lucy, daughter of Jonathan Smith of Amherst, and of their four children two sons, George and Louis, also entered the legal profession.

SAMUEL DANA BELL, LL. D., Chester, Exeter, Concord, and Manchester, associate justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court from 1849 to 1859 and chief justice from 1859 to 1864, was a son of Samuel Bell, a justice of that court from 1816 to 1819 and afterward governor of the State and United States senator, whose memoir appears in this work; a grandson of John Bell and Mary Ann Gilmore, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, the former a jurist of note and a farmer of considerable prominence; and a brother of James Bell, who is also noticed at length in these pages. His mother was Mehitable Bowen Dana, daughter of Samuel Dana, of Amherst, New Hampshire.

Judge Bell came from one of the most distinguished families in New England and especially of New Hampshire—a family that has been conspicuous at the bar and in the judiciary for more than one hundred and fifty years, and one that he honored as he honored the profession. He was born at Francestown, New Hampshire, October 9, 1793, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1816, having among his classmates such men as Rev. Henry Jones Ripley, Joseph Willard, Dr. Josiah Bartlett, and others. After graduation he began to qualify himself for the profession of his father and maternal grandfather, Samuel Dana, of Amherst, in the office of George Sullivan, of Exeter, who was a graduate of Harvard in 1790, and who for twenty years was attorney general of the State. Mr. Bell was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1819, and began practice at Meredith, New Hampshire, but a few months later established himself in Chester, where he gained a large clientage and came into public prominence. He was made solicitor of Rockingham county in 1823, and in 1825 and 1826 was elected to the New Hampshire legislature. In 1827, 1828 and 1829 he was a commissioner to revise certain of the statute of the State, and during the last two years served also as clerk of the house of representatives. In 1828 he was reappointed solicitor of the county, but declined the office, which he had held from 1823. One of the last criminal actions that he prosecuted was against the robbers of the Exeter bank, in 1828, the president of which was Judge Jeremiah Smith, and so efficiently did he conduct this case that Judge Smith invited him to become cashier of the bank, an offer he accepted. Early in 1829 he removed to Exeter, where he lived until the autumn of 1836, discharging the duties of the position with ability and skill. But this work interferred with his law practice, and he therefore resigned in 1836 and moved to Concord, New Hampshire. In 1839 he was appointed the general attorney of the great corporation having control of the land and water-power at Manchester and removed there, and continued the general practice of his profession. There he lived during the remainder of his life.

Probably no one man did more to advance the then factory village of Manchester into a large and prosperous city than did Judge Bell. Having a deep interest in its progress and development, he gave it an impetus at a time when such foresight as his was needed, and professionally and as a citizen planted those germs which had a potent influence upon its growth. In 1840 he was appointed on a commission of three to revise the statutes of the State, his colleagues being Judge Joel Parker and Charles J. Fox. Their recommendations were adopted, in substance, in 1842, and constituted what was called the "Revised Statutes."



SAMUEL D BELL

This was the first thorough treatment that the legislation of the State had received, and has served as a model for all subsequent revisions; and the changes which the commission introduced led Mr. Bell to prepare a manual for justices of the peace and other officers, entitled "Justice and Sheriff," which contained a great variety of forms and precedents, and which is still in universal use, having passed through several editions. Mr. Fox prepared a similar volume for town officers, the second edition of which, published after Mr. Fox's death, was revised and improved by Mr. Bell.

In 1846 Mr. Bell became the first judge of the Police Court of Manchester, which was incorporated that year, and filled that position two years, thus organizing on a correct basis the judicial department of the new and growing municipality. In 1848 he was appointed circuit judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was made an associate justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire in 1849, and after serving in that capacity for ten years was elevated, in 1859, to the office of chief justice, which he held until 1864, when he resigned. In 1865 he was placed at the head of another commission to revise the statutes, and performed that work with zeal and ability, the result being published under the title of the "General Statutes" in 1867. After this he retired permanently to private life, and died in Manchester on the thirty-first of July, 1868.

Judge Bell was a man of extraordinary power of mind and memory, and was a thorough student in college, at the bar, and on the bench. He mastered our system of jurisprudence, was well acquainted with the codes of other times and countries, and gained also a wise knowledge of mechanics, chemistry, and natural history. He was also deeply versed in early history, in the character of the courts of his native State, and in almost every branch of modern learning, and he communicated valuable articles to various publications, especially to the "New Hampshire Repository," volume 1, and "New Hampshire Historial Collections," volume 8. He was an early member and for four years vice-president and two years president of the New Hampshire Historical society, which he saved on one occasion by taking upon himself its pecuniary burden. He was also a member of its publishing committee through the issue of two volumes, and delivered before it two elaborate and notable addresses. He was an associate and State vice-president of New Hampshire of the New England Historic Genealogical society.

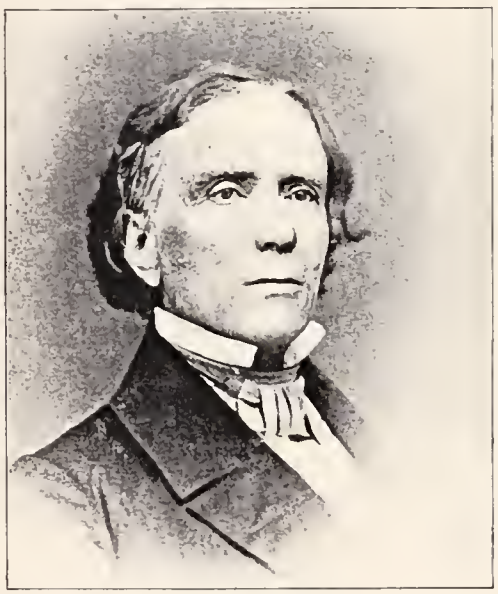
He was one of the recognized leaders of the

New Hampshire bar and acquired an extensive practice. As a citizen he was universally respected. His career on the bench is best summed up in the following words of William E. Chandler: "This clear-headed, strong-minded, noble judge was most kind and considerate to all young lawyers. He took pains to soften to them all his adverse *nisi prius* decisions, and to expound to them the law as if giving a lecture for the instruction of students. He never abated a young lawyer's suit without giving him a better writ. As State reporter I had much intercourse with the chief justice, and I wish to place on record not only my own admiration and love for this kind and courteous instructor, but also my opinion that he was one of the purest and ablest of the judges who have graced the New Hampshire bench."

Judge Bell was married August 8, 1826, to Mary H., daughter of Newell Healey, of Kensington, New Hampshire. They had six children, of whom three attained maturity, viz.: John James, and Samuel Newell, both lawyers, and Mary, who married John P. Newell, a lawyer, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

JAMES BELL, Gilmanton, Exeter, and Gilford (now Laconia), was the son of Samuel and Mehitable (Dana) Bell, a grandson of John and Mary Ann (Gilmore) Bell, and a great-grandson of John Bell, sr., of Scotch-Irish descent, who came from near Londonderry, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1720, and who married Elizabeth Todd. A memoir of his father appears in this work.

Mr. Bell was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, November 13, 1804, received his preparatory education at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1822. He read law with his brother, Samuel Dana Bell, of Chester, New Hampshire, and at the law school in Litchfield, Connecticut, and upon being admitted to the bar in 1825 began active practice in Gilmanton, New Hampshire. In 1831 he removed to Exeter, where he formed a partnership with a former student, Amos Tuck. Their practice in Rockingham and Stafford counties was scarcely equalled by that of any other office, and most of it consisted of litigated cases, which Mr. Bell argued before the court and jury. He was counsel in a great majority of the causes tried in his own county for several years, being almost constantly employed in every term of the court, yet withstanding to a remarkable degree the great strain and exhausting toil which such unceasing mental



JAMES BELL.

labor demanded. In 1846 he was made the counsel and legal agent of the Winnepesaukee Land and Water Power company to conduct the preliminary and most difficult part of the business of securing the land and rights of flowage around lake Winnepesaukee for a reservoir to supply the great manufacturing establishments on the Merrimac river with water for power purposes. He then removed to Gilford (now Laconia), New Hampshire, and devoted the remainder of his life to this immense work, and died there on the twenty-sixth of May, 1857.

He had no desire for political preferment, yet he represented Exeter in the legislature in 1846, and Gilford in the State constitutional convention in 1850, and was twice a candidate for governor of New Hampshire. In June, 1855, his party having come into power, he was elected to the United States senate for a full term, and served in the thirty-fourth congress and in the extra session of 1857, but his enfeebled health prevented him from doing justice to his acquirements and abilities.

Mr. Bell was described by Chief Justice Perley as "a man of large attainments, and great versatility of powers. Considered as a lawyer, it would not be easy to name one more completely furnished for all exigencies in the different departments of the profession. He was an advocate fully equal to the conduct of the weightiest and most difficult cases. As a legal adviser, no man gave a sounder and safer opinion on a naked question of law." A good example of his ingenuity and acumen in dealing with legal problems is found in his argument of the celebrated "guide-board" cases, which were brought against several towns by Jonas B. Bowman under the Revised Statutes of 1842. Mr. Bell had an evenly balanced mind, great self-possession, a mild and gentle manner, and untiring patience, and was remarkable for the variety and amount of labor which he was able to perform. His dexterity and fine tact in handling a cause was not surpassed by any contemporary in the State. Modest and unobtrusive, a model of professional deportment, with unsullied integrity, his life was without a stain, and to the last he was universally respected and esteemed. He was in every capacity one of the most eminent and honored leaders of the New Hampshire bar.

Mr. Bell was married in 1831 to Judith A., daughter of Nathaniel and Judith (Cogswell) Upham, of Rochester, New Hampshire; a sister of Nathaniel Gookin Upham, LL. D., a justice of the New Hampshire Superior Court from 1833 to 1842; and a granddaughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Cogswell of Haverhill, Massachusetts, an officer at the battle of Bunker Hill and throughout the Revolutionary war. Of their five children two sons became lawyers, one, Charles U. Bell, of Lawrence, being now a justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court; and a daughter who married Nathaniel Gilman White, a leading lawyer of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

SAMUEL UPTON is descended from John Upton, one of the earliest English settlers in Danvers, Massachusetts. Samuel's father's name was Daniel, and his mother's maiden name was Asenath Teel. They were united in marriage in 1832, and had a large family of children, of whom our subject was the eldest, he having been born September 12, 1834.

Samuel's parents were poor, even for those days, and he had a hard struggle to get a district school education, and harder yet was the effort to put himself through the New London and Kimball Union (Meriden), New Hampshire, academies, but he succeeded—for he made success his watchword whatever he undertook. The workshop, the farm and the position as teacher brought him the money to pursue his education, and after teaching in several New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusett towns he commenced the reading of law under the direction of Butterfield & Hamlin, Andover, New Hampshire, and completed his law studies in the offices of D. & D. J. Clark, Manchester. After admission to the bar in 1854, he opened an office in the latter city, and handled his work with such skill and ability that he was very soon thereafter admitted to practice in the New Hampshire Circuit Court. In 1857 Mr. Upton was appointed justice of the police court of Manchester, and his length of service—seventeen years—is sufficient comment upon the skill, ability and character he brought to that position.

In 1855 and 1856 Mr. Upton was elected as a member of the "liberty" party to represent Manchester in the lower New Hampshire house, and upon the organization of the republican

party he took an active interest. From 1863 to 1865 he held, by appointment of President Lincoln, the position of commissioner of the board of enrollment for the second congressional district of New Hampshire. Mr. Upton's public work on Manchester's school committee was of great value, and he took particular interest in the training school. He was a prominent and earnest worker for the cause of temperance, and gave much of his time to Sunday school interests.

In 1875 he decided to follow Horace Greeley's advice and "go west." He settled in Iowa, where he entered the mercantile business. After eight years of life in a praire city, he returned to the hills of the Granite State, settled again in Manchester, where he both practiced law and interested himself in mercantile pursuits.

In 1857, Mr. Upton married Jennie L. Merriman, and they were the parents of one child, which died in infancy.

CYRUS A. SULLOWAY was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, on the eighth day of June, 1839. His parents were Greeley and Betsy L. Grafton, and were among the prominent people of their neighborhood. The district schools, together with the academies at Andover and Colby, furnished young Sulloway with his education. The training in these institutions bent his mind toward the legal profession, and in 1861 he commenced the reading of law under the instruction of Pike & Barnard, well known members of the New Hampshire bar, with offices at Franklin. By close application he finished the required course in two years, and was admitted in 1863. After carefully considering the question of locality, Mr. Sulloway settled in Manchester, entering into co-partnership with Samuel D. Lord. This business connection was one of unusual harmony and success, continuing for ten years. In 1873 Mr. Sulloway formed a co-partnership with Elijah M. Topliff and Dennis F. O'Connor, our subject being the senior member of the firm.

Politics and public questions always had great attraction for Mr. Sulloway, and previous to 1880 he gave to the republican party and its principles all the time and attention he could spare from his constantly increasing business. In 1872 and 1873 he was a member of the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature, serving on the elections and judiciary committees, where his natural ability and legal training were of great service. From 1873 to 1878 he was deputy collector of internal revenue. At this period the currency question became acute, and Mr. Sulloway was in favor of greenbacks; he ran for congress on that ticket in 1878 and in 1880 joined the democratic party.

In 1864 Mr. Sulloway was united in marriage to Helen, daughter of Jonathan W. and Theodorah (Dickinson) Fifield.

DANIEL CLARK, Manchester, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wiggin) Clark, was born in Stratham, New Hampshire, in 1809. His parents were hardworking New England farmers, and both were ambitious for the success of their family. They lived near Exeter. Daniel remained at home until thirteen years of age, attending the district school when it was open and helping on the farm. He acquired information easily, read all the books he could get, and early preferred books and study to farm work. At the age of thirteen years he entered the academy at Hampton, New Hampshire, where he continued at intervals for about four years, when he made plans for a college course. He continued his studies at Hampton, teaching school part of the time, entered Dartmouth, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1834. Among Mr. Clark's classmates were Albert Baker, Moody Currier, Richard B. Kimball, Edward A. Lawrence, Newton E. Marble, Alphonso Wood, each of whom gained distinction in after years. During his years at college Mr. Clark taught

school winters, also while reading law, eight winters in all, thus defraying his educational expenses.

After graduation Mr. Clark commenced the study of law in the office of General John Sullivan, Exeter, where he remained eighteen months; he then entered the office of James Bell, afterwards United States senator from New Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. The same year he opened an office in Epping, and in 1839 removed to Manchester, where he was among the first to open a law office, accepting the idea then prevailing that a large manufacturing city was destined to

DANIEL CLARK.

spring up at no distant day around the Amoskeag falls, on the Merrimac river, and with characteristic foresight he led the advance guard to that field of promise before the clatter of the loom or the buzz of the spindle had disturbed its then comparative solitude. He soon acquired a satisfactory practice, which afterward grew to be one of the largest in the State. For twenty years he was on one side or the other of nearly all important trials in the county, attending the courts also in Merrimack and Rockingham counties. He was employed on behalf of the State in the preliminary examination in the "Parker murder trial," being occupied almost continuously for a period of nearly two months. He succeeded in procuring the extradition from Maine of the supposed murderers after a lengthy trial in that State, and after a hearing lasting nearly a month, before the Police Court of Manchester, procured their commitment to answer for the crime of murder. Opposed to him as counsel were General Franklin Pierce (afterwards president of the United States), General B. F. Butler, Josiah G. Abbott and the late Charles G. Atherton—an array of legal talent seldom seen in this State in those days.

During the period of his active practice the bar of Hillsborough county was unusually strong. Among its prominent members were Benjamin M. Farley, James U. Parker, George Y. Sawyer, Charles G. Atherton, Samuel H. Ayer, Samuel D. Bell and George W. Morrison. General Franklin Pierce, of the Merrimack bar, also generally attended the courts in Hillsborough county. With these and other able lawyers Mr. Clark spent the most of his active professional life, and was recognized as their peer. His practice was as varied as it was extensive. Whatever he undertook was thoroughly done. He was loyal to the court, faithful to his clients, courteous to opposing counsel, and kind and magnanimous to the younger members of the profession. In his arguments to the jury he was never wearisome. He wasted no time on immaterial matters. Legal papers drafted by him were models of accuracy and clearness. They were also remarkable for their brevity, all useless verbiage being avoided. In his writs the cause of action was briefly and clearly set out, and it was rare that he had occasion to apply for an amendment. His clients became his fast friends. His charges were moderate, and no client went away feeling that undue advantage had been taken of his position or that his interests had not been fully protected.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, for his legal reputation that Mr. Clark was drawn into politics. But it was his fortune to live in times when

questions of great public interest were being discussed and settled, and it was inevitable that a person of his ability, education and temperament should entertain pronounced views on public questions. With the acquisition of California came the question of extension or restriction of slavery, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the civil war, the abolition of slavery, and the reconstruction measures after the close of the war. In these environments it was hardly possible for Mr. Clark not to have some inclination towards political life. In 1842 he was elected one of the representatives from the town of Manchester to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1843, and again elected in 1846. In 1854, after the adoption of the city charter, he was elected representative from his ward, and re-elected in 1855. In 1849, 1850 and 1851 he was a candidate for the State senate, but his party being in the minority in the district, he failed of an election. He acted with the whig party until its dissolution, when he helped to form the republican party. In 1856 he was a member of the national republican convention, and in November of that year was elected one of the presidential electors in New Hampshire, and voted for Freemont and Dayton for president and vice-president respectively. In 1855 the legislature was called upon to elect two United States senators. For the first time in a quarter of a century, with a single exception, the democratic party was in a minority. The opposition was composed of the whig party, then on the point of dissolving, the American party, commonly known as the know-nothing party, and the free-soil party. These elements a year later were fused in the republican party. By common consent John P. Hale was nominated for the short term, and the contest for the long term was between Mr. Clark and James Bell. In the senatorial caucus the latter was nominated and subsequently elected by the legislature. The contest was a friendly one, so that when, two years later, in 1857, the legislature was called to fill the vacancy in the office occasioned by the death of Senator Bell, in obedience to the common wishes of their constituents, the republican members nominated and the legislature elected Mr. Clark. Upon the expiration of his term he was re-elected in 1860 with little opposition. He witnessed the rise, progress and overthrow of the rebellion during the ten years he spent in congress; he served upon some of the most important committees, and was chairman of the committee on claims, and, during portions of two sessions, president pro tempore of the senate in the absence of Vice-President Hamlin. He was a firm supporter of the various war measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and had the confidence of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton. He failed of a re-election in 1866.

In the summer of 1866 a vacancy occurred in the office of judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Hampshire, and Senator Clark was nominated for the position by President Johnson, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He thereupon resigned his seat in the senate and entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties. In 1876 he was a member and president of the convention called to revise the constitution of New Hampshire.

Judge Clark, in 1850, formed a co-partnership with his brother David in the practice of the law, which was dissolved in 1856. In December, 1856, he entered into co-partnership with Isaac W. Smith, who read law with him in 1848-50. Their firm was dissolved in December, 1861, at which time his practice of the law may be said to have substantially ceased. So much of his time was absorbed with congressional affairs and other public duties between sessions, that he had but little time or inclination to follow the courts or attend to the calls of clients in the office.

Judge Clark was fully identified with the growth and history of Manchester. He took great interest in its material prosperity, and merited and received the confidence of its inhabitants. Besides representing the town and city five years in the legislature, he held

various offices of trust, viz.: member of the school board, chief engineer of the fire department, trustee of the city library, city solicitor, trustee and president of the Manchester Savings bank, director of the Amoskeag Manufacturing company, and trustee of the State Industrial school. No citizen of Manchester, with possibly the exception of the late Governor Straw, ever exerted so much influence for its growth and prosperity as he.

Judge Clark was twice married—the first time in 1840 to Hannah W. Robbins, who died in October, 1844, leaving no children; the second time to Anne W. Salter, in 1846. They had four children—three sons and one daughter.

AARON FLETCHER STEVENS, the son of John F. and Martha Stevens, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1819. For a number of years his father had been a sea captain, but the life away from home being unpleasant to him, he moved from Massachusetts and settled in Londonderry about 1818. There he remained for ten years, during which time our subject had the advantages to be derived from the local schools, already well known for their high scholarship. Mr. Stevens then moved his family first to Manchester and later to Peterborough. For four years young Stevens worked half the time in Governor Steele's factory and the other half attended school. His parents were ambitious for their son, and for several years had been saving money to send him to the Pinkerton academy, which was located at Londonderry. Financial matters, however, still prevented continued attendance at the academy, and he alternated his course with working as a machinist and teaching school. In 1842 Mr. Stevens commenced the reading of law under the guidance of George Y. Sawyer, of Nashua, and was admitted to practice three years later. At the same time Mr. Stevens was invited to become a partner of Mr. Sawyer, a business connection which attracted the attention of the whole bar of the county. This gave him an excellent start, and from that time on his career was marked by a financial success quite in contrast with that which had been his lot in previous years. In 1858 he formed a co-partnership with his old friend, Aaron W. Sawyer, a sketch of whose life appears in this work.

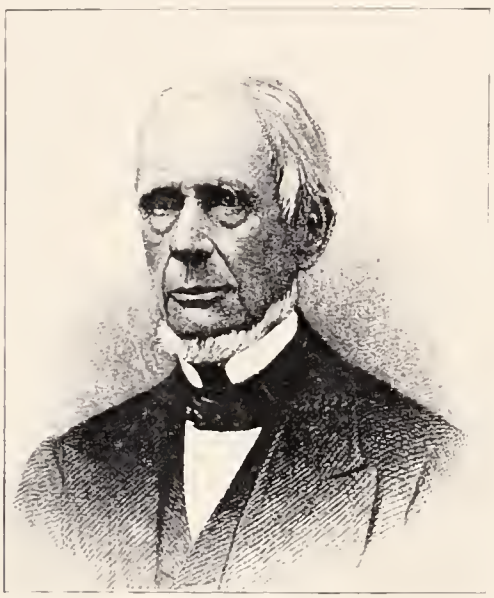
In politics Mr. Stevens believed in agitating entirely within party lines, and through his wise counsel and aggressive work the whig party gained many recruits in New Hampshire. It was in 1840 that he first became prominent in party councils, and in those days party spirit ran high. In 1849 he represented his adopted city in the lower branch of the State legislature, and again in 1854, 1856 and 1857, and during these memorable years his clear judgment and readiness as a debator won many a point from the opposition. When the whig party began to disintergrate he was one of the first to assist in organizing the republican party.

When the call was issued for men to defend the city of Washington after the firing on Fort Sumpter, Mr. Stevens promptly enlisted, and was commissioned major of the First New Hampshire infantry. His regiment was discharged after three months, and upon returning home he took up the practice of law until the following year, when he was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth New Hampshire volunteers, which command he promptly organized. His war record was above reproach, and in the latter part of 1864 he was breveted brigadier-general.

Again reaching home after the war he attended to professional affairs until he was elected to the fortieth congress, which opened its sessions in March, 1967. General Stevens was re-elected, but served only the two terms.

General Stevens was married in 1861 to Miss Adelaide M. Johnson, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

HERMAN FOSTER, lawyer, town treasurer, senator, philanthropist, patron of education, and with all a fine example of the self-made man, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, October 31, 1800. When young Foster was ten years of age his father moved to Hudson, New Hampshire. Having had to give up his preparation for college, he early began a business career in Boston, and the business training thus obtained was the cornerstone of his success in later life. He liked books, however, and gave much of his spare time to reading law, but began his law studies in earnest with Henry B. Chase, of Warner,



HERMAN FOSTER.

and was admitted to the bar in December, 1839. A year later he began his practice in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mr. Foster's legal work brought him in contact with business enterprises which needed his experience and advice, and he was made a director or officer of several companies, among which were the Manchester and Lawrence railroad, Amoskeag bank, Amoskeag National bank, Manchester Savings bank, Manchester Gas Light company.

Remembering the difficulty he had in obtaining books in his youth, as soon as his circumstances permitted, Mr. Foster began to educate public opinion in favor of a public library, and was one of the organizers of the first library established in Manchester.

Mr. Foster preferred the routine of business and the quiet of home life to the excitement of politics, but, as is always the case, the public need broad minded men in its legislative halls, and he consented to serve as a member of the law making body, more because he thought it was the duty of all men to interest themselves in public affairs than because the office gave him pleasure. He was very conscientious in his law practice, and decided questions only after careful study. In this way he established great confidence in his ability, and was a successful lawyer.

Harriet M. A. Whittemore of West Cambridge, Massachusetts, became his wife in November, 1826. On February 17, 1875, Mr. Foster ended a useful life.

DANIEL NEWCOMB, a man whose praises the historians of Keene never tire of singing, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, in 1746. After a thorough preliminary education, he entered Harvard and was graduated therefrom in 1768. Ten years later he moved to Keene, but did not begin the practice of law there until 1783. Mr. Newcomb was for a time the only lawyer in Keene, but this fact did not prevent his pursuing the business of his office with great energy. As a lawyer he was sound and quick of apprehension; his mind perceived clearly the relations and the obscurities of a cause, and he patiently evolved it from its intricacies. As an advocate he was calm and logical.

Judge Newcomb was sent as a delegate to the county convention held at Walpole in 1780, and was clerk of that body; he was appointed chief judge of the Cheshire county court in 1791; was justice of the Superior Court of Judicature from 1796 to 1798; was the first State senator (1800) elected from Keene, resigned a few months later, and was

again elected to the same office in 1805. In each of these positions he served his constituents in a manner approved by them and honorable to himself.

As a lawyer and as a judge Mr. Newcomb was greatly admired, but perhaps as a plain citizen he was the most beloved by his neighbors and townspeople. Public spirited and generous, he employed much of his time and means in advancing the interests of the community. He established, at his own expense, a grammar school, which was known as "Mr. Newcomb's school," and in 1796, with Noah Cooke, paid practically all the bills for the erecting of the first court house in Cheshire county. Before that date the courts had been held in "meeting houses." Judge Newcomb died July 14, 1818.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, fourteenth president of the United States, was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, on the 23d of November, 1804. His father was Benjamin Pierce, a general of the revolutionary period who served throughout that war, and who was governor of New Hampshire in 1827 and 1829. His early and college preparatory studies were pursued at Hancock, Francestown and Exeter, and in 1820 his college course was commenced at Bowdoin. Several of his classmates later gained distinction, among whom were Nathaniel Hawthorne, John P. Hall and James Bell. After graduation in 1824 he studied law three years in Northampton and Amherst, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar at the end of that period, when his first office was opened in his native town. Being a close and earnest student, always going to great lengths to get at all the law and the facts, he at once came into local prominence. Great talent for organization, remarkable capacity for public questions, strength in debate, uniform courtesy and his espousal of democratic principles soon made him the leader of that party in his section, and two years after commencing his legal practice he was sent to the New Hampshire legislature from the Hillsboro district. This office he held four years, the last two of which he was speaker of the house. In 1833, while still speaker of the New Hampshire house, he was elected to the national house of representatives from his home congressional district, where for two terms he served his constituents, his state and his nation with great credit. Before his second term as congressman had expired he was elected (1837) by the New Hampshire legislature to represent that State in the United States senate, when, although only thirty-three years of age, his broad statesmanship and his fund of mental resources made

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

him easily one of the leaders of that body. Not only in the detail of the senate's affairs was his judgment sought, but his easy, refined manner made him the recipient of many invitations to the social functions of the day. He was popular with the senators and the "gallery" and soon became one of the best known men in the country. In 1842 he resigned his seat in the United States senate, removed his home to Concord, and resumed the practice of his profession. Three years later, the appointment of Levi Woodbury to the Bench of the Supreme Court of the

United States made a vacancy in New Hampshire's representation in the national senate, and Governor Steele offered the place to Mr. Pierce, but he declined on personal reasons. He likewise declined the nomination as governor of his state and a seat in President Polk's cabinet. His country's need in time of war, he said, was the one call which would again separate him from his family for any length of time.

When the Mexican war broke out in 1847, New Hampshire was called upon for a battalion of soldiers, and Mr. Pierce was one of the first to enlist as a private. March 3, 1847, he was commissioned brigadier-general, and a few weeks later sailed with a detachment from Newport, Rhode Island, landing at Vera Cruz the latter part of the following June. A month later he started to reinforce General Scott, then in the interior of Mexico, and after several skirmishes, in which his men did not come off second best, he reached his superior officer at Pueblo. His military achievements did not in the least dim his great civil record, and upon his return home he was presented with a handsome and costly sword by the New Hampshire legislature. Except when he presided over the State constitutional convention held at Concord in 1850, General Pierce held no public offices from the time of his return from Mexico until 1852. In that year the New Hampshire democratic convention offered him its support for the presidency at the national convention, but he declined to permit the use of his name. However, the convention, which was held at Baltimore in June, after nearly half a hundred ballots, nominated him by a vote of two hundred and eighty-two to eleven. The election was carried by General Pierce, the electoral college standing two hundred and fifty-four for him and forty-two for General Scott. General Pierce was inaugurated president March 4, 1853.

The intense political excitements, both foreign and domestic, which marked President Pierce's administration can be judged somewhat by the following: The boundary question between the United States and Mexico was settled by the acquisition of Arizona; a Pacific railroad route was explored; a fishery dispute between Great Britian and the United States was peacefully settled; the Missouri compromise was repealed; Kansas and Nebraska were organized as territories; a commercial treaty with Canada was negotiated; Commodore Perry negotiated the treaty with "the Yankees of the East," Japan; the English consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and the minister to Washington, were all dismissed.

After serving his term as president, General Pierce travelled in the old country for more than two years, and then renewed his law practice at Concord.

President Pierce was married to Mary A. Appleton, and they had two sons, Benjamin and Frank. The former was killed in a railroad accident, and the latter died when a child. President Pierce died October 9, 1869.

SAMUEL DINSMOOR, born at Windham, Vermont, on the first day of July, 1766, was only three generations removed from William Dinsmoor, the pioneer. William had a son, Robert, whose son, John, was the father of our subject. The many difficulties attending the college preparatory work in a new country were great, but young Dinsmoor had a habit of overcoming difficulties and not allowing them to overcome him. He matriculated at Dartmouth in 1785 and was graduated therefrom four years later.

The historians do not give us much information about the future governor's life for about three years after graduation, but it is recorded that he moved to Keene in 1792 and became both popular and prominent. He organized the Keene Light infantry, which became the best light infantry company in the State. He was admitted to the bar in 1797 and almost immediately took a prominent position in his profession. In 1808 Mr. Dinsmoor was appointed postmaster of Keene and in 1811 was elected to congress, and during the war of 1812 was a strong and able supporter of the

war measures made necessary by that conflict with Great Britain. After his term in congress, he was appointed collector of direct taxes; then judge of probate, and in 1821 councilor. In 1823 Mr. Dinsmoor made his first attempt to gain the governorship, but was defeated by Levi Woodbury, but was elected to that high office in 1831, 1832 and 1833, making a very enviable record. He passed away March 15, 1835.

Samuel Dinsmoor, jr., son of the first by that name, was born May 8, 1799; graduated from Dartmouth; in 1829 and 1830 was clerk of the senate, and in 1849, 1850, 1851 was governor of New Hampshire. He died February 24, 1869.

SOLOMON KIDDER LIVERMORE, pioneer lawyer of Milford, New Hampshire, the son of Rev. Jonathan Livermore, was born in Wilton on the 2d of March, 1779. He was a direct descendant from John Livermore, who emigrated from England in 1634 and settled with his family in Watertown, Massachusetts. Home instruction was all that Mr. Livermore received for a few years, as there were no district schools in the neighborhood of his father's home, but later he had the privilege of attending them. He was a great lover of nature, and in summer spent much time helping in the fields, and during the winter oftimes worked in the woods. This outdoor work fostered a love for his particular part of the country, a love which was never lost, in fact it grew as the years rolled by.

Mr. Livermore prepared for college at a boys' school conducted by a Mr. Pemberton in Billerica, Massachusetts, the birth place of his mother, and graduated from Harvard in 1802, having matriculated in 1799. Many in his class became prominent citizens of Massachusetts. After graduation Mr. Livermore entered the law office of Oliver Crosby, of Dover, New Hampshire, with whom he studied. In 1806 he was admitted to the bar, and after three years' practice in Rockingham county moved to Hillsborough county. He was very liberal and honest in his practice, and often advised his clients to settle their differences without taking them into court, thus instilling a sense of justice in them. He was always interested in the public welfare, and selfish or narrow dealings by public officials invariably met his earnest opposition.

Mr. Livermore was a republican, having become so through various stages. His former political affiliations were with free-soil sympathizers, and prior to that was a whig, having followed the federals into the whig party when those two factions were merged. Political

SOLOMON K. LIVERMORE.

partisanship of a very pronounced type existed during Mr. Livermore's time, and party stripes were easily shed.

In religion Mr. Livermore was first a Congregationalist, being a member for about twenty-five years of the First Congregational church. Later he became a member of the First Unitarian society.

Mr. Livermore was united in marriage to Miss Abigail Adkins Jarvis, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of six children. Thomas L. Livermore, a grandson, was a colonel in the civil war, and two

other grandsons were in the navy. Education elicited much time and attention on the part of Mr. Livermore. His life was one of helpfulness to all, his interest in public affairs making him an excellent citizen. He passed away in July, 1859.

JEREMIAH MASON was the most formidable antagonist Daniel Webster had in the courts during the latter's residence in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. These two legal and intellectual giants were almost always on opposite sides of the principal causes tried in Portsmouth and vicinity and Webster credited Mason with being the one lawyer whom he feared; the one advocate more than any other whose opposition trained Webster to go to the bottom of the facts and the law of every case, regardless of its seeming importance. Mr. Mason was a ready speaker, conciliating, yet of unquestioned firmness. In all public positions, he was faithful and fully equal to the demands upon him. In private life he was genial, easy to approach and seldom let pass an opportunity of doing a kindly act and labored effectually to promote the interests, material and educational, of the three New Hampshire towns in which he spent the greater part of his active career—Westmoreland, Walpole and Portsmouth.

Jeremiah Mason was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on the 27th of April, 1768, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, the 14th of October, 1848. He was the son of Jeremiah Mason, a colonel in the Revolutionary war who commanded a company of minute men at the siege of Boston; and fifth in descent from Major John Mason, a pioneer. He graduated from Yale in 1788, was admitted to the bar in 1791 and began active practice in Westmoreland, New Hampshire; in 1794 he moved to Walpole, in that State, and two years later took up his residence in Portsmouth, where he lived thirty-four years. After 1832 Boston, Massachusetts, was his home.

During his residence in the Granite State, Mr. Mason was several times a member of the lower house of the legislature and took a very prominent part in the revision of the New Hampshire code; he drafted the report of the legislature on the Virginian resolutions referring to the Missouri compromise; was attorney-general of his State in 1802; in 1813 was sent to the United States senate as a federalist and held that office four years. During his senatorial term he was active in the debates on subjects growing out of the war of 1812, of which conflict he was a staunch supporter. It might be said that Mr. Mason was indirectly the cause of the repeal of the charter of the United States bank. He was manager of the branch bank at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and caused some dissatisfaction by his strict and prompt actions in handling the collections. The followers of Jackson used this as a pretext for petitions asking the revoking of the charter. Two of these petitions were sent from Portsmouth, thus starting the contest which finally ended with the national government going out of the banking business.

Mr. Mason was very prominent in New England, but not very well known in the balance of the country. This was doubtless due in a measure to his refusal to furnish the newspapers with copies of the speeches he delivered while a senator. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1811 by Bowdoin; in 1817 by Harvard; in 1823 by Dartmouth. Mr. Mason's portrait in photogravure appears with part eighteen of this work.

AARON WORCESTER SAWYER, son of Aaron F. and Hannah (Locke) Sawyer, was born in Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, October 11, 1818. He was a descendant of Rev. Samuel Locke, D.D., who was president of Harvard college from 1770 to 1773. Judge Sawyer was fortunate in his early training, as his father was a gentleman of the old school, liberal in his views and a Christian character. His mother was an intellectual woman with much refinement, and impressed her character

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

upon our subject in a manner which showed in his development as a young man and his noble character in later life.

After spending a few years in New England's cradle of liberty, the district school, his father's change of residence to Nashua enabled him to take advantage of a higher education which was to be obtained in the Nashua academy. This was supplemented by work in the academies at Hancock and Derry. During this educational period young Sawyer's attention was attracted to the law, and as soon as circumstances would permit after leaving the academies, he commenced preparation for the

AARON W. SAWYER.

legal profession. While thus engaged he paid his way by teaching school during winters and tutored the sons of well-to-do families.

In 1846 Judge Sawyer opened an office in Nashua, having been admitted to practice two years earlier. Success in minor ways crowned his efforts from the start, and this success grew with passing years. His retentive memory and close application to whatever work he had in hand made him a keen observer of human nature. This faculty produced in him a powerful advocate. In 1848 he formed a copartnership with Charles G. Atherton, which continued until 1853. Mr. Sawyer then practiced alone for five years, when he connected himself in partnership with Aaron F. Stevens, and for twenty-five years they ranked with the leaders of the New Hampshire bar.

Notwithstanding the fact that Judge Sawyer disliked the limitations put upon public men by party organizations, his eminence as a lawyer and his high character as a man drew him into political affairs. Besides some minor local offices he served the people of Nashua as a representative in both houses of the State legislature; for nine years he was register in bankruptcy, and by appointment of Governor Cheney in July, 1876, was associate justice of the Supreme court. In all these positions Mr. Sawyer gave the same time and attention as he would have given to his private affairs, and always won the confidence and esteem of those with whom he had to deal.

Mr. Sawyer was twice married, first to Mary Frances Ingalls of New York city, and second to Fanny Winch of Nashua. He died August 23, 1882, at his home in Nashua.

LEVI WOODBURY was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, on the 22d of December, 1789. His father was Peter Woodbury, at one time a State senator and at various times a holder of town offices; his first American ancestor was John, who came from Somersetshire, England, to Cape Ann in 1624. Two years later he settled in Naumkeag, (now Salem) Massachusetts. Early in life Levi developed three traits of character—industry, native ability, faithfulness to every task—which made him the power he was in later life.

Dartmouth graduated young Woodbury in 1809. He began the study of law with Samuel Dana, of Boston, then read with Judge Jeremiah Smith, at Exeter, and finally entered and graduated from the then famous law school at Litchfield, Connecticut. He was admitted to practice in 1812 and began at once in his native town.

As is often the case with lawyers, Mr. Woodbury soon drifted into politics and became a local leader of the democrats. In 1816 he was made clerk of the New Hampshire senate and the following year was appointed associate justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, in both of which offices he acquitted himself with honor and greatly increased his reputation. In 1819 his personal and public work took him so often to Portsmouth that he decided to locate there. In 1823, Mr. Woodbury was elected governor of his State and two years later was speaker of the New Hampshire lower house. The latter position he resigned the same year, when elected to the senate of the United States.

In the national upper house his reputation had preceded him and Mr. Woodbury at once became a commanding national figure. In 1830 his speech on Foote's resolution "on the public lands," the resolution which called forth the famous speeches of Webster and Hayne, earned him the title of "Rock of the New England democracy." From 1831 to 1834 he served as secretary of the navy under President Jackson, and from 1834 to 1841 as secretary of the treasury under President Van Buren. That made ten consecutive years Mr. Woodbury was a member of the president's official family, and so well was his work approved at home, he was again sent to the United States senate. In that body it fell upon him to defend the independent treasury system which he had adopted while secretary of the treasury, and to lead the forces which defeated the banking laws proposed and urged by President Tyler and Henry Clay. In 1844 he voted for the annexation of Texas. During his cabinet positions he declined the mission to Spain, also the chief justiceship of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, and in 1845 the mission to England. The following year, 1846, his appointment as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court was confirmed by the senate, which position he accepted. At the time of Judge Woodbury's death, September 4, 1851, he was the most prominent candidate in the democratic party for the nomination as president.

The principal published legal works of Judge Woodbury are: The second volume of the New Hampshire Reports, W. M. Richardson being his associate in the preparation of this work; his decisions in "Reports and Cases," edited by his son, C. L. Woodbury, and G. Minot, 3 vols., 1847 to 1852; "Writings—Political, Judicial and Literary," collected by N. Capen, 3 vols., 1852. Dartmouth conferred upon Mr. Woodbury the degree of LL. D. in 1823, and Wesleyan in 1843. In his will he left one thousand dollars to his native place, Francestown, the income from which was to be used to buy books to be awarded to the best scholars in the district. Mr. Woodbury's wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Asa Clapp, of Portland, Maine.

JOEL PARKER* was born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, whose history he commemorated by an address on occasion of the centennial celebration of its settlement, in 1873. His birth occurred January 25, 1795. His father was an early settler in that town, having removed there from Pepperell, Massachusetts. He was of that class of intelligent and independent farmers from whom have sprung so many of the leading and influential men of New England. He was himself a leading man in the county in which he resided; and, among other places of honor and trust, held the office of judge of probate for that county. One of his sons was a prominent lawyer in Amherst, New Hampshire, and also held the office of judge of probate in that county. It was in his office that his brother Joel read law as a student.

Joel Parker was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1811, in the same class with Chief Justice Shepley, of Maine. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and established himself in practice of the law in Keene. The rank he early attained in his profession may be in-

*Extracts from a memoir by Hon. Emory Washburn (1876).

ferred from his appointment to the bench of the Superior Court of New Hampshire in the year 1833. In 1838 he was promoted to the place of chief justice of that court, and held the office until 1848, when he resigned it, and in the same year became a professor in the law school of Harvard university. He resigned this place in 1868, and from that time till his death, August 17, 1875, he was actively engaged in the management of his own business affairs. These were the only offices of importance which he held at any time, except that of a representative for two years in the legislature of New Hampshire, and a commissioner for revising the Statutes of New Hampshire, and a like service in Massachusetts; though it should be added that he held the professorship of medical jurisprudence in Dartmouth college from 1845 to 1857, and a like professorship in the Medical college of New York, and gave one or more courses of lectures upon the Constitution in Dartmouth college, and in the Columbian Law school in Washington. His official honors as well as duties, it will be perceived, were connected almost entirely with law and its administration. His alma mater in 1837, and Harvard in 1848, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1859 was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical society, which he held till his death.

We find in a notice of Judge Parker, contained in Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," a catalogue of publications the production of his pen, more than twenty in number. These include an address before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Dartmouth college; addresses commemorative of distinguished men; essay upon Constitutional and International Law; and articles in the "North American Review," without mentioning a paper upon the "Origin, Organization, and Influence of the Towns of New England," published by the Historical society, or a lecture upon the first charter and early religious legislation of Massachusetts, which formed one of the course of lectures by members of that society, delivered upon the Lowell foundation. His thoroughness of investigation rendered him a safe and reliable contributor to the resources of local history; and among the last of his contributions, to this class of literature, was the address, of which we have spoken, on the occasion of the centennial celebration of his native town, in 1873, in which the freshness and playfulness of forty run through the pages which he penned when close upon the confines of four score. Nor do the publications mentioned embrace all the elaborate and well-considered productions of his pen. But they are sufficient to justify the

JOEL PARKER.

qualities of diligence and thoroughness which have been ascribed to him, as characteristics of his habits of thought and life. A perusal of his published works, including his opinions as a judge, would enable one to go deeper into the character of his mind than can be done in a brief biography, and detect some of the sources of that power and efficiency which he brought to bear upon any subject in which his judgment and convictions were enlisted.

Perhaps the most memorable instance of this fearless adherence to his own convictions, when opposed to the opinions of others however eminent in place and influence, was the differ-

ence of opinion which arose between the Circuit Court of the United States and the Superior Court of New Hampshire, upon the construction to be given to a single expression in the bankrupt law of 1841, in the discussion of which Judge Story represented one side of the question, and Chief Justice Parker the other. It turned upon the meaning of the word "lien" as used in that statute, and whether it extended to the liens created by the statutes of the States by attachments upon mesne process of the property of a debtor at the suits of creditors. The court of New Hampshire held that it did. The Circuit Court maintained the contrary. Upon its decision depended the disposition to be made of a considerable amount of property held by attachment by a sheriff of New Hampshire, but claimed by the assignees in bankruptcy of the debtor, on the ground that the process in bankruptcy dissolved the attachment, and avoided the claim of the sheriff under the same.

The language of both courts was alike assured and unambiguous. On the one side Judge Story insisted that the District Court of the United States might enjoin the creditor of the bankrupt from proceeding by levying upon the property under the process of the State; and, if he should thereafter proceed in disobedience of such order or injunction, "the District Court ought to proceed to enforce obedience thereto, as in other cases of the violation of injunctions." Chief Justice Parker, in reply to this intimation, while declaring the judgment of the court, took occasion to say that, if the plaintiff should ask the interference of the State Court, it would be their duty to enjoin and prohibit the bankrupt and his assignees, the creditors and all claimants of the property attached, from attempting to procure any process from any court which was not acting under the authority of the State of New Hampshire, with a view to prevent the entry of judgment, in such suits, or to prevent the execution of the final process issued upon the judgments when obtained. And he added, "If any such injunction is issued by us, in any case, it will be our duty to punish any infraction of it when brought to our notice, by prompt action," etc.

When it is considered that the point of variance between these courts grew out of the construction to be given to a single word made use of in a public statute, in which the legislature of New Hampshire were disposed to sustain the judgment of its own court, it was fortunate for the country that all occasion for a collision of jurisdiction was removed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in harmony with the views entertained by Chief Justice Parker; and no harm came from this conflict of opinion, such as often arises between judges of equal learning, wisdom, and powers of discrimination. The numerous opinions which he has left in the published volumes of the reports of the court of New Hampshire, many of them calling for a high measure of sound learning and profound analysis, when taken in connection with the uniform testimony of the bar of that State and of those who knew him in his judicial capacity to his fairness and impartiality, leave little occasion to enlarge upon his eminent qualifications for that office, or the high reputation he earned during the fifteen years that he occupied the bench.

Of his faithfulness and ability as a legal instructor in his office of professor in the law school, little need be said beyond the fact that he brought to it the same habits of diligence, careful preparation, and a thorough mastery of his subjects, which he had shown as a lawyer and a judge. As new subjects and questions of interest arose, he gave them the attention which their importance deserved, and not only gave his class the benefit of his research, but in several instances, as has already been stated, embodied his views in a printed form. The many hundred who shared his instruction with that of the other teachers in the school, and are now scattered through the Union, would, I am confident, pay a willing tribute to his learning, his courtesy, and his generous sympathy in whatever concerned their progress

and their ultimate success in life. The relation that has always subsisted between the students of that school and its instructors has been that of friendship and mutual respect, united to a desire to communicate and receive instruction; and it lost none of its characteristics so long as Judge Parker held the office of Royall professor in that institution. And the fruits of his long and active experience in the profession could hardly have failed to give an added value to the learning which he gathered from the books, in giving instruction to his pupils. His associates, moreover, in the instruction, found him an earnest and interested co-laborer in whatever tended to advance the interests of the school.

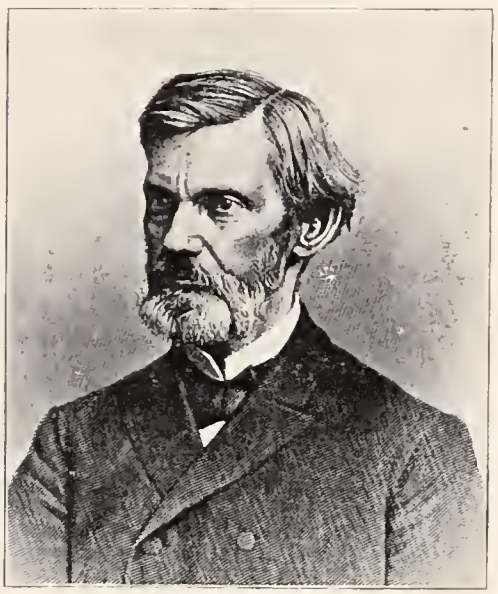
As a constitutional lawyer, while he did not belong to the school of strict constructionists, he had for the Constitution itself a profound veneration and respect. And, when in the conduct of our civil war he saw what he regarded a departure from the true construction of that instrument, he did not hesitate to point out in their true light what he deemed would be the effect and consequences of such departure. Among the subjects to which he devoted time and attention during this conflict were those of the Right of Secession, Habeas Corpus, and Martial Law, the Case of the Trent, and International Law, the Character of the Rebellion, and the Conduct of the War; and upon each of these he has left publications which will long survive the causes and occasion which brought them out. They are full and exhaustive upon the subjects of which they treat, and deserve a place among the permanent constitutional literature of the country.

Among the characteristics of Judge Parker's mind, which ought not to be passed unnoticed, was one which could hardly have been anticipated, when contemplating him as the cautious, critical, and exact lawyer and judge; and that was his love of poetry, and his keen relish of the beautiful and tender in it, as well as of the heroic and descriptive. He was at home in Shakespeare, and had ready at his command a rich store of treasured poetical thought, which he had gathered from a frequent perusal of some of the choicest English and American poets. But it was only among his familiar friends that he indulged in any thing like a free use of what he had gathered from a department of literature which, apparently, lay outside of his ordinary line of thought and duty.

Somewhat late in life, he married Miss Mary M. Parker, a daughter of his former partner in business, who with two of their children, a son and a daughter, survive him. In private life, his influence and example were always in a right direction. In his benefactions, he was wise as well as liberal, and many were the sharers in the aid and encouragement which he cheerfully bestowed upon such as deserved them. His home was to him a place of special and ever-growing attraction; and he manifested his taste, as well as a desire to make it every thing that a home should be, by the pains and money which he expended upon it. In his intercourse with others, he was genial, free, and affable, and could unbend to playfulness and familiarity without compromising either dignity or self-respect. The cheerfulness and urbanity with which he always greeted his friends and associates added much to the pleasure of his society as a man of liberal culture and broad experience, and marked him out as a man whom it was a privilege to know, and one not easy to forget.

ISAAC WILLIAM SMITH was a native of the Granite State, having been born in Hampstead in 1825. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Clark) Smith, who cherished large ambitions for their children, and although poor, as the world even in those times counted poor, were enabled by sacrifice to give their son an educational legacy in lieu of a financial one, and well, indeed, did that son by high character and attainments repay them. They also instilled into his every day conduct as a boy a sense of honor and regard for others, which he carried through life. The country

schools and the Salisbury academy fitted young Smith for Phillip Andover academy, and that in time prepared him for Dartmouth college, which he entered with the class of 1842. After graduation Mr. Smith went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and read law with William Smith of that place; then he moved to Manchester, New Hampshire, and continued his studies with Daniel Clark, a sketch of whose life appears in this work. He was admitted to practice in 1850, and a few weeks later formed a co-partnership with Herman Foster, who is also mentioned in these memoirs. His association with these two leaders of the Man-



ISAAC W. SMITH.

chester bar gained him an acquaintance which, with his native ability and legal knowledge, early brought him a lucrative practice which constantly increased as long as he remained active in the profession.

His prominence at the bar and his kindly consideration for all soon brought him political honors. First he was president of the common council; then city solicitor; police court justice; representative in the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature; State senator; appointed by President Lincoln assessor of internal revenue in his district, and in 1869 was elected mayor. Each of these offices he filled with great satisfaction to his constituents. In 1877 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy. In politics Judge Smith was a republican. From 1881 to 1883 Judge Smith was president of the alumni association of Dartmouth college, also president of the Phi Beta Kappa society from 1882 to 1884, and in 1885 was elected a trustee of his *alma mater*. He was a lover of history and travel, and a man with a large fund of contemporary information.

On the 16th of August, 1854, Judge Smith was united in marriage to Amanda W., daughter of Hiram Brown, of Manchester, and they were the parents of eight children.

JEREMIAH SMITH, son of William Smith, was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, November 11, 1759. His mother was the daughter of John Morrison. William, the father, was probably the best educated of the early settlers in that region, was a delegate to the provincial congress in 1774 and was the father of seven of the most uncommon sons the Granite State has yet produced. For sixty years the Smith family did more to advance the interests of their native town than any other family in that region. Of these seven brothers, Jeremiah achieved the most prominence. In his day the most common books were hard to get and the schools were wretched. It is related that he often walked three or four miles and back to borrow the most ordinary book. This effort showed his enthusiastic love of study and knowledge.

At the age of twelve years he began the study of Latin with Master Rudolphus Greene; later he continued his studies under a Mr. Donavan, at New Boston; then he took up Greek under the guidance of a clergyman at Hollis. "Jerry," as he was familiarly known, matriculated at Harvard in 1777, left in 1779 to enter Rutgers, by which institution he was graduated in 1781. While at college he enlisted in the Continental army, was wounded

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

at the battle of Bennington and after the healing of his wound, returned to college. During the years 1782 and 1783 he studied law in Barnstable, Massachusetts, then taught school one year at Andover and two years at Salem, during this period continuing his law reading. He was admitted to practice at Dover, New Hampshire, and opened his first office in Peterborough.

Jeremiah Smith's family reputation was enough to give the young lawyer an exceptionally good start, but his scholarly attainments, cultivated tastes and urbane manners did more and he soon was a recognized leader throughout the State. As a delegate to the State constitutional convention, 1791 and 1792, he took an active part in preventing the insertion of a clause to forbid those not Protestants holding the offices of senator and representative. In 1791 he was elected to congress as a federalist and continued in the office until 1797, when he resigned. He loyally supported Washington during these congressional terms and in 1798 was appointed United States district attorney, serving two years; in 1801-1802, by appointment of President Adams, he was judge of the United States Circuit Court for the New Hampshire district, when he resigned to accept the chief justiceship of his State's Supreme Court, continuing in that responsible office until 1809 and resigning to become governor. After his term as chief magistrate of New Hampshire, he resumed private practice until 1813, when he was again called to the chief justiceship of New Hampshire's highest court. Upon completing three years of service he withdrew from judicial life and never afterward held a political position.

When Judge Smith came to the bar, the law was in a very crude condition and no one did more to elevate and improve it; he was really the father of several important forms of practice, and it has been truly said that his acts form an essential part of his State's history during his public life. As a national character he was a friend of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, John Jay, John Marshall, Samuel Dexter, Fisher Ames, and the other prominent Americans of the French Revolution period, his actions always being in support of Washington. During his term as United States district attorney he moved to Exeter, where he lived until his death, September 21, 1842. In 1820 he gave up his private practice; for several years he was trustee and treasurer of Philips Andover academy and from 1802 until his death was president of the Exeter bank. In 1804, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth, and in 1807 by Harvard. In 1816 he published a "Sketch of Judge Caleb Ellis," and a very complete sketch of his own life was published in 1845 by John H. Morrison.

Judge Smith married first, Eliza Ross, of Prince George county, Maryland, and second, Elizabeth Hale, daughter of William Hale, of Dover, New Hampshire.

ISAAC N. BLODGETT, chief justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, was the son of Caleb and Charlotte (Piper) Blodgett. The father was born in Hudson, New Hampshire, 1793, and was descended as follows: Asabel, born in Hudson, 1756; Jeremiah, born in Hudson, 1721; Joseph, born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, 1689; Thomas, born in Chelmsford, 1654; Daniel, born in England, 1631; Thomas, born in England, 1605, the latter coming to America on the ship Increase in 1635. Judge Blodgett's father, Caleb, was a prominent farmer and political leader. Among the the offices he held were deputy sheriff, sheriff, eight years representative in the New Hampshire lower house, two years a member of the executive council; he was also at one time a candidate for governor.

Isaac N. Blodgett was educated by private tutors and at the Canaan, New Hampshire, Union academy; he read law first with William B. Weeks, of Canaan, and then with Anson S. Marshall, of Concord. In December, 1860, he was admitted to practice and im-

mediately opened an office in Canaan, where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Franklin and formed a co-partnership with Austin F. Pike, well known as a representative in the lower branch of congress. This partnership existed until 1880, when Mr. Blodgett was made an associate justice of the Supreme Court. In August, 1899, he was appointed chief justice, which position he still very acceptably fills. Judge Blodgett's other political positions have been, member of New Hampshire's lower house, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1878; State Senator, 1879, 1880; member

ISAAC N. BLODGETT.

State constitutional convention, 1876, 1889; chairman democratic State committee, 1876, 1877. For several years he has been president of the Franklin Savings bank; is trustee and chairman executive committee New Hampshire Orphan's home. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1870 and in June, 1900, the same institution honored itself and him by conferring upon him the degree of LL. D.

On the 24th of May, 1861, Judge Blodgett was married to Sarah A., daughter of Moses and Cynthia L. Gerauld, Canaan, and they are the parents of one child, Anne Geraldine, born August 13, 1862.

CHARLES GORDON ATHERTON was born at Amherst, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, July 4, 1804. He graduated at Cambridge university in 1818, with unusual reputation for ability and scholarship at an early age. He studied law in the office of his distinguished father, Charles H. Atherton, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one and established himself in business in the town of Dunstable (now Nashua), in his native county. In his profession his success was decided and his rise rapid. His mind, clear, logical and strong, with the ballast of excellent common sense, the adornments of a quick, fancy and a cultivated taste, was admirably adapted to the studies and the labors of the law. So far as was permitted by the interruptions of political life, he continued to the last in the active practice of his chosen profession. As a lawyer, it is not too much to say of him that he stood in the front rank of a bar which has always been fruitful of legal strength and acumen; his place was side by side with such compeers as Pierce, Woodbury, Parker, Bartlett and Bell--following, but not unworthily, in the path of those earlier "giants of the law," Webster, Mason and Jeremiah Smith.

In 1830 he commenced his public career as a representative from Nashua in the New Hampshire legislature, and continued in this office for a period of several years. He was speaker of the house of representatives for the last three of those years. In March, 1837, he was chosen one of the representatives of New Hampshire in the national congress, where he remained for three successive terms. At the expiration of that period he was transferred to the senate of the United States for the term of six years. He was also a member of the Baltimore convention which nominated General Pierce for the presidency. Mr. Atherton died November 15, 1853.

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England

FOR THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY

BIOGRAPHICAL - VERMONT

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England.

VERMONT.

JOHN SMITH, St. Albans, Vt., was born at Barre, Mass., August 12, 1789, the youngest of four sons of Deacon Samuel and Patience (Gregory) Smith. He was brought to St. Albans by his parents in 1800, where his father purchased land on the site of the village, the tract being situated upon both the north and south sides of the main street. Through some defect in the title he afterward lost his real estate. In the town of Barre he had been a prominent member of the church, and it was said that he owned the only painted house in the town at the time of his removal to St. Albans. His wife was of Scotch origin and was a descendant of Robert Ray McGregor, of Scotland.

John Smith obtained his education in the district schools. He early decided to prepare himself for the legal profession, and to this end began the study of law with his brother-in-law, Russell Hutchins; however, his legal education was prosecuted mainly in the office of Hon. Benjamin Swift. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1810, and soon afterward formed a partnership with Judge Swift. This firm did a large and remunerative business and ranked second to none in ability and integrity. The association was continued until 1827, when, owing to Judge Swift's election to Congress, it was dissolved. After the dissolution Mr. Smith continued in practice until 1845, having various partners at different times.

In politics he was a Democrat, and was called upon to fill public positions of trust in the gift of the people. He was elected State's attorney for Franklin county in 1827 and held the office the six succeeding years. In 1827 he represented St. Albans in the General Assembly, and, with the exception of 1834, was re-elected every year to 1838, filling the office of speaker of the House in 1832 and 1833. In 1838 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress. The Whigs were strongly in the majority in his district, but the personal popularity of Mr. Smith was so great, that after three spirited trials he was elected. In the political overturning of 1840 Mr. Smith was defeated and his congressional career terminated on March 4, 1841.

Mr. Smith's greatest service to his State, and the real basis of his prominence, was through his connection with railroad matters, wherein he gave evidence of his comprehensive ability, his sturdy integrity and unflinching devotion to duty. Soon after his retirement from Congress the Legislature of Vermont granted charters to several railroads. In 1845, mainly through his efforts, a charter was obtained for the Vermont and Canada Railroad,

which gave the right to the company to build a line from some point on the Canada line through the village of St. Albans to connect with some point on the Vermont Central Railroad. The company's charter also carried the right to build a railroad from any point on their route to the western shore of Grand Isle county, passing across the Sand Bar to South Hero. This would enable them to make con-

JOHN SMITH.

nection with the Ogdensburg road, which would open a through traffic way with the great lakes and the western country. The proposed route crossing Lake Champlain proved not to be feasible, and the proposed terminus of the Ogdensburg road being Plattsburg, N. Y., parties at Burlington tried to have the project abandoned and the connection of the Ogdensburg and Vermont roads made at that point by ferry. This connection was of the most vital importance to the Vermont and Canada Railroad for the reason that the capitalists of the country refused to advance any further aid to the Vermont railroads only on condition that an unbroken line could be secured to the great lakes and the West. Mr. Smith proved equal to the emergency. He petitioned the Vermont Legislature to amend the charter granted to the Vermont and Canada Company by erasing the words, "passing across the Sand Bar to South Hero." He carried this amendment successfully through the Legislature, and thereby secured to the railroad the right to build from any point on their route to any point on the western shore of Grand Isle county. The Ogdensburg road changed terminus to Rouse's Point, N. Y., and Mr. Smith having purchased the farm in Alburgh directly opposite, a wharf was built to the channel of the lake, and the connection was first made by ferry, and subsequently a bridge was built. Still the capitalists hesitated to advance the funds necessary to build the road. At this crisis Mr. Smith and two other gentlemen decided on a course as bold as it was ultimately successful. They proceeded to prosecute the work, becoming personally responsible for the cost of the same, and borrowed $500,000 before a dollar was realized by subscription to the stock of the company.

Thus did John Smith, by his enterprise and foresight, take advantage of circumstances to inaugurate a course of measures that has greatly advanced the material wealth and interests of St. Albans. By his efforts in this undertaking St. Albans became eventually the home of the Vermont Central Railroad, and thereby the most prosperous and wealthy village in Northern Vermont.

Mr. Smith was noted for his liberality, public spirit, sagacity and untiring energy. He early made a profession of religion by uniting with the Congregational church, and continued to his death an active and influential member. Perplexing and exhausting labors had worn his physical system to near the breaking point, and he died suddenly on November 28, 1858.

Upon his memorial stone in the St. Albans cemetery is inscribed the following, after his name, date of birth and death: "His private virtues and the graces of a well ordered Christian life endeared him to his family and friends, and qualified him for the distinguished position which he occupied at the bar, and for the many

offices of public and political trusts which were bestowed upon him. This simply indicates the spot where the mortal remains repose of one who by his perseverance and energy in successfully establishing the Vermont and Canada Railroad gave to Franklin county and St. Albans a stimulus for the development of their agricultural and manufacturing resources."

Mr. Smith was married, September 18, 1811, to Miss Maria W. Curtis, of Troy, N. Y. They had the following children: Harriet, who married Benjamin B. Newton, and died at Plattsburg, N. Y.; John Gregory, whose sketch follows this; Edward, who died at the age of three years; Worthington C.; Julia, who married George G. Hunt, and died at St. Albans; and Francis and Louisa (twins), of whom the former died in infancy and the latter married Lawrence Brainerd and died at St. Albans.

JOHN GREGORY SMITH, of St. Albans, governor of Vermont two terms, was born at St. Albans, July 22, 1818, the eldest son of John and Maria W. (Curtis) Smith. He received his elementary education in the district schools and the St. Albans Academy, and in 1834, at the age of sixteen years, entered the University of Vermont, from which institution he was graduated in 1838. He studied law in his father's office for a year and then entered the law department of Yale College, completing his studies in the spring of 1841, in the fall of which year he was admitted to the Franklin county bar.

Immediately after his admission he began practice in association with his father, under the firm name of J. & J. G. Smith, and until the time of his father's death in 1858, devoted himself industriously to his profession, serving a greater part of the period as counsel for the Vermont Central Railroad.

After the death of his father, who had been the paramount personality in the affairs of the Vermont and Canada and the Vermont Central Railroads, John G. Smith was made one of a board of five trustees appointed to operate the roads, and from that time on relinquished the practice of law. To the exacting duties of this position he devoted his powerful energies, and being naturally endowed with unusual executive ability he finally brought order and system out of the tangle of litigation and cross-purposes, securing to the chief rail-

JOHN G. SMITH.

road interests of Vermont a secure basis. After the consolidation of the two interests under the present system, Governor Smith was its chief executive officer. He also filled the position of president of the Northern Pacific Railroad for several years.

In politics Governor Smith was always an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party and was recognized as one of the strong men in its ranks. The first political office to which he was chosen was that of State senator from Franklin county. In the Senate he gave proof of his broad intellect and active mind, serving his constituency faithfully and intelligently. From 1860 to 1862 inclusive he represented St. Albans in the Assembly, and was speaker of the House the last two terms.

It was at this period in the State's political history that men of sturdy integrity, intrepid action and patriotism above reproach advanced to the front; when the jugglery of politicians was brushed aside to make way for honest, vigorous administration of government and unflinching support of the beleaguered Union. Among such men, none possessed the confidence of the people to a greater extent than John G. Smith. Therefore it is not surprising that he was nominated and elected to the highest office in the gift of the people of his State—that of governor—in 1863, and re-elected in 1864.

His term of service was during the dark days of the Civil war, when the enthusiastic outburst of patriotism had subsided, and the reports of battle and carnage had brought the people of the North to a clear realization of terrible war, and well did he earn the title of "war governor." He saw that the depleted ranks of the Vermont regiments were filled, and neglected nothing in his aim to support the general government. He was the soldier's friend everywhere. Hundreds of letters were received by him from soldiers, asking for favors, and none was treated inconsiderately. He saw the Vermont men in the camp, on the field, in the hospital, wounded and dying, and ministered to their wants. For the sick and starved from Belle Island, returning to Annapolis as parolled prisoners, he personally interceded at the War Department and procured furloughs for them to go home, thus giving them tender care and relieving the government of their charge. In his honor the United States General Hospital at Brattleboro was named the Governor Smith General Hospital. And again was his patriotism and inflexible devotion to duty displayed, when Northern Vermont was subjected to a rebel raid from the Canada side, threatening bloodshed and rapine. The prompt measures set in motion by him were effective and won the warm approbation of the people.

He retired from his second term of office with a record untarnished, to take up the absorbing duties of president of the Vermont Central and Northern Pacific Railroads. He declined appointment to the Senate, and also nomination for member of congress, largely in deference to the demands of those positions upon his time. He served as chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Republican National Conventions of 1872, 1880 and 1884.

Governor Smith's love for his native town was shown in many liberal gifts, the fountain which adorns the public park being only one of many illustrations. In business and social life he was eminently successful—a man of strict integrity, well meriting the high esteem accorded him by his fellow men. In private life he was pleasant and affable to all, courteous and kind, the beloved and reverenced head of a happy home.

Governor Smith was married to Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of Hon. Lawrence Brainerd. They were the parents of five children: George, Anna, Edward C. (whose sketch follows this), Julia (Mrs. O. C. Stevens), and Helen (Mrs. Rev. Donald C. McKay).

Governor Smith was in the enjoyment of excellent health until near the time of his death on November 6, 1891, just previous to which he caught a severe cold, which resulted fatally.

EDWARD CURTIS SMITH, governor of the State of Vermont, was born in St. Albans, in that State, on January 5, 1854, the second son of Hon. John Gregory and Anna Eliza (Brainerd) Smith, grandson of John and Maria W. (Curtis) Smith, and great-grandson of Samuel and Patience (Gregory) Smith, the latter a pioneer in St. Albans in 1800. Among his ancestors, it may be noted, there was a distinguished Colonial governor, a Revolutionary patriot, an abolition leader and United States senator, and a "war governor" of his native State. Biographies of his father and grandfather precede this, wherein are sketched their eminent services and worthy characters.

Governor Smith obtained his early education

at the St. Albans High School, and subsequently entered Yale College, where he was graduated in his twenty-first year. During his college course, apart from excellent standing in his studies, he was a prominent figure in athletic diversions, being a member of the freshman boat crew and of the "Varsity" baseball club.

After his graduation he read law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar, and in 1877 became the junior partner in the law firm of Noble & Smith. The firm secured an enviable practice and ranked with those of the best reputation. But his antecedents and environment were destined to draw him from the profession in which no one who knows him can doubt that he would have proved a successful man. The connection of his grandfather and father with the leading railroad interests of Vermont naturally appealed to him, and designated him as a worthy follower in the enterprises and labors in which his sire and grandsire had been conspicuous. In 1889 he was elected second vice-president of the Central Vermont Railroad and assumed the duties of general manager of the road. In this position he continued until the death of his father in 1891, when he was made president of the company.

Governor Smith displayed rare executive ability in the management of the Central Vermont system. He organized the Ogdensburg Transit Company, with a line of boats plying between Chicago and Ogdensburg, and became president of the company. He also organized the Ogdensburg Terminal Company, and originated and carried to a successful conclusion numerous enterprises for the development of the lake and rail lines. It was the settled policy of President Smith to operate the Central Vermont in the interest of Vermont and its people. The development of the material interests and natural resources of the State has been a dominating feature in his railroad management. In addition to his railroad interests he is or has been a director or officer in nearly thirty different corporations, in all of which he has substantial interests.

Governer Smith always has been an uncompromising Republican, and while, owing to his multifarious duties, he has not taken an active part in politics, he has, nevertheless, kept in constant touch with the movements and measures of his party in the State. He cast his first presidential vote for Hayes in

EDWARD C. SMITH.

1876, and since has been connected with local Republican organizations. He frequently has been a delegate to State conventions, and in 1896 was delegate at large from Vermont to the Republican National Convention that nominated William McKinley. He has held a number of local offices, and in 1892 was appointed a member of Governor Pingree's staff, with the rank of colonel. The truest estimation of his popularity as a man was emphatically demonstrated at the election in 1890 when he received the unanimous vote of both the Republican and Democratic parties for representative from St. Albans in the Assembly. He was chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, and was entrusted with the important duty of formulating a new

corporation tax law, which met the approval of the people and increased the revenue of the State. In 1892 he declined the nomination for senator from Franklin county. In 1898 he was nominated and elected governor of Vermont by the Republicans.

Governor Smith was married on October 3, 1888, to Anna B., daughter of Hon. Henry R. James, of Ogdensburg, by whom he has four children, viz.: James Gregory, Edward Fairchild, Curtis Ripley and Anna Dorothea.

ALFRED ALLEN HALL, of St. Albans, Vt., one of the most widely known and influential men of Vermont, was born of Revolutionary stock in Athens, Windham county, Vt., December 31, 1848. His education in the common schools of his birthplace was supplemented by an academic course at Leland and Gray Seminary, Townshend, Vt. He afterward fitted for college, but was prevented by circumstances from attending. He taught school several terms and then entered the office of Davis & Adams at St. Albans, in September, 1870, and studied law with them until he was admitted to the Franklin county bar at the April term, 1873. He was soon afterward admitted to the Supreme Court of Vermont and the Circuit Court of the United States. He remained in the employ of Davis & Adams, practicing law, from April, 1873, until January, 1874.

At this time Mr. Hall formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with William D. Wilson, which has ever since continued, covering a longer period of business association than that of any other law firm in the State, and attaining a standing that is a source of honor and financial success. As a lawyer Mr. Hall stands among the leaders of the State bar; he is an advocate of exceptional eloquence, and a counselor who is well fortified by wide and exhaustive reading, and a keen and logical mind. His arguments always command the respectful attention and careful consideration of the Supreme bench, and he has throughout his professional career been more than ordinarily successful in the conduct of the important and complicated cases committed to his charge.

Colonel Hall has always been a working Republican and his fellow citizens have called him to fill a number of responsible trusts of a civic character. He is a popular political orator and his services in this direction have been beneficial to his party. He has held the office of town grand juror and was moderator of the town of St. Albans twelve years. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the village of St. Albans in 1880 and 1881; chairman of the School Board three years; trustee and treasurer of the Free Library twenty years, and a trustee of the Franklin County Grammar School. He held the office of corporation counsel many years and was chosen the first city attorney for the city of St. Albans. He was state's attorney for Franklin county in 1882–84, and State senator for Franklin county, 1892–94, serving as president *pro tem.* of the Senate during the term. In these many and varied positions, some of them involving arduous labor, legal ability, and wise

ALFRED A. HALL.

judgment, Colonel Hall has never failed to meet the highest expectations of his friends and fellow citizens. In 1893 he was appointed by Gov. Levi K. Fuller, chairman of the Board of Commissioners to revise the laws of Vermont, which resulted in the Statutes of Vermont as now in use, a compilation and codification which has been warmly praised by the bench and bar. In 1895 he was appointed by Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, commissioner on uniformity of laws. He was chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1896, and in a wide range of stations of greater or less importance has always cheerfully given his time and talents toward the propagation of Republican doctrine in the service of his State and community.

Colonel Hall has found time during the busy years of his life to devote attention to military affairs, for which he has decided taste and fitness. He was a member of Co. D, First Regiment of Infantry in the Vermont National Guard (the former Ransom Guards), serving upon the non-commissioned and commissioned staff of the regiment, and was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Samuel E. Pingree in 1884. He served more than ten years in the State Militia and is now borne on the retired list with the rank of colonel, from which fact he derived the familiar title by which he is known. He was among the first to join the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, being eligible thereto through the patriotic services of both his paternal and maternal ancestors in the great struggle for freedom.

Colonel Hall is eminent in the Masonic fraternity, his career in that ancient and honorable institution being well known throughout the country. He became a member of Blazing Star Lodge No. 23, at Townshend, Vt., in March, 1870. Upon his removal to St. Albans in 1871 he became a member of Franklin Lodge No. 4, in which he subsequently held the office of worshipful master. He early became prominent in the Grand Lodge of the State, and was for two years its grand master. In February, 1871, he became a member of Champlain Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., in which body he has held the offices up to that of high priest. In 1879 he was elected grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, and re-elected in 1880. He received the degree of royal master and select master in Columbus Council, Royal and Select Masters, in St. Albans, in 1872, and from 1882 to 1887 was thrice illustrious master. In 1877 he received the order of the Red Cross and of Knight Templar and Knight of Malta in Lafayette Commandery and afterwards held the office of eminent commander and grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Vermont. He is also a prominent member of the other Masonic organizations, and was the first Mason in the State to hold the highest office in the three grand bodies. He has been delegate to numerous important Masonic gatherings in various parts of the country, in which he has been a conspicuous figure. He has attained the thirty-third degree in the A. A. S. R.

Colonel Hall was married on June 15, 1874, to Abbie L. Austin, daughter of John and Loantha Z. Austin. They have two sons—Harrie Vaughn Hall, born February 2, 1878, who served as sergeant in Co. B, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war; and Le Roy Austin Hall, born August 10, 1887.

GEORGE E. LAWRENCE, Rutland, Vt.—Among the older families of New England stock, many of which antedate the Revolutionary war, is that of the Lawrences, many members of which have been conspicuous in civil and public life. Descended from this ancestry was Edwin Lawrence, of Weybridge, Vt., a man of high character, who married Harriet Yale, of Middlebury, Vt. They were the parents of the subject of this notice,

George E. Lawrence was born at Weybridge, Vt., on June 10, 1844. After properly preparing himself, he entered Middlebury College, from which he was graduated in the class of

1867. He then took a course in the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, graduating in 1868. Entering the law office of Governor Stewart, he was admitted to the bar of Addison county in 1868, and subsequently to the Supreme Court of the State. He began the practice of his profession at Rutland in 1870 and in 1874 formed a partnership with Colonel Joyce, which continued four years. Subsequently P. M. Meldon was

GEORGE E. LAWRENCE.

associated in business with him for about four years previous to 1889, since which year he has had no partner. Judge Lawrence has attained a high position in the bar of Rutland county and is widely regarded as a wise and safe counselor, a man of the highest integrity, and an industrious and painstaking lawyer. These qualifications have brought him a large practice and given him a standing in the community that has led to his selection for several positions of responsibility. He held the office of State's attorney from December, 1878, to December, 1880, performing the duties of the office with zealous fidelity. He served four years as municipal judge, and declined the office for a longer period. These offices came to him unsought, as, indeed, have whatever honors that have been bestowed upon him.

A staunch Republican in politics, Judge Lawrence was elected to the State Legislature from Rutland for the year 1894, and faithfully and ably served the interests of his constituents. Judge Lawrence is a member of the Masonic order and counts among his warmest friends many fellow members of the ancient craft. Courteous and dignified in personal demeanor, firm in friendship and noted for the soundness of his judgment, Judge Lawrence has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had professional or social intercourse.

In October, 1876, Judge Lawrence was married to Kate C. Phalen; they have two children, Robert A., associated in business with his father, and Edwin W., a student at the University of Vermont.

TORREY E. WALES, of Burlington, Vt., was born in the town of Westford, Chittenden county, Vermont, June 20, 1820. He is descended from an old and honored New England family, members of which on both paternal and maternal sides, were patriots in the Revolutionary war. After receiving a thorough preparatory education he entered the University of Vermont and was graduated in the class of 1841. He then took up the study of law in the office of Ashahel Peck, in Burlington, and was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in 1845. Opening an office in Burlington, he began a legal career that now extends over a period of fifty-five years, and which has been marked for its success and the honors that it has brought to him. In 1857 he formed a partnership with R. S. Taft, now chief judge of the Supreme Court, which continued harmoniously for twenty-one years. In 1882 the firm of Wales & Wales was formed by the admission of his son to a partnership.

Judge Wales rose rapidly in his profession, soon commanding the confidence of the community and a liberal share of the legal business of the county. He has always been an

industrious worker, depending for success largely upon thorough investigation and preparation of the cases that were placed in his hands when in active practice before the courts, and is distinguished for faithfulness and loyalty to his clients.

In 1862 Mr. Wales was chosen judge of probate for Chittenden county, and such was his popularity and his peculiar fitness for the office that he filled it for thirty-six years. A staunch Republican, Judge Wales has labored always for the advancement of the interests of the party, which has recognized his services by electing him to several offices of responsibility. He was elected state's attorney in 1854 and held the office three years. He represented Burlington in the State Legislature in 1868, 1869, 1876, and 1877, making for himself a clean and reputable record as legislator. He has many times served his party as delegate to State and county political conventions. The city of Burlington honored him with election to the mayoralty for two years, 1866 and 1867, and he acted in the same office in 1870 during the absence of the incumbent, Mayor D. C. Linsley. No man ever served his party and the public at large with more fidelity than Judge Wales. During his long career as a lawyer and official in the several positions named, Judge Wales has maintained his reputation for spotless integrity, and in the ripeness of his years he fills a large place in the esteem of all good men.

FORREY E. WALES.

On February 3, 1846, Judge Wales married Elizabeth C. Mason, who died in 1886. He subsequently married Mrs. Helen M. White, of Boston, who died in 1895. A son, George W. Wales, by the first wife died in 1890, leaving two children.

JOEL C. BAKER, Rutland, Vt., was born in Danby, Vt., April 16, 1838. He is a grandson of Stephen Baker, who removed from Rhode Island to Vermont in 1819, and son of Edia and Selucia Ann (Davenport) Baker. He was given opportunity to obtain an academical education, and after its completion he took up the study of law in the office of David A. Nicholson. He was admitted to the bar at Rutland in 1862, and to practice in the Supreme Court of the State in January, 1866.

Just before Mr. Baker's admission to the bar the fires of rebellion were lighted in the South and his patriotic spirit led him with hundreds of other Vermonters to enter the ranks of the Union army. He enlisted in Co. B, Ninth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service as sergeant. After about two months of active service in the Shenandoah Valley he was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry on September 15, 1862. He was soon paroled and sent to Camp Douglass, and on January 9, 1863, was exchanged and served as guard over rebel prisoners. There he continued until April, 1863, when he was sent with others to City Point with a body of prisoners for exchange. He participated in the siege of Suffolk in the spring of 1863, and after the battle of Gettysburg, remained at Yorktown until October of that year. During the next eleven months he performed arduous service

in campaigning in North Carolina, and finally took part in the siege and capture of Petersburg and Richmond, being in the front on the skirmish line on the memorable 3d of April, 1865, which first entered Richmond. In December, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant; in the summer of 1864, was advanced to first lieutenant, and in the spring of 1865 received a captain's commission. Mr.

JOEL C. BAKER.

Baker's war record is an honorable one in every respect; he has always maintained his interest in military affairs in their relation to the old soldiers and is an active member of the G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion.

Returning from the war Mr. Baker resumed law practice in Wallingford, Vt., from which place he removed and settled permanently in Rutland in 1868. As a lawyer he is considered a safe and judicious counselor, conscientiously devoted to the interests of his clients, and skillful in meeting legal opposition of whatever character. His practice is largely that of a trial lawyer in the State and Federal courts.

Mr. Baker is and always has been an earnest and active Republican and has been honored by his party with several public offices. He was superintendent of schools in Rutland several years and has always labored unselfishly for the advancement of education. From 1893 to 1896 he held the office of city attorney, and was county auditor a number of years. From 1886 to 1888 he served in the State Senate with marked ability. He was appointed probate register for his district and deputy county clerk for the county and served in those offices from 1869 to 1873. His name has been frequently and prominently before the people as a candidate for the office of judge of the Supreme Court. He has almost yearly been a delegate to State and county political conventions, where his advice and efficiency have been influential in the party councils.

Mr. Baker was married on October 8, 1866, to Olive Adelaide Howe; they have one daughter.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FIFIELD, Montpelier, Vt., eldest son of Col. Orange Fifield, was born in Orange, Vt., November 18, 1832. The name of this family is derived from the union of the name of County Fife, Scotland, with the name, Field. His ancestors came in 1634 to Massachusetts and his later lineage in America is notable in many ways. On his mother's side he is connected with the Massachusetts Adamses. His great-grandfather Fifield was an officer in the Revolutionary army and the second man over the British entrenchments at Bennington. His grandfather's brother, Col. Edward Fifield, commanded a regiment in the war of 1812.

Benjamin F. Fifield fitted for college and was graduated from the University of Vermont in the class of 1855. At the close of his college course he entered the law office of Peck & Colby, at Montpelier, and in 1858 was admitted to the Washington county bar. Upon the removal of Mr. Colby from Vermont, Mr. Fifield formed a partnership with Mr. Peck, which continued until the death of the latter, when Mr. Fifield succeeded to the busi-

ness of the firm. In 1869 he became the counsel and confidential adviser of the Vermont Central Railroad Company, and of the receivers of that company, which relations he still continues. He was appointed United States attorney for the District of Vermont by President Grant in 1869, and received consecutive appointments until 1880, when he resigned on account of his election to the General Assembly from Montpelier. During this period his business was very large on account of the great number of violations of the pension, bankruptcy, internal revenue and customs laws. During his term of office the Fenian raiders were indicted, tried and convicted of violating the revenue laws. It has been quite generally conceded that he made the most efficient United States attorney ever appointed in this State.

In politics Mr. Fifield is a sturdy Republican and has generously aided his party. He is an eloquent and powerful speaker and has made his influence felt in many exciting campaigns. In August, 1880, he made a speech on political issues which was so vigorous and logical that 10,000 copies were printed and circulated during the campaign. In the State Legislature he was chairman of the judiciary committee, a position for which he was eminently fitted, and was a member of the committee on the revision of the laws and on constitutional amendments. In the thorough revision of the laws made at that time, he was a zealous and active worker. In the fall of 1882 a movement was made to put him in nomination for Congress, but he declined the proffered honor, preferring the pleasanter walks of his profession. In 1884 he was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and in the same year became president of the Vermont Bar Association, upon which occasion he delivered an address in which he advocated making the tenure of office of the justices of the Supreme Court during good behaviour. In 1885 he was appointed a commissioner to locate the United States post-office and custom house in Montpelier. In 1889 he was appointed by the governor of Vermont, United States senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Morrill, and declined the appointment on account of the permanent illness of his wife.

Mr. Fifield has been for thirty years the conspicuous legal figure in the long litigation of the Central Vermont Railroad Company and its system of roads. Out of the receivership

BENJAMIN F. FIFIELD.

of the Vermont Central, commencing in 1872, the issuance of various classes of bonds, and the floating of an enormous debt, many important and puzzling legal questions arose in respect to the priority of liens, and the relation of the Vermont and Canada road to the Vermont Central. The whole responsibility in continuous legal contests was placed upon him as leading counsel, which he most successfully conducted during this long period. In the litigation, every manner of expedient known to chancery law was resorted to, requiring a thorough knowledge of equity, constitutional law and chancery practice, in both the State and Federal courts. These were ably defended by Mr. Fifield and he was finally sustained by the courts on all of the substantial questions involved. He is to-day one of the foremost

lawyers of New England, and as a railroad and corporation attorney has few superiors anywhere.

Mr. Fifield was married in 1865 to Lucy Hubbard, of Montpelier, and they have three daughters.

OTIS N. KELTON, probate judge of Franklin county, Vt., was born in that county on April 3, 1844. He is descended from an old New England family, his father, Otis L. Kelton, having been born in Massachusetts. His mother was Sarah L. (Newcomb) Kelton.

Otis N. Kelton was educated in the public schools of his native town of Montgomery and in Brandon, Vt. He studied law in the office of J. S. Tupper, at Montgomery, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1877. Opening an office there he has continued in practice to the present time, excepting as he has been called from it by public duty.

Mr. Kelton is an earnest Republican and has given freely of his time and energy to his party in connection with local politics. His fellow citizens have honored him with several positions in public service. He was town clerk of the town of Montgomery from 1879 to 1899, a period of twenty years, and treasurer of the town from 1867 to 1899, a period of about thirty years. In 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving in the lower branch in that and the following years. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate for two years. He served in these bodies on important committees and gained a reputation as a safe, candid, able and honest legislator.

In 1892 Mr. Kelton was elected State's attorney for Franklin, and in the fall of 1898 was elected to the office he now holds, of probate judge. In these judicial positions Judge Kelton has maintained his reputation for integrity and fairness, while his thorough knowledge of the law has enabled him to perform his duties in an efficient manner from the professional point of view. In his capacity as an active member of the Republican party, he has been sent as delegate to many conventions and meetings, where he has made his influence felt for the good of the organization throughout the State.

In 1898 Judge Kelton admitted to partnership with him in law business M. P. Maurice, a rising young attorney, who conducts the

OTIS N. KELTON.

business of the firm in the Montgomery office during the absence of the senior member in St. Albans.

On September 11, 1871, Judge Kelton was married to Hattie B. Clapp. They have four children—three daughters and one son. Her grandfather served as captain in the Revolutionary war, and was the first settler in the town of Montgomery, Franklin county, Vt. In October, 1899, Judge Kelton and family moved to St. Albans, Vt., where they now reside.

WILLIAM A. LORD, Montpelier, Vt., was born in that village August 28, 1849, son of William H. and Harriet A. (Aiken) Lord. His grandfather, Nathan Lord, was

president of Dartmouth College for nearly forty years. The family is an old and honored New England one. Mr. Lord received his education in the public schools and at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1869. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he began the study of law, but returned to Montpelier and completed his legal education with Charles H. Heath.

WILLIAM A. LORD.

He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and immediately opened an office in his native place, where he has since continued the practice of his profession.

Mr. Lord has been connected with the public service almost throughout his professional career. He was reporter for the Senate from 1874 to 1876, and again in 1888. He represented Montpelier in the State Legislature in 1894 and 1896, and was speaker of the House in the latter year. He served as city attorney for Montpelier one term, and was appointed national bank examiner by the secretary of the treasury in March, 1898, in which position he is giving excellent satisfaction.

Mr. Lord was married to Mabel L. Newcomb, of Montpelier.

JOHN H. SENTER, Montpelier, Vt., was born in Cabot, Vt., November 11, 1848. He was educated in the district schools and the High School in Concord, New Hampshire, fitting himself for teaching. Entering upon this vocation, he taught in all forty-three terms with marked success. His interest in educational affairs has never ceased and his efforts have resulted in great benefit to the school system of the State. During the latter part of his career as an instructor, he began studying law, and finished in the office of Clarence H. Pitkin, in Montpelier, where he was admitted to the bar in 1870. At a later date he was admitted to practice in the United States District Courts and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Mr. Senter is widely known not only as an able and successful lawyer and teacher, but also as a broad-minded and active man of affairs, who has risen to prominence in public life wholly through his native ability and conscientious endeavor. He is a sound Democrat in politics, but although he has always resided in a State that is strongly Republican in every county, he has been honored with public office when his party ticket as a whole was far in the minority. He served as superintendent of schools in the town of Warren, Vt., ten years and the city of Montpelier. He has held the office of justice of the peace, and other municipal offices, and served on the Board of School Commissioners three years. He was a United States Circuit Court commissioner for many years, resigning when appointed United States attorney. In 1898 he was honored by election to the office of mayor of the city of Montpelier, and was re-elected in 1899 against vigorous opposition. He has given the city an excellent administration, and has been noted for his watchful oversight of every municipal problem that has arisen since he took the mayor's chair. He was for many years secretary of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Montpelier, and is now a director of that company.

Mr. Senter was appointed national bank ex-

aminer under President Cleveland's first administration, and in Cleveland's last administration received appointment as United States district attorney for the District of Vermont. In these offices he has brought to bear the same native qualities that have enabled him to achieve success in other fields.

Mr. Senter's political life has been one of constant activity and aggressiveness. He has

JOHN H. SENTER.

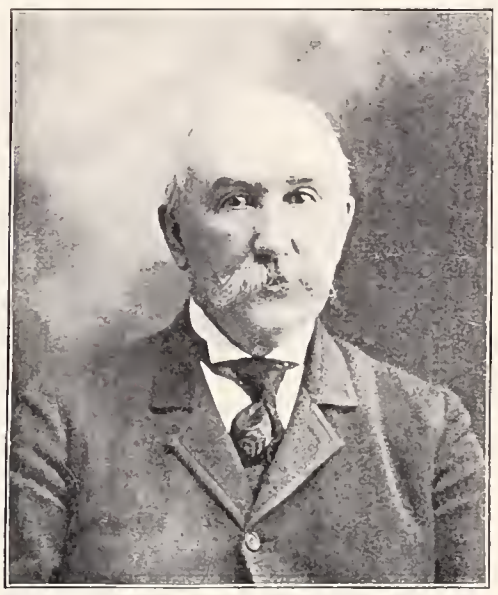
served as secretary and assistant secretary of the Democratic State Committee twenty-seven years and at the present time is chairman of the committee. He was chosen delegate at large to the National Convention at St. Louis in 1888. He is one of the jail commissioners in charge of the erection of the new county jail for Washington county. During his administration as mayor in 1899 he was successful in having annexed to the city of Montpelier a tract of land comprising 1,300 acres and 1,000 population, constituting the important suburb known as Berlin Side. His advocacy of the town school system for the State of Vermont was influential in its favor during many years before it was finally established by law in 1892. Mr. Senter has one of the largest and most complete private law libraries in New England, containing over 10,000 volumes, and during the past years of his greatest activity, has never ceased to be a student, both in his profession and of municipal problems, educational advancement and politics.

Mr. Senter was married, November 1, 1875, to Addie G. Martin; they have five children —two sons and three daughters.

GEORGE W. WING, attorney of Montpelier, Vermont, was born in Plainfield, near Montpelier, October 22, 1843, and was prepared for college at Barre Academy, Vermont, and the Montpelier Grammar School. In 1862 he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in the class of 1866. He then took up the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to practice in the county court in March, 1868, and subsequently to the Supreme Court and Circuit Court of the United States. He began the practice of law in 1873 and has attained high standing throughout the State as an attorney of ability and integrity.

Previous to his admission to the bar Mr. Wing had been clerk five years in the office of the state treasurer and deputy secretary of state, filling these positions efficiently. He has held many offices in all of which he has evinced natural and acquired qualifications of a high order. He represented Montpelier in the State Legislature in 1882; was postmaster at Montpelier from 1884 to 1888, receiving his appointment from President Arthur. He was president of the village of Montpelier three years and was the first mayor of the city in 1895. In politics Mr. Wing has always been an earnest and active Republican and his voice is always heard with interested attention in the councils of his party. He is a prominent Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, and is a 33d degree Scottish Rite Mason. He has held every office in Masonry, both in the York and the Scottish

Rite. He has been grand commander of the Grand Commandery, grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, grand master of the Grand Lodge, and grand patron of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Shrine at Montpelier. He has been trustee of Vermont State Hospital six years, and chairman of the board



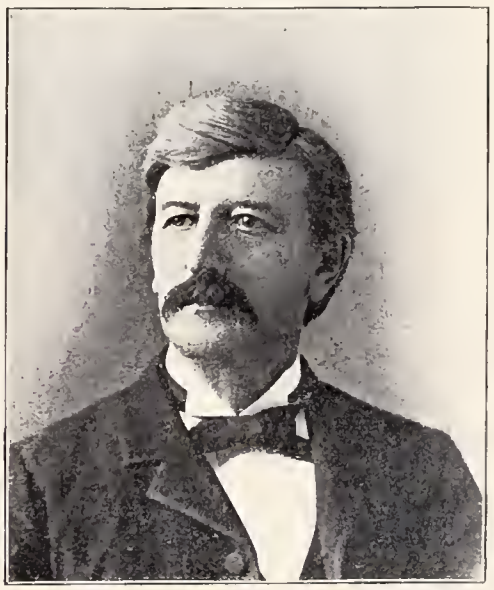
GEORGE W. WING.

two years. He is president of the Kellogg-Hubbard Library and trustee of the State Library and at present secretary of the Vermont Bar Association.

Mr. Wing is descended from ancestry distinguished in the history of the country. His parents were Joseph Addison and Samantha Elizabeth (Webster) Wing. The original progenitor of the family came to America long before the Revolution, and in the old graveyard at New Bedford, Mass., lie many of the ancient family stock. December 1, 1869, Mr. Wing married Sarah E. Forbush, who died in March, 1871, leaving one child, Sarah F. Wing. October 1, 1882, he married Ida I. Jones, of Montpelier, Vt.

HIRAM AUGUSTUS HUSE was born at Randolph, Vt., January 17, 1843. In 1845 his father's family moved to Wisconsin and he resided there until 1868. The father was Hiram Sylvester Huse and his mother was Emily Morgan (Blodgett) Huse.

After taking a course in Willard Seminary, at Watertown, Wis., the young man taught school several terms in that State. In 1860 he returned to Randolph to fit himself for college by a course in the Orange Grammar School. He entered Dartmouth College in 1861, but at the end of a year he enlisted, on August 19, 1862, in the 12th Vermont Volunteers, served as a private soldier through the term of service of his regiment, and was honorably discharged at the close of the Gettysburg campaign, July 14, 1863. He then returned to college and was graduated in the class of 1865. In the years 1866 and 1867 he took a



HIRAM A. HUSE.

course in the Albany Law School and was graduated therefrom in 1867, in which year also he was admitted to the bar.

During the years 1871 and 1872 Mr. Huse was assistant principal under Prof. Edward Conant in the State Normal School of Randolph, Vt. In 1872 he settled in Montpelier

and began the practice of law. In 1883 he formed a partnership with Clarence H. Pitkin, which continued seven years. In October, 1890, the firm of Dillingham & Huse was formed which became Dillingham, Huse & Howland in 1892.

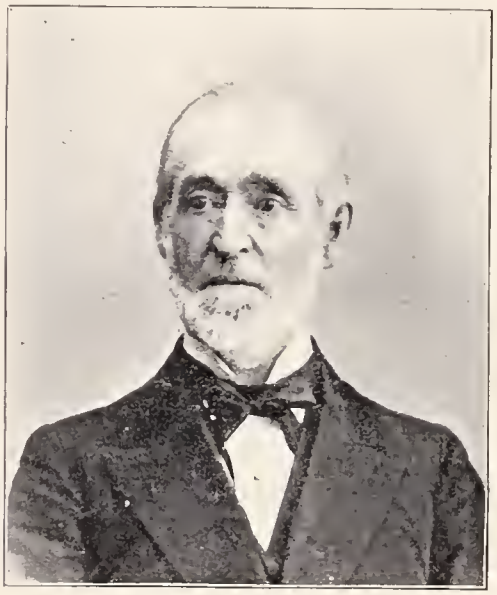
Mr. Huse was appointed State librarian in 1873 and still retains this office; he was member of assembly in 1878, and from 1882 to 1884 was state's attorney for Washington county.

Mr. Huse is a member of Aurora Lodge, F. & A. M.; of Brooks Post, G. A. R., of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Vermont.

On January 30, 1872, Mr. Huse married Harriet Olivia, daughter of Melzar and Eunice Harriet (Smith) Woodbury. They have two children: Harriet Emily (Mrs. Carlos C. Bancroft) and Ray Woodbury Huse.

TIMOTHY PARKER REDFIELD, of Montpelier, Vt., a son of Dr. Peleg Redfield and Hannah (Parker) Redfield, and descended from an old and honorable New England family, was born at Coventry, Orleans county, Vt., November 3, 1812. He was given excellent opportunity for that period to obtain a liberal education and graduated from Dartmouth College with high honors in 1836. Having a brother, Isaac Fletcher Redfield, who was already a successful lawyer and destined to win honors at the bar and on the bench, it was natural that he also should turn to that profession for his field of endeavor, and he accordingly began study in his brother's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1838 and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, which he followed continuously and with marked success until 1870, when he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Vermont. By repeated successive re-elections he continued to hold this high office until 1884, when ill health compelled him to decline a renomination. His death took place on March 27, 1888.

In the profession of the law and its actual practice Judge Redfield gained a high reputation for his thorough knowledge of legal principles, his industrious care in preparation of cases, and his readiness to meet emergencies and logical arguments for his clients. He had always been a diligent student, possessed strong common sense and sound judgment, while his integrity and loyalty were never questioned.



TIMOTHY P. REDFIELD.

These varied and valuable qualifications eminently fitted him for his distinguished career on the bench of the Supreme Court. It was written of him by one of his intimate friends, that "in the consideration of legal questions while on the bench he displayed keen perception, sound judgment and a fine judicial poise of mind. His opinions are able and will prove a lasting monument to his ability and learning." It has been stated that in cases tried before him and a jury, the latter frequently paid little attention to evidence, relying largely upon the judge's charge for the grounds of their verdict.

Judge Redfield was a Democrat and his election to the office which he honored in a State that is strongly Republican indicates his popularity with the people and the confidence

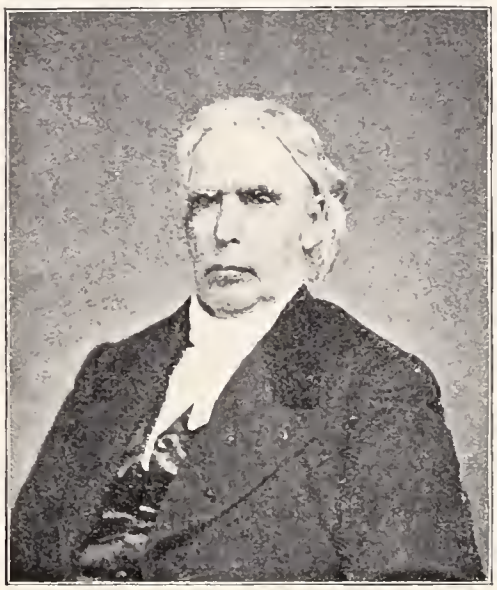
reposed in him. Genial and social among his associates, with a ready flow of conversation and the somewhat rare capacity to enter into the feelings, hopes and ambitions of others, he had a large circle of faithful friends.

Judge Redfield married in February, 1840, Helen W. Grannis. She is now a resident of Montpelier. Of their four children, only one survives—Mrs. J. F. Waterman.

STEPHEN ROYCE, LL.D., one of the distinguished citizens and eminent lawyers of Vermont, was born in Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vt., August 12, 1787. His grandfather, Major Stephen Royce, settled in Tinmouth in 1774, where he soon became prominent among the leading men of that time. His son Stephen moved to Berkshire, in Franklin county, and during many years represented that town in the Vermont General Assembly. His wife was a daughter of Hon. Ebenezer Marvin, who was a member of the first Council of Censors, which assembled in 1785; he was also chief judge of the County Courts for the counties of Rutland, Chittenden and Franklin.

Stephen Royce, son of the Stephen above mentioned, prepared for college at the Addison County Grammar School, then considered one of the best preparatory schools in the State. He entered Middlebury College in 1803 and graduated in 1807, in a class of only seven, but among whom were a number of men who afterwards became eminent. Soon after leaving college he entered the law office of Ebenezer Marvin, jr., his maternal uncle, and after pursuing the usual course of legal study was admitted to the bar of Franklin county. He first began practicing in East Berkshire, but a little later removed to Sheldon, where he was in successful business six years. Removing thence to St. Albans he was there in active practice until 1829, with the exception of the years 1826 and 1827, when he was one of the judges of the Supreme Court. In 1833 he left St. Albans and again took up his residence in East Berkshire, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Judge Royce represented the town of Sheldon in the Vermont Legislature in 1815, 1816; he also was representative from St. Albans in 1822, 1823, and 1824, and was delegate from that town to the Constitutional Convention of 1822. During the years 1816 and 1817, while residing in Sheldon, he served as state's attorney for the county of Franklin. In 1825 he was elected one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and was re-elected in 1826; again he was elected in 1827, but declined to accept the office for personal and domestic reasons. Resuming his practice in St. Albans he continued it only a short time when he was again called upon to enter public life. In 1829 he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court and by repeated re-elections annually, most of which were unanimous, he was continued on the bench until 1852, giving him twenty-five years on the supreme bench of the State, a longer term than has been held by any other supreme judge in Vermont, except the Hon. Jonathan Ross, now senator. On the retirement of Judge Will-



STEPHEN ROYCE.

iams from the bench in 1846, Judge Royce was unanimously elected chief justice, and was five times annually re-elected; in 1852 he declined a re-election, with the intention of passing the remainder of his days in retirement on his farm in East Berkshire. But in the same year (1852) he was appointed by the governor, chairman of the Board of Commissioners authorized by resolution of the Legislature to report such provisions and amendments in regard to pleadings and practice in the Vermont courts as in their judgment would be beneficial.

Soon after the passage of the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill in Congress the Whigs of Vermont met in convention at Rutland to nominate State officers, and at the same time to declare their political sentiments regarding that act. Judge Royce had always been a consistent Whig and received the nomination for governor of the State, while Oscar L. Shafter was placed on the ticket for lieutenant-governor. The latter declined the nomination, as he was about to remove from the State, and Ryland Fletcher was put in the place; both of these men had been recently acting in sympathy with the Abolitionists. This fact and the tenor of the platform were conducive to the consolidation and firm union of the Whig and the anti-slavery, or Abolition elements; the convention has been properly called the first Republican convention in Vermont, as it was the inception of the Republican party in that State, and Stephen Royce was, therefore, the first Republican governor elected in the United States. The State Committee appointed by this convention called the next annual convention as a Republican convention.

At the annual election in that year Judge Royce was elected governor by about 11,000 majority, and was re-elected in 1855 by an equally decisive majority.

Judge Royce possessed fine literary tastes and was a clear and forcible writer. He made extensive research into local history and late in his life wrote a history of the town of Berkshire. The University of Vermont conferred upon him in 1837 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Judge Royce died on the 11th of November, 1868. The following extract is taken from a memoir written by one of his contemporaries on the supreme bench after his death, and shows his brother's estimate of his qualifications as a judge:

"Though shrinking modesty was one of the most noticeable of his personal qualities, early in professional life he came to be regarded as one of the most highly endowed and thoroughly accomplished jurists of his day, and his services were enlisted in association, or conflict, with the most mature and eminent lawyers of the State—as Aldis, and Swift, and Marsh, and Edmunds, and Prentiss, and Everett, and Bradley, and others of like grade in age and rank. In the twenty-five years of his service as judge, he impressed himself upon the professional and public judgment of the State as one of the ablest and most accomplished jurists that have given strength and good name to the judiciary of Vermont. Though his mildness of temper, and kindness of feeling, and delicate modesty, precluded the exercise of that effective energy and decisiveness which characterized some of his eminent contemporaries and successors, still, he held 'the way'ring balance' of justice with a strong and even hand, and permitted only 'the law and the testimony' to bear upon his judicial administration. It is true that he was affected with a delicate sensitiveness as to the feelings of others, that rendered it painful to him to pronounce, in formal opinion and judgment, upon questions involving important pecuniary or personal interests; yet such opinion and judgment were formed, and held, and pronounced by him, without any mixture of misgiving, or tinge of bias, arising from considerations aside from 'the law and the testimony.'

"The quality and extent of his learning in the law, and the exquisite refinement of his mind and taste as a jurist, are most strikingly evinced in enduring example and illustration, in the opinions drawn up by him, and contained in the Vermont Reports from Vol. 1 to Vol. 24. On the whole, they are entitled to

be, as they are, in fact, regarded, as the most perfect specimens of judicial literature contained in our Reports; in one respect surpassing even the renowned opinions of Judge Prentiss, viz.: in the quality of a comprehensiveness that never transcended the scope of the case in hand, to partake of the character of *essays* upon the *subject*, as well as of an *opinion* of the Court in *the case*."

HOMER E. ROYCE, LL.D., many years a resident of St. Albans, Vermont, and chief justice of the Supreme Court of that State, was born in Berkshire, Vt., on June 14, 1819. From the age of eight years he was reared by his uncle, Stephen Royce, a sketch of whose life precedes this. In early life his means were scanty and his school days were not without arduous toil about his uncle's home. After attendance at the common schools he went one term to the St. Albans Academy, and one or two terms at Enosburgh. His ambition was sufficient to carry him through his studies without weakening his early determination to become a lawyer, for which purpose he entered the law office of Thomas Childs at Berkshire and was admitted to the bar about 1844. He formed a fortunate partnership with his preceptor, but Mr. Childs soon removed to New York, leaving all of his practice to the young man.

Mr. Royce rose rapidly and was soon prominent in public affairs. In 1846–7 he represented the town of Berkshire in the Vermont Legislature, was state's attorney in the same period and during the three years (1849–51) was a prominent member of the State Senate. He enjoyed the activities and honors of political life and in 1854 stumped the State in the interest of Congressman Alvah Sabin. In 1856 Judge Royce was elected to succeed Mr. Sabin and served with distinction two terms, during both on the committee on foreign affairs, of which Tom Corwin was chairman. He became intimate with such anti-slavery leaders as Owen Lovejoy, Galusha Grow, Joshua R. Giddings, and others, and took an active part in the exciting legislative proceedings that immediately preceded the beginning of the Civil War.

During the eight years succeeding his congressional service he retired to the old homestead, giving his time and attention to the care of the involved affairs of his venerable uncle. Coming now into possession of the estate, which has always remained in the family, he was elected to the State Senate in 1868, and upon his removal to St. Albans in 1870, was in the same year elected judge of the Supreme Court to succeed Hon. W. C. Wilson. From that time forward he was re-elected continuously until he succeeded to the chief justiceship in 1882, thirty years after his distinguished uncle had relinquished the same position, which position he continued to hold, by successive re-elections, until his voluntary retirement in 1890. In 1882 the University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

HOMER E. ROYCE.

Judge Royce always enjoyed a large measure of popularity among the members of the Vermont bar, by whom his legal attainments have been held in the highest esteem. His rare

intuition and accurate judgment of human motive and action under given circumstances, and his ability to separate the wheat from the chaff in a legal contest, combined to make him the ideal jurist. As chancellor he had the settling of varied and delicate suits arising out of the conflict over the Vermont and Canada and Vermont Railroads, a litigation involving much labor. In those cases his decisions in all of their important aspects were endorsed by the full bench.

Judge Royce married in 1851 the daughter of Charles Edmunds, and to them three children were born. Judge Royce died at his home in St. Albans, April 24, 1891.

HOMER CHARLES ROYCE, one of the rising young attorneys of the State of Vermont, a resident of St. Albans, was born in East Berkshire, February 16, 1864. He was

HOMER C. ROYCE.

educated in the schools of St. Albans, to which place his parents removed when he was six years old. He entered the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B. His college course was followed by a course in the Columbia College Law School, before and after which he studied in the law office of Noble & Smith, in St. Albans, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1887. Opening an office in the city of Vergennes, Vt., he remained there for a period, and then practiced two years in Middlebury, Vt. He settled in St. Albans soon after the death of his father, in 1891. In January, 1892, the firm of Hogan & Royce was formed and still continues.

Mr. Royce is a Republican and, though young in years, stands high among the rising men of the party. He served as president of the village of St. Albans in 1895 and 1896, and has also been an efficient member of the School Committee. As a lawyer Mr. Royce has attained a flattering degree of success and has a bright future before him. He comes from a distinguished family in the legal profession, his father, the late Judge Homer E. Royce, having been one of the brightest lights of the Vermont bench and bar. A great-uncle of his, also, Hon. Stephen Royce, was a noted judge in the highest court of the State and governor of the State.

Mr. Royce was married in 1888 to Christiana M. Burgess, daughter of Bishop Alexander Burgess, of the diocese of Quincy, Illinois. They have two children—a son and a daughter.

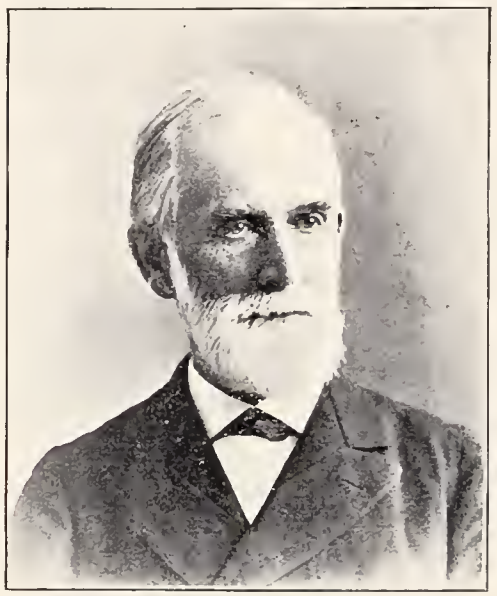
HENRY ADAMS BURT, eighth child of Augustus and Mary (Lafferty) Burt, was born in Sheldon, Franklin county, Vermont, February 10, 1828. He is a direct descendant (seventh generation) of Henry Burt, who came from England to America in 1635 and settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1640. He was a prominent man in his time, and among his descendants are numbered one president of the United States, senators and members of congress, soldiers of fame, judges and leaders in the professions and business world for nine generations.

Henry A. Burt was educated in the public schools, at Bakersfield Academy, the Franklin County Grammar School, St. Albans, Vt., and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1849 with high honors, being a classmate of such men as Prof. M. K. Petty and William G. Shaw, of Burlington; Ex-Governor Farnham, of Bradford; Ehnathan E. Higby, superintendent of public instruction of the State of Pennsylvania; J. Q. A. Fellows, of New Orleans; William W. Robertson, an eminent attorney in Montreal, Canada, and Rev. Edwin Wheelock, of Cambridge, Vt. After his graduation he was principal of the Franklin County Grammar School at St. Albans for two terms, and then resigned on account of ill health. His father was a prominent member of the Franklin county bar, and his brother, James S., although a young man, had won his way to the front by legal acumen, and was recognized as one of the brightest young lawyers in the State. The subject of this sketch read law in the office of his father and brother, and was admitted to the bar in Franklin county in December, 1852.

With a well disciplined mind, studious of habit, untiring in his work, he early took high rank in his chosen profession, and to-day stands among the first lawyers in the Green Mountain State.

He was state's attorney of Franklin county in 1860–1–2; was the legal adviser of the receivers of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad; attorney for the National Union Bank of Swanton, and has been identified with the more important litigation of his county for many years, still holding a large and lucrative practice in the State and Federal Courts. He has always been a staunch Republican, and has represented Swanton in the General Assembly, having been elected town representative three different times; and he was twice elected to the State Senate from Franklin county, and was recognized as an able and conservative legislator. In 1897 he was appointed commercial agent of the United States at Stanbridge, Quebec, and held that position until he resigned in 1898. He has held various offices in the town of Swanton, and has always been identified with its business and commercial interests, its educational, moral and religious welfare, and has long held the office of senior warden of Holy Trinity church.

In December, 1852, he married Olive Lyman, daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Hawley) Ly-



HENRY A. BURT.

man, of Jericho, Vt., and first settled in Fairfield, Vt., where he resided until 1856; since that time they have resided in Swanton, Vt. Mrs. Burt, though domestic in her tastes, was a woman of rare attainments, a devoted wife, a loving mother and valued friend. She died May 8, 1898, leaving two children grown to mature age: Henry Augustus, a lawyer by profession, associated with his father, and Ellen Cornelia, wife of Rev. Edward S. Stone. Another daughter, Mary Harriet, died December 27, 1886.

RUFUS EVERSON BROWN, Burlington, Vt., was born at Dickinson, Franklin county, N. Y., December 3, 1851. He received an academical education in the Lawrenceville

Academy in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and the Amsterdam Academy, Amsterdam, N. Y., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1876. He was thoroughly fitted for a teacher, a vocation for which he possessed rare natural attributes, and he engaged in that occupation for several years, but finally determined to take up the profession of law. He studied in the office of Wales & Taft, in Burlington, Vt., and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He did not, however, engage in practice until 1891, unforeseen circumstances leading him to devote his attention to agricultural interests during the interval.

RUFUS E. BROWN.

In 1891 Mr. Brown opened an office in Burlington, and during the nine years of his active practice has rapidly advanced towards the front rank of Chittenden county lawyers. He is not only a good lawyer, but has found such popularity with the public and in the political field, that he has held office almost continuously since 1892. He is a Republican, but not of active partisanship, though he spoke in public throughout Chittenden county in the interest of the party. In 1892 he was made a grand juror and in 1894 was elected State's attorney. The duties of this office he performed with such acceptance that he was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1898. In his legal methods Mr. Brown is a safe and able counselor, gives careful attention to the preparation of his cases, and makes an agreeable and effective appearance before court and jury.

Mr. Brown was married September 2, 1877, to Della F. Wood; they have one son, Ralph E. Brown.

WILLIAM HENRY BLISS, Middlebury, Vt., was born October 5, 1847, at Royalton, Vt. His father was Charles William Bliss, who passed most of his life as a farmer, but was a teacher in the South for some time. He was a man of good character and abilities and served in several town offices. He was born on the family homestead and there died January 1, 1898. He was father of three children; the eldest son died in 1888, and another son, Daniel W., is living on the old home farm. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was John Bliss, a native of Rehoboth, Mass., but early in his life settled in Royalton, and married a daughter of John Hutchinson, who was taken prisoner in October in 1780, at the burning of Royalton, and held about a year.

Mr. William Henry Bliss received his preparatory education in the Royalton Academy, entered Vermont University and graduated therefrom in 1871. He studied law with Thomas C. Greene, a leading attorney of Providence, R. I., and was admitted to the bar of that State in October, 1873. He remained in practice in Providence three years, in association with Mr. Greene. He then removed to Rochester, Vt., and practiced until February, 1886, when he settled in Middlebury. Here he was in practice by himself to February, 1894, when he moved to Burlington for three years, most of this time in partnership with Hon. E. R. Hard, returning to Middlebury in June, 1897.

Mr. Bliss was always a Republican, with

somewhat independent views till 1896, when he took the independent side on financial issues and supported Bryan by his vote and on the platform. He has since voted with the Republican party. He was state's attorney of Addison county in 1890, and was admitted to

WILLIAM H. BLISS.

practice in the United States Supreme Court in October, 1895. He stands high among the most accomplished lawyers in the State. He has been law agent of Middlebury during most of the period of his residence in the village. By his genial disposition, his faithfulness to his obligations, his readiness to aid in every good work, and his nobility of character, Mr. Bliss has won the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. In September, 1899, he was appointed judge of the Court of Probate and Insolvency for the District of Addison, with his office in the court house at Middlebury.

Mr. Bliss was married September 9, 1874, to Maria J. Mitchell, daughter of Peter T. W. and Maria (Swan) Mitchell, of Providence. They have no children.

JOHN D. SPELLMAN, Rutland, Vt., attorney and politician, was born in Rutland, November 4, 1856. His education in the schools was limited on account of circumstances, but by persistent effort he succeeded in gaining an excellent education, and may be called a self-made man in every sense of the word. He taught school before he was eighteen years of age, and subsequently studied law in his native place with Hon. Charles H. Joyce, member of congress, First District of Vermont, and later with Redington & Butler. He was subsequently admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

Opening a law office in Rutland, he has ever since conducted a successful business, excepting one year, when he held a position in the New York Custom House under President Cleveland during his first administration.

JOHN D. SPELLMAN.

Mr. Spellman is a man noted for his patriotism, a man with unlimited confidence in himself and one who clings to a purpose with a grit that is admirable. By his judicious political work and effectiveness as a public speaker he has received extended recognition among public men. He has been a Democrat, Republican, and an independent, always making

the point as he broke away from party and party leaders that "wise men sometimes change their minds but fools never do."

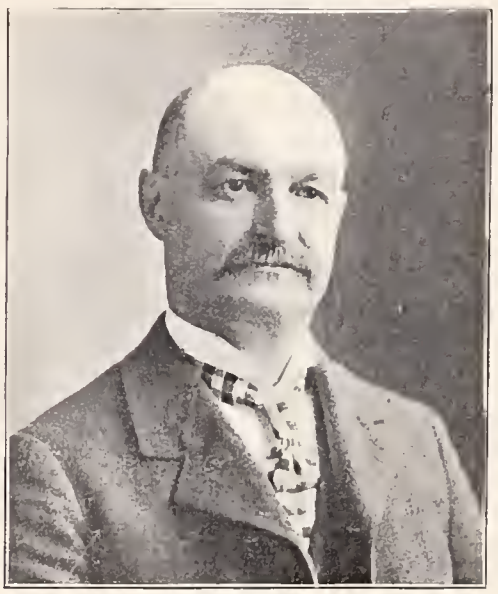
He was village attorney and grand juror for the village of Rutland for several terms before it was incorporated as a city; was the first prosecuting officer of the new city, and subsequently held commissions as special criminal prosecutor, having received the same from Governors Dillingham and Fuller. In every branch of his legal work he met all the requirements of the astute lawyer and was a recognized courageous prosecutor. In the local political field Mr. Spellman has attained prominence through his independence and his personal theories as to the management of municipal affairs. These theories he is able to present before the people with effective eloquence and convincing logic.

He was a delegate in the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884. He has helped make and unmake many public men. He ran five times successively for mayor of the city of Rutland, being defeated in the first four battles by small margins each time, but the 6th day of March, 1900, he won the mayoralty fight on the Citizens' ticket over Walter A. Clark, Republican, and Richard Ryan, Democrat, and is now mayor of the city of Rutland. His fight covered a period of five years and is one of the most remarkable municipal fights in the history of New England. He was the recipient of several hundred letters of congratulation from leading citizens throughout the nation.

Mr. Spellman was married in October, 1884, to Elizabeth M. Gilrain, and they have two children—T. Joyce Spellman, born May 20, 1889, and J. Dyer Spellman, born October 8, 1891.

—

EDWARD DANA, Rutland, Vt.—The name of Dana is a common one throughout New England and members of the family have in many instances become famous in the various walks of life. The subject of this notice is a son of Judah and Marshia (Holmes) Dana, and on the paternal side is a descendant of the patriot, Israel Putnam, whose daughter, Hannah Putnam, married a Dana who was a direct ancestor of Edward Dana. Edward Dana was born in Woodstock, Vt., May 6, 1852, and received his collegiate education at Middlebury College, from which he was graduated with honor. Adopting the law as a profession,



EDWARD DANA.

he began study in the office of Dunton & Veazey, in Rutland, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He began practice at once and soon progressed toward the front rank of the local bar. Unremitting and unfaltering in his labor for the welfare of his clients, possessing a large store of legal knowledge, to which his studious habits rapidly added, and with a good command of logic, Mr. Dana's subsequent success has made him one of the ablest and safest counselors in the State. His practice has been extensive and varied in character, and marked with a degree of success that usually follows earnest effort and good ability.

Mr. Dana is an active and earnest Republican and takes a lively interest in the success of his party, which has in various ways honored him. He held the office of State's attor-

ney two years, 1888 to 1890, and served in the legislature as house reporter, or assistant clerk, in 1878, 1882, 1884, and 1886. His practice now extends to the charge of the legal affairs of various corporations and firms. He has been a trustee of the Rutland Savings bank since 1893.

In 1881 Mr. Dana married Harriette M. Dunton, and they have two daughters.

JACOB COLLAMER, Woodstock, Vt., assistant judge of the Supreme Court, circuit judge, member of congress, postmaster-general and United States senator, was born in Troy, N. Y., January 8, 1791, one of a family of three sons and five daughters. His father was of colonial English origin, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. His mother was of colonial Dutch descent. His father was a house carpenter. He moved from Troy to Burlington, Vt., when Jacob was about four years old, and there he spent the residue of his life. As Jacob advanced in boyhood his instinctive impulses, encouraged by the faculty of Vermont University, caused him to aspire to a place in those halls of learning, and he prepared for entrance under the instruction of some members of the faculty, at so early an age as to be admitted in 1806, at the age of about fifteen and a half years. He was the youngest member of his class save one, Hon. Norman Williams, who was about nine months the younger. The class, consisting of seventeen, was graduated in 1810.

Upon his graduation he began the study of law and pursued it in St. Albans, under Mr. Langworthy and Hon. Benjamin Swift, subsequently a senator from Vermont in Congress, and was admitted to the bar in 1813. In 1812 he was drafted into the detailed militia service, and served during the period of the draft as lieutenant of artillery in the frontier campaign.

On being admitted to the bar he visited Barre, in the hope of arranging a business connection with Dennison Smith, then already established there as a young lawyer in successful practice. While there an incident occurred which he used to relate with a mirthful relish. Mr. Smith was to attend a trial in justice's court in a neighboring town: young Collamer accompanied him, to avail himself of the opportunity to make his first argument in the trial of a cause. It was in the winter season. He wore a long surtout. In riding to the court they got upset, and Collamer's trousers suffered such an unseemly rent that he was compelled to wear the surtout throughout the trial. In due time they left, and on getting to his quarters he betook himself to his bed, while his friend Smith got the unfortunate breach repaired. With such a debut he entered upon the career that bore him to the summit of professional and public honors.

Not making the proposed arrangement, he went to Randolph Center and opened an office, doing such professional work as he could get to do, and helping his income by collecting what was known as the United States "war tax." In 1814 he was aide to General French and went forward with him and the forces under his command to join the army at Plattsburg, arriving, however, in the evening just after the battle was over.

Inducements presented themselves which led Mr. Collamer to remove to Royalton, Vt., in 1816, and there he remained till April, 1836, when he removed to Woodstock to reside during the remainder of his life.

In the early years of his professional life he held the office of register of probate. He four times represented Royalton in the Legislature in the years 1821–22, and 1827–28. He was state's attorney for the county of Windsor for the years 1822–24. At the commencement anniversary of his alma mater in 1828 he delivered the oration before the Phi Sigma Nu Society, which was printed by order of that fraternity. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of January, 1836, which amended the constitution by creating the Senate as a branch of the Legislature. That

amendment has been ever largely attributed to the ability and zeal with which he urged it.

In 1833 he was elected one of the assistant judges of the Supreme Court. The bench was then filled by Williams, Chief Judge Royce, Phelps, Collamer and Mattocks. Judge Collamer remained at the bench till 1842, when he declined a re-election. On leaving the bench he opened an office and resumed the practice of the law in Woodstock, and did not entirely abandon it except while he was postmaster-general and circuit judge of Vermont,

JACOB COLLAMER.

though after 1848 he did not hold himself out for general business nor keep an open office.

In November, 1843, he was elected a representative in Congress. After three elections the judge declined a fourth, closing his membership of the lower house of Congress with the 3d day of March, 1849. He was then selected for postmaster-general in President Taylor's cabinet, and held the office until the death of the president in July, 1850. In 1849 he was the first of her graduates to be honored by his alma mater with the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1855 he received the like honor from Dartmouth. On the breaking up of the Taylor cabinet Judge Collamer returned home with his family, and by the Legislature that fall he was elected circuit judge, which office he held until he was elected senator in Congress in October, 1854, to which office he was again elected in October, 1860. He was wearing his senatorial robes with ever increasing dignity and grace, till, on the evening of the 9th of November, 1865, he

> "Wrapped the drapery of his couch about him,
> And lay down to pleasant dreams"

He died at his home in Woodstock.

But few citizens of Vermont have been called to so many positions of trust and honor as was Jacob Collamer, and few, indeed, have performed such duties with stricter fidelity, with more marked ability, or reflected greater honor upon the State than he did. Some of her public men may have shone with a greater brilliancy, but none with a steadier or more enduring light. As lawyer and judge in Vermont, as representative of the State in both houses of the national legislative body, he easily ranked among the foremost men of his time. In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of Vermont in 1872, a statue of Judge Collamer, executed by Preston Powers, son of Hiram Powers (a native of Windsor county, Vt.), was placed in the National Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C.; the only other citizen of Vermont having received a like honor from the State being General Ethan Allen.

On July 15, 1817, Judge Collamer was married at St. Albans to Miss Mary Stone, who died in Woodstock May 10, 1870. Their children were as follows: Mrs. Harriet A. Johnson, Mrs. Mary C. Hunt and Elizabeth (twins), William, Edward, Mrs. Ellen C. Rice, and Frances.

RUSSELL S. TAFT, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont, was born at Williston, Vermont, January 28, 1835. He acquired his education in the local schools and by private study, and after a thorough legal preparation was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county in

November, 1856, three years after he had removed to Burlington to reside. In May, 1881, Judge Taft returned to Williston to live, but remained there only a short time, and for many years past has been a citizen of Burlington.

Very early in his professional career he acquired a reputation as a well read, conscientious and hard-working lawyer; he made friends rapidly, and very naturally early in his legal career became a candidate for the suffrages of the people. From 1861 to 1864 he was a member of the board of selectmen of the town of Burlington, and from 1865 to 1869

RUSSELL S. TAFT.

served as an alderman of the city of Burlington. He was State's attorney for Chittenden county from 1862 to 1865; a senator from that county in 1865 and 1866; city attorney for the city of Burlington in 1871 and 1872; from 1872 to 1874 Judge Taft was lieutenant governor of the State of Vermont, and registrar of probate in the district of Chittenden from 1863 to 1880. In the latter year he represented the city of Burlington in the legislature; also in 1880 he was elected sixth assistant judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, since which time he has been biennially placed on the bench by his constituents, part of the time being first assistant judge and for several years chief justice. A member of the bar writes: "As a judge he has brought to the bench, as he did to the bar, great purity and uprightness of character, learning, love of profession, industry, high integrity of mind and heart, and habit of patient and impartial investigation, which has made him distinguished as a lawyer and most acceptable as a judge." Another states: "His dominant characteristics are wise discrimination, broad reasoning, unquestioned honesty and firm determination." During his term as justice of the Supreme Court, he has handed down many valuable decisions and in his various positions of public trust his loyalty to the interests of his constituents has been proverbial.

HAMILTON SULLIVAN PECK, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, October 22, 1845, son of Sullivan and Czarina (Davis) Peck. He is of English descent on the father's side, and of Scotch descent on the mother's. The branch of the extensive Peck family to which he belongs dates back through over twenty generations to John Peck of Belton, Yorkshire, England, and the motto on the family coat of arms "Probitatem quam divitias" —probity rather than riches—has characterized many of the descendants. The first American ancestor was Joseph Peck, who, fleeing from Hingham, England, to avoid religious persecution, came to Plymouth colony in 1638, and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. The early education of Hamilton S. Peck was extremely limited. He attended one term at Athol, Massachusetts, High school, and three terms at the High school in Burlington, Vermont. He entered the University of Vermont in 1866 with creditable rank as a scholar. After his graduation he taught school for three years, pursuing at the same time the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar of Chittenden county, April, 1873, and commenced practice in Burlington, where he has since re-

sided. In 1878 he was elected State's attorney for Chittenden county and held the office for two years. In 1883–85 he was a leading member of the board of aldermen of Burlington. He held the office of city judge for six years, 1888–94. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Burlington. He filled the office with marked ability and credit, and received a re-election in 1897 without opposition. He has been an active earnest and working republican. He became a member of the republican State committee in 1892, and was its efficient secretary for four years, 1892–96. He was president of the republican league of Vermont, 1896–98.

HAMILTON S. PECK.

Mr. Peck is a prominent member of the Masonic and other secret orders, and is now commander in chief of the Vermont consistory. At the session of the Vermont legislature for 1900, he was elected Judge Advocate General.

On January 28, 1875, he was married to Miss Selina A. Aiken, daughter of Hon. D. W. Aiken of Hardwick, Vermont. They have one child: Roy Hamilton Peck.

HENRY BALLARD, Burlington.—One of our great writers has said that biography is the only true history; hence the records of the lives of those who have honored and dignified their avocations are worthy of permanent preservation. Of all the varied walks of life the legal profession exacts from its followers the highest standard of excellence and in order that a man may achieve greatness it requires of him not only learning, but native ability, force of character, energy and integrity.

In this honorable profession Henry Ballard has attained high distinction and is to-day the acknowledged leader among the criminal lawyers of the State of Vermont. As a trial lawyer and advocate, in civil as well as criminal cases, he has few peers, while he is at the same time recognized as one of the ablest and safest counselors in New England.

Henry Ballard was born at Tinmouth, Rutland county, Vermont, April 20, 1839, and received his literary education in Castleton Seminary and the University of Vermont. He entered the latter institution in September, 1857, and was graduated in August, 1861, after a particularly brilliant course, receiving the degree of A. M. three years later. In 1864 he was selected to deliver the Master's oration at the college commencement, an honor conferred only upon men of distinguished qualifications.

In 1861 Mr. Ballard enlisted as a private in Co. I, Fifth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and participated with his regiment in all of the battles of the memorable peninsula campaign of General McClellan, up to July, 1862, when he was obliged to leave the service on account of ill health, engendered by fever contracted in the swamps of the Chickahominy.

In September, 1862, he entered the Albany Law School and graduated therefrom in May, 1863, with the degree of LL.B. During his course in this institution he distinguished himself both as a student and as an orator, and began to exhibit the exceptional forensic powers which have since aided in placing him in the front rank of his profession and of public speakers. The Hon. Amos Dean, founder and dean of the school, pronounced him one of the

best students ever graduated from that institution. At the law school the Hon. Joseph H. Manley, the distinguished political leader of Maine, was one of his classmates.

After graduating from the law school, Mr. Ballard entered the law office of Hon. Daniel Roberts of Burlington, Vt., and was admitted to the bar of the State in September, 1863. Since that date has resided in Burlington, and has been actively engaged in a very large law practice extending throughout his own and into adjoining states. He was admitted to practice in the United States Courts in 1864.

For thirty-five years past Mr. Ballard has

HENRY BALLARD.

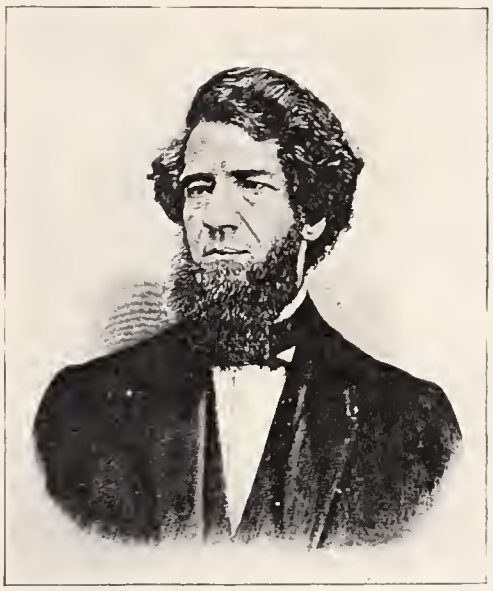
been a prominent and well-known figure among the bar of Vermont and has made a speciality of criminal practice. It is doubtful if any other lawyer in Vermont has been engaged in so many important criminal trials, and his success has been remarkable. He is generally considered by both his professional brethren and the public as well nigh invincible before a jury. His large law practice has precluded his acceptance of many political offices.

In politics Mr. Ballard has always been an ardent republican and has given his party the benefit of his rare oratorical ability in every presidential campaign since 1868, his efforts on the "stump" in this direction extending into the states of New Hampshire, New York and Massachusetts. He was a delegate from Vermont to the national republican convention in Chicago in 1884, when he was chairman of the committee on credentials and was highly eulogized for the able manner in which he handled the delecate cases which came before the committee. There were forty-two contested seats, yet he skillfuly guided the committee to a successful issue and made a report which was agreable to the contestants and satisfactory to the convention, the same having been accepted without a dissenting vote. He represented Chittenden county in the State senate in 1878-79 and sat in the assembly as representative from the city of Burlington in 1888 and 1889. He served as chairman of the general committee of the house and reported sixty-five bills, all of which, with one exception, was accepted and passed by the legislature. In both the assembly and the senate he made notable speeches on important measures, and was regarded as one of its most efficient members.

Mr. Ballard is a member of several societies, and clubs, among others the Webster Historical Society of Boston; the American Institute of Civics of New York City; the Home Market Club of Boston; the Algonquin and Ethan Allen clubs of Burlington; the Vermont Fish and Game League; the Stannard Post of the G. A. R., and is a charter member of the Loyal Legion of Vermont. As will be inferred from the names of some of these organizations Mr. Ballard is an enthusiast in out-door games and sports. Indeed, all efforts tending to the physical, mental and moral advancement of man find in him an efficient advocate.

PETER THACHER WASHBURN was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 7, 1814, and in 1817 his father's family moved to Cavendish. After attending the district school he became a student in the Black River

academy and graduated from Dartmouth college in 1835. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the study of law with his father, where he remained, except some three months, when he was in the office of William Upham, an eminent lawyer of Montpelier, until admitted to the Windsor county bar in the December term of 1838. In January of the following year he began the practice of his profession at Ludlow. In 1844 he moved to Woodstock and entered into partnership with Charles P. Marsh, and the law firm of Washburn & Marsh became one of the most widely



PETER T. WASHBURN.

known in the State. This partnership continued until his death, February 7, 1870.

General Washburn, by which title he was better known throughout Vermont, held many political offices. He was from October, 1844, to October, 1851, inclusive, reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, and represented Woodstock in the legislature of 1853–54. On the breaking out of the war he went to the front as captain of the Woodstock Light infantry, was subsequently lieutenant-colonel, and at the close of his services was colonel of his regiment. He fully intended to continue in the service, but on account of his health it was thought by him and his friends that he could do better service in the place to which he was appointed soon after his return to Vermont. In October, 1861, he was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of Vermont, which position he filled until the close of the war. The character of his work as adjutant and inspector-general was exceptional in its extent and thoroughness, and his reports were models of their kind. At the State election held in September, 1869, General Washburn was chosen governor of Vermont and was in office at the time of his death; he was also at this time trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural college, and president of the Woodstock railroad. He always took an active interest in the political and educational interests of the State.

Governor Washburn was twice married, his first wife being Miss Almira Ferris, of Swanton, Vermont. By this marriage there were two children, viz.: Ferris Thacher, died at the age of eighteen, while a student of Dartmouth college; Emily May, died at the age of six years. His second wife was Miss Almira Hopkins, of Glens Falls, New York. Of their family of four children, three are living, viz.: Elizabeth Almira, wife of Professor T. W. D. Worthen; Mary Hannah, wife of George B. Parkinson; Charles Hopkins.

SUMNER ALLEN WEBBER was born in Rutland, Vermont, December 19, 1798. He was a son of Christopher Webber, who moved from Rutland and settled in Cavendish, Vermont, where Sumner A. spent his boyhood. He received his education in the district school in Cavendish, and at the Norwich Military academy. He studied law, and after being admitted to the bar commenced the practice of his profession in Rochester, Vermont, attaining a high position as a counselor and advocate, ranking with the foremost men of his day in the profession. He was cotemporary with Judge Collamer, Honorable An-

drew Tracy, and ex-Governors Washburn and Converse.

Mr. Webber served two terms in the house of the State legislature, and one term in the senate. He took an active part in the political discussions of the day and was among the earliest advocates of the principles of the free soil party, and was at one time the candidate of that party for congress. As a speaker he was logical, forcible and effective, and was also an able writer. He was especially regarded as a safe counselor, oftentimes to his own seeming personal disadvantage advising

SUMNER A. WEBBER.

a settlement of causes rather than make expensive litigation for his clients.

In his social life he was genial and entertaining. His home was noted for hospitality. He married, January 5, 1831, Phebe J., daughter of Joseph and Phebe (Jefferson) Guernsey. She was born in Rochester, September 9, 1810. They had children as follows: An infant son, born January 21, 1832, died the same day; Sumner Jefferson, born June 29, 1833, died August 18, 1834; Christopher Allen, born August 8, 1837, educated at Barre and West Randolph academies, studied law with his father and practiced his profession in company with him until the death of the latter and thereafter till his death, which occurred July, 1878; married October 16, 1862, Julia E. Cooper, and had these children, Eveline, La Fayette and Marvelle Christopher: Phebe Augusta, born January 22, 1840, died September 13, 1849; Adaline Electa, born October 9, 1842, married Dr. Frederick Langdon Morse, who was born July 27, 1847, son of Joseph L. and Eliza (Chandler) Morse. Dr. Morse was a graduate from the Medical college at Ann Arbor in 1871, and practiced his profession in Windsor until his death, which occurred June 11, 1888. Charles Sumner, born November 12, 1848, died September 24, 1849.

Sumner Allen Webber, the subject of this sketch, died at Rochester May 20, 1862.

THOMAS J. DEAVITT is a native of Vermont and was born at Richmond, February 17, 1840. His parents, William and Chestina (Preston) Deavitt moved onto a farm in Moretown in 1849, where they resided until their death in 1896 and 1894 respectively. William Deavitt was a native of Troy, New York, but moved at an early age to Vermont. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and his wife of good old New England stock. Her ancestors emigrated from the State of Connecticut to Vermont and were among the first settlers in the town of Bolton, where she was born. Her father procured large tracts of forest land when it was cheap, and with axe and fire converted the majestic forest into tillage fields, and became the possessor of several fine farms in both Bolton and Richmond. In those early days he built a grist-mill and a saw-mill on Huntington river, where he had a fine water power. For a great many years the farmers for many miles carried their grain to his mill to be ground and their logs to be converted into lumber to build frame houses to take the place of log houses built by the first settlers. He served as a soldier with the Vermont volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburgh, New York, by the British in the war of 1812.

Her grandfather, James Bennett, was an officer in a Connecticut regiment under Washington during the war of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch can remember seeing his great-grandmother when she was receiving a pension from the United States on account of her husband's service in the American Revolution.

After taking a thorough academic course Thomas J. Deavitt began the study of law at Waterbury, Vermont, in the office of Governor Paul Dillingham, the father of W. P. Dillingham, United States senator from Vermont. The Confederate Canadian raid upon St. Albans was made while he was a law student, and he immediately enlisted in a company to defend Vermont against other anticipated raids from Canada, which were causing great alarm among the people of the State. This was in the fall of 1864, and although never ordered south, the organization was kept up until changed into State militia at the close of the war, 1865. Mr. Deavitt, who had procured more than one-half of the men of the company to enlist, was offered a commission, but his generosity prompted him to suggest that those of the company who had seen service (and there were several) be thus honored, and his counsel prevailed, he serving as sergeant.

He was admitted to the Vermont bar at Montpelier in 1866 and to the United States courts soon afterwards. He began the practice of his profession in Moretown, Vermont, where he remained until 1872, removing then to Montpelier, where he has since lived. He pays special attention to the securing of pensions and patents and to commercial law, in each of these branches of practice he enjoys a flattering reputation for ability and success. He is an authority in those branches of the law, and has found time to edit several digests of the Vermont statutes for commercial agencies and non-resident attorneys; also the Vermont legal department of Martindale's American Law Directory has been prepared by him for some years past. He has been the correspondent of the Bradstreet company since 1867 continuously. Mr. Deavitt prosecuted the case of Foster vs. Redfield and others, a case which attracted wide attention. It was an application for a writ of mandamus to compel a court to render up judgment on its own decision. Another case, Torrey vs. Deavitt, administrator, is a leading case, where the court decided the legal necessity of recording an assignment of a mortgage in the clerk's office where the mortgage was recorded. The decision was rendered by Chief Judge Ross, who considered it one of his most important cases. Mr. Deavitt's legal practice has not been confined to Vermont. He has had cases in Worcester, Massachusetts, New York city, Philadelphia and Boston. Among the Boston cases was one in which were associated with him the then Governor Gaston, Rodney Lund and A. Russ. The case was won for Mr. Deavitt's client. Mr. Deavitt was retained in the case of Thomas C. Bean's estate in Texas. Mr. Bean died in the State of Texas, leaving three million dollars' worth of property and no near relatives. Mr. Deavitt's clients claimed to be distant relatives of Colmore Bean, the father of Thomas C. Bean, who was a native of New Hampshire, and it was necessary to show that Colmore had resided in the city of New York and Washington, D. C., and Mr. Deavitt spent considerable time in both cities searching old directories and records. He found where Colmore paid taxes in Washington for a number of years, owned a slave and real estate, and was married there as early as 1811. The case is still pending in the courts of Texas, where there are fourteen claimants of the property struggling for it.

Mr. Deavitt taught school six terms and has been superintendent of schools several years. The cause of education has always been fostered by his best efforts. In the constitutional convention of 1870 Mr. Deavitt was a member and had charge of debentures. Until the presidential election of 1900 he had affiliated with the Republican party. His independent and fearless character had in the spring of 1899 compelled him to criticise in an

open letter the administration of the pension department at Washington. As the features in the management to which he objected were still strongly in evidence when the canvass opened, he worked and voted against the national Republican ticket that year. The letter referred to was written to Hon. J. D. Bodkin, M. C. from Kansas, who was one of the committee on pensions, who used it as a part of his speech on the pension question, and it was printed in the Congressional Record. The letter was also used as a campaign document by the Democratic national managers, hundreds of thousands being distributed in districts where the soldiers' vote was strong.

THOMAS J. DEAVITT.

Although he has never held or sought political office, he has often been influential in advancing legislation and has drafted many important bills that became laws. His aggressiveness and ability in this line are well illustrated by the efforts he exerted in helping to carry through the act incorporating the Vermont Soldiers' Home, which passed in 1884, and which had many times failed of passage before that when in charge of other hands. After his presentation of the facts as he saw them, the legislative military committee requested him to examine the statutes of various States relating to the care of Union soldiers, and he drafted the bill for the Soldiers' Home which resulted in locating a Soldiers' Home in Bennington. The bill was finally passed, but not until after much opposition was overcome by flooding the legislature with petitions from all parts of the State. Before the Home was opened to receive indigent soldiers Mr. Deavitt gave several pictures and $100 in cash to furnish a room in that institution. At present an average of one hundred soldiers are taken care of in a manner worthy the Green Mountain State.

Mr. Deavitt is connected with several public institutions and business undertakings, to the conduct of which he has brought rare good judgment and prudent business methods. Since 1891 he has been the president of the Capital Savings Bank and Trust Company, being the first and only president of that beneficent institution. He is a director in the Barre and Montpelier Power and Traction company, having been elected to the position before he owned any of the company's stock, a fact that is considered a marked tribute to his financial ability. In 1888 he became a director and manager and treasurer of the Watchman Publishing company and conducted a department known as The Soldiers' Budget in the Vermont Watchman. He has also written several newspaper articles in behalf of the enforcement of the prohibitory law, and has had much to do in curtailing the traffic in intoxicating drinks in his own city, being president of the Anti-Saloon League of Montpelier.

Mr. Deavitt married in 1870 Carrie E., only daughter of Luther Harrington, of South Royalston, Massachusetts. They have four sons and one daughter. His son, Edward H. Deavitt is a graduate of the Vermont University and Harvard Law School. He read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar at Boston, Massachusetts, and at Montpelier, Vermont, in 1896. He is a rising lawyer and is associated in business with his father. He holds the office of referee in bankruptcy.

Henry M. Deavitt is a graduate of Vermont University and Massachusetts School of Technology at Boston, a chemist in the employ of the Western Electric Company of Chicago. Carrie E. also graduated from Vermont University and is a teacher in the People's Academy at Morrisville, Vermont. George T. and William J. are both in college.

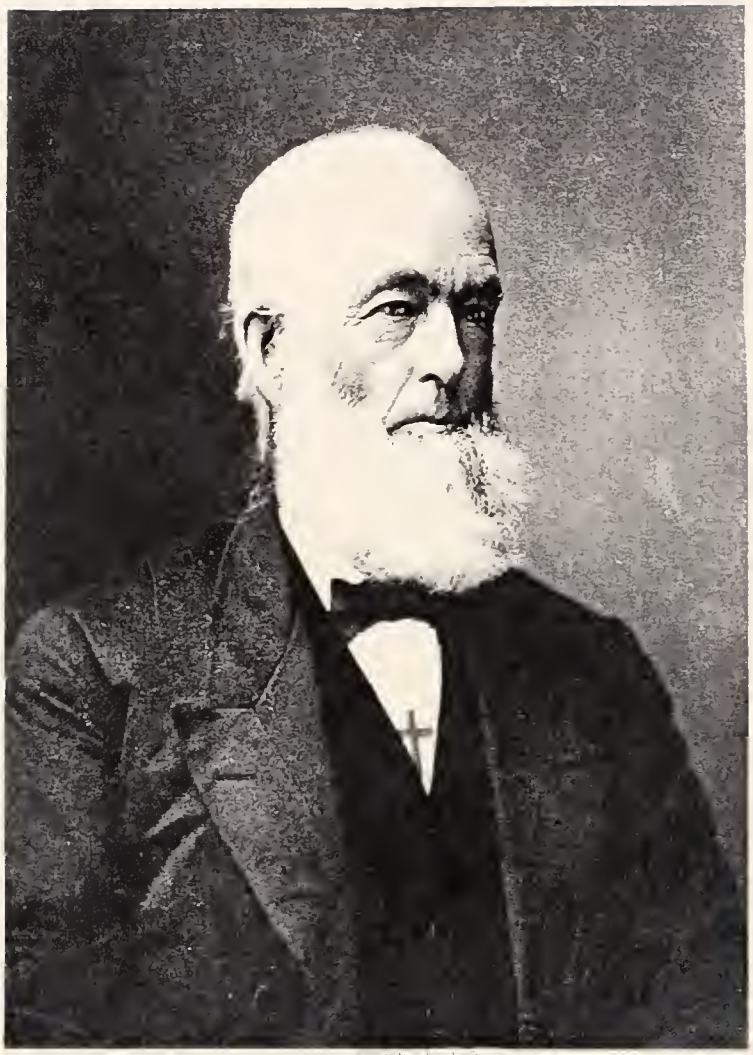
ISAAC FLETCHER REDFIELD, lawyer, jurist, author, justice, of Windsor, Vermont, and afterwards Charlestown, Massachusetts, was the son of Dr. Peleg Redfield and Hannah Parker Redfield. He was born at Weathersfield, Vermont, April 10, 1804. In 1805 his father moved the family to Coventry, Vermont. After a district school education as a foundation, he pursued his studies further, entered Dartmouth college and was graduated therefrom in 1825. He returned to his native State and two years after was admitted to the Orleans county bar and began to practice at Derby, Vermont. From 1832 to 1835 he was State's attorney for Orleans county, when he was elected judge of the Supreme Court. From Derby he moved to Montpelier upon his elevation to the bench and about 1846 to Randolph Center, occupying the old Judge Chase homestead at the latter place. Here he remained about four years, when he moved to Windsor, where he resided until 1861, moving to Boston in that year.

He served as associate judge of the Supreme Court from 1835 until 1852, when he was elected chief judge, which office he held until 1860, when he declined further service on the bench. His court was noted not only all over New England, but his decisions were quoted to such an extent that the court became known in legal circles as the "Redfield Court." His associates on the Vermont bench were Charles K. Williams, Chief Justice Stephen Royce, Samuel S. Phelps and Jacob Collamer. It is not too much to say that the court thus formed has never been surpassed in this country. Eight times unanimously elected chief justice, the elections occurring annually in those days, his term on the bench was the longest of any in the history of that office in Vermont, though exceeding by only two months Judge Royce's service.

What the commercial law was to Mansfield, and the constitution of the United States to Marshall, railway law became in a lesser degree to Redfield. February, 1834, on motion of Daniel Webster, Judge Redfield was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

As a legal author he was also well known, his treatise on the Law of Wills, (three volumes, 1864–1870); Law of Railways (two volumes, 1857 and 1873); Civil Pleading and Practice (with W. A. Herrick, 1868); Law of Carriers and Bailments, (1869); probably being the best known of his works. He edited an edition of Judge Story's works on Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleading, and on the Conflict of Laws, and Prof. Greenleaf's work on the Law of Evidence. More than twelve years during his residence near Boston he was editor of the American Law Register. In connection with Caleb Cushing he was appointed special counsel by Secretary Seward to represent the United States in cases growing out of the Confederate States' war claims in England, and the success attained in this mission was not only pleasing to his government, but he also gained the confidence and respect of the English people to a remarkable degree. Judge Redfield received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity college in 1849, and from Dartmouth college in 1855.

On the 28th of September, 1836, he was married to Mary Ward Smith of Stanstead, Canada, and on May 4, 1842, to Catharine Blanchard Clark of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Judge Redfield died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 23, 1876, and was buried at Windsor, Vermont. No children survived him.



JAMES HERVEY MACOMBER, Burlington, is a native of Vermont, having been born in Westford on the 18th of April, 1867. His parents were James Hervey and Frances (Beach) Macomber, both of whom were descended from good old New England ancestry. On his father's side the family were represented among the Mayflower passengers.

Like the majority of New England's attorneys, Mr. Macomber laid the foundation of his education in the district schools, afterward preparing for college at the St. Johnsbury, Vermont, academy. In 1890 he graduated from the University of Vermont and in 1895

JAMES H MACOMBER.

from the Boston University Law school, *magna cum laude*. He did not, however, enter upon the study of law immediately after graduation from the University of Vermont, but accepted a position as principal of the Lamoille Central academy, Hyde Park, Vermont, which he held for two years. While stationed there he was appointed by the governor the official examiner of teachers for Lamoille county.

Mr. Macomber was admitted to the Suffolk county (Massachusetts) bar in July, 1895, and to the Vermont bar in October of the same year and immediately commenced practice in Burlington. In 1896 he was appointed engrossing clerk for the Vermont legislature, which office he held for two years. In 1897 he formed a partnership with Rufus E. Brown, which still continues. Mr. Brown's biography appears on page twenty-one, Vermont section of this publication. Since the partnership was formed, the firm has been actively engaged in the practice of law and has taken part in some of the most important cases tried in Chittendon county. In April, 1899, Mr. Macomber was appointed city grand juror and re-appointed April, 1900.

On the 28th of November, 1899, he was married to Nellie A. Mower, daughter of Emory C. Mower of Burlington.

BENJAMIN H. STEELE, descends the eighth generation from George, who came, in company with a brother John, from Essex county, England, about 1631–2, settled at New Town, (now Cambridge) Massachusetts, removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and died in 1663. He had four children, of whom James was the youngest child. He married, first, Anna Bishop, second, Bethia, widow of Deacon Samuel Stocking. In 1675 he was appointed commissary in King Philip's war. James, second child of six children of the above, by the first marriage, born about 1658, married Sarah Barnard, lived at Hartford, Connecticut. Rev. Stephen, the third in a family of six children of James and Sarah, born at Hartford, 1696, married May 2, 1720, Ruth Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts. He graduated at Yale college in 1718, and was the first settled minister in Tolland in 1720. James, seventh child of the nine children of Rev. Stephen and Ruth, born February 6, 1737, married, first, January 24, 1754, Abigail Huntington, second, Dorothy Converse, third, Abigail Makepeace. He had thirteen children, seven by the first marriage, two by the second and four by the last. Zadoc, his third child by the first marriage, born December 17, 1758, married February 10, 1758, Hannah

Shurtleff. He was taken prisoner by the Indians who burned Royalston, Vermont, October 17, 1780, and with other captives was placed in a prison on an island in the rapids above Montreal, from which he made his escape. He died at Stanstead, Canada, March 23, aged eighty-seven. Sanford, the ninth of the ten children of Zadoc and Hannah, born April 13, 1804, married December 14, 1835, Mary Hinman, of Derby, Vermont, born August 14, 1812. He lived in Stanstead, Canada, and died June 26, 1852.

Benjamin H. Steele was born in Stanstead, Province of Quebec, February 14, 1837, the eldest in a family of five children, two daughters and three sons, of Sanford and Mary Steele. Very early in life he evinced a strong taste for mental culture and worked faithfully to gratify this desire. He attended school in his native place and at the academy in Derby Center, Vermont, and meantime taught the district school while a mere lad. He also spent some time in St. Pierre college, Province of Quebec, and afterwards became a member of Norwich university, then under the presidency of Dr. Bouras. He remained here about one year and then entered the sophomore class of Dartmouth college in the spring of 1855. Both in scholarship and talents he stood in the front rank of his class, a class, too, of marked ability and promise. He graduated with the highest honors of his class from Dartmouth in 1857. During the last year of his college life, he had carried along with his academic duties also his professional studies, which accounts for his admission to the bar so soon after his graduation. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Massachusetts, also to the Orleans bar in Vermont in 1858, and commenced practicing at Derby Line. During the eight or nine years of his professional life at the bar, he gave himself unremittingly to the close and thorough study of the law, and laid that broad and solid foundation which was both the occasion of his appointment to the Supreme Bench of Vermont, and the secret of his subsequent distinguished career upon it. He received his appointment to the Supreme Court in the autumn of 1865, and was the youngest man who ever filled that position. If there were any misgivings of the propriety of the appointment of so young a man to the Supreme Bench judgeship so much can be said with truthfulness, that wherever in the State he sat for the trial of causes, he completely vindicated the executive action. He remained on the bench about five years, when on account of pressing private business, he declined a re-election, to the unanimous regret of the bar and the public. During the term of office he delivered several opinions of uncommon interest and importance. Notable was that of the Rutland railroad case, an opinion conceded to be an honor to his legal and judicial attainments and ability. After his withdrawal from the bench he lived in comparative retirement at Hartland, occupied with private business which claimed his immediate and personal attention. He was a member of the Vermont board of education, and rendered valuable and efficient service to the cause of common schools. Though not a blind partisan he took a living interest in politics. He was a delegate at large from Vermont to the Philadelphia convention, which renominated General Grant, and took a leading part in formulating the platform of the party on that occasion, as a member of the committee on resolutions. He died on Sunday, July 13, 1874.

Judge Steele married February 6, 1861, Martha, daughter of David H. and Wealthy (Thomas) Sumner, who was born May 19, 1840.

GEORGE FRANKLIN EDMUNDS, one of the most prominent constitutional lawyers of the present generation, was born at Richmond, Vermont, on the first day of February, 1828. After a thorough preliminary education he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1849. In 1851 he removed to Burlington, where his talents soon won him recognition.

Only three years after his removal to Bur-

lington, Mr. Edmunds was elected to the Vermont legislature, in which body he served continuously from 1854 to 1859, three years of which time being speaker. In 1861–62 he was sent to the Vermont senate and during that term was president *pro tempore;* he then retired to what he supposed was private life, but his constituents needed him, and early in the Civil war period he was a delegate to the State convention of republicans and war democrats, for which body he drew the resolutions adopted. With voice and pen he helped sustain the United States government during the great rebellion and to mould public opinion, and as a token of respect he was appointed by the Vermont governor in 1866 to the United State senate, succeeding Hon. Solomon Foot, deceased. Later he was elected by the legislature to fill out the unexpired term, and served continuously by re-election until 1891, when he resigned.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS

During Mr. Edmunds career in the United States senate he was active in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson; he supported Grant in his controversy with Sumner; acted a very influential part in developing the reconstruction legislation, always advocating conservative plans; was a member of the electoral commission in 1876–77; was the principal exponent of the Pacific railroad refunding act; was noted for his legal acumen; readiness in repartee; as a strict parliamentarian; for fearlessness in opposing political jobs and steals. On the twenty-second of March, 1882, he seceeeded in getting passed and signed by the president a bill known as the "Edmunds act," which had had for its object the suppression of poligamy in Utah, disfranchisement being one of the penalties for those who practiced it, and in 1884 the Supreme Court upheld the law in five cases. In 1887 a similar bill was passed of which he was the principal author; in 1886 through his efforts a bill was passed providing the manner for counting the electoral vote, and the same year he was the leader of the movement in the senate which tried to force President Cleveland to furnish that body with all the documents necessary to show cause for recent removals from office. After Mr. Arthur became president he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. He served during his several terms in the senate on the following committees: commerce, public lands, appropriations, pensions, retrenchment, private land claims, the library, the judiciary, being chairman of the last committee for several years.

FREDERICK BILLINGS, the son of Oel Billings and Sophia Wetherbe, was the fourth child of a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters—all of whom lived to adult age. The Billings family is an old one, dating back to the time of Henry III., and numbering among its more distinguished members a Lord Chief Justice of England. Mr. Billings' great-grandfather, Samuel Billings, of New London, Connecticut, was killed in the defense of Fort Griswold, in 1781; and his grandfather, John Billings, was also a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The latter married Nancy, the daughter of Governor Jonas Galusha of Vermont, and they had ten chil-

dren, of whom Oel Billings, the father of Frederick, was one.

Frederick Billings was born in Royalton, Vermont, September 27, 1823. When he was twelve years old he removed with his father to Woodstock, which was thereafter the family home. He fitted for college at Meriden, New Hampshire, and at the age of seventeen entered the University of Vermont, from which he graduated in August, 1844. Among his classmates in college were Bishop W. B. W. Howe of South Carolina, Judge C. L. Benedict of New York, the late Rev. M. M. Colburn and the late Hon. William Collamer of Woodstock. Young Billings was a brilliant scholar, and his wit and flow of spirits made him a favorite in college and social circles. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Hon. O. P. Chandler of Woodstock, and was admitted to the Windsor county bar in 1848. He was appointed secretary of civil and military affairs by Governor Horace Eaton in 1846, and held that office during Mr. Eaton's two terms as governor. In 1848 the California "gold fever" broke out and Mr. Billings' attention was especially directed to the new Eldorado by his brother-in-law, Captain B. Simmons, who was a ship captain and had made repeated voyages to the Pacific coast, and in February, 1849, in company with Captain and Mrs. Simmons, he went to San Francisco by the Isthmus route. Mrs. Simmons contracted Panama fever on the way and died four days after her arrival, and Captain Simmons died in San Francisco a year later. Mr. Billings opened the first law office in San Francisco and at once made his mark. It was at a time and in a place where success in his profession meant wealth and influence, and he rapidly acquired both. He became a partner in the leading law firm of San Francisco, that of Halleck, Peachy, Billings & Park, of which general Halleck, subsequently for a time general in chief of the Union armies, and Trenor W. Park were members. The law firm was dissolved in 1861, on Mr. Billings going to England in company with General Fremont upon business connected with the general's great Mariposa estate. Mr. Billings was an influential and earnest actor in the exciting events of the formative period in the history of California, and active in the various movements for the establishment of law, order and the institutions of education, religion and civil government, through which the new State became a stable commonwealth. He was especially active in defeating the conspirators who endeavored to detach California from the Union at the outbreak of the civil war, and in company with Starr King he made a tour of the State, in behalf of the National cause, everywhere by his patriotic appeals electrifying the

FREDERICK BILLINGS.

audiences which assembled to hear them. Although he was an unusually impressive speaker and peculiarly fitted for a public career, Mr. Billings never cared to enter political life. He accepted the responsible position of attorney-general of California, but held no other political office, although often pressed to take nominations for such offices during his residence in San Francisco. After the re-election of President Lincoln, and while he was reconstructing his cabinet for his second term, the California delegation in congress urged upon him the propriety of giving California a representative

in the new cabinet, and unanimously recommended Mr. Billings for the place. Only two days before Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, he gave assurance to a member of the delegation that their request would be complied with. After Mr. Lincoln's death, the legislature of California, then in session, unanimously passed a resolution requesting President Johnson to appoint Mr. Billings to his cabinet as a representative of the Pacific coast. These facts attest the high estimation in which Mr. Billings was held by the people of California at the time when he left that State to settle down in his old home in Vermont.

He remained a bachelor up to his thirty-ninth year. In March, 1862, he was married in New York to Julia, daughter of Dr. Eleazar Parmly, of that city. Soon after this event he closed up his business in San Francisco, and after a period spent in foreign travel, he returned in 1864 to Woodstock to make his home there. In 1869 he purchased the Marsh estate comprising the homestead of the late Charles Marsh, father of George P. Marsh, which occupied the most beautiful and conspicuous site in that beautiful village. Mr. Billings twice almost wholly reconstructed the mansion, and in the words of the historian of the town of Woodstock "he went on in making additions and improvements, till at length in the extent of territory, in the variety and orderly arrangement of the various parts of this wide domain and in the convenience and elegance of the buildings erected thereon, his home on the hill came to resemble one of the baronial estates of the old world, and is not surpassed in these respects, and in beauty of situation, by any similar establishment in New England." He became president of the Woodstock National bank about this time, and took an active interest in business, and political and public affairs, both in Vermont and in the city of New York, where he had a handsome residence and spent his winters. In 1872 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Vermont. It was the first convention held after the adoption of the biennial system and other changes in the constitution of our State. Mr. Billings was less known then than afterwards, and owing to various causes and complications attending the peculiar condition of Vermont politics, he failed, by only a vote or two, of the nomination. He accepted the situation in a manly and eloquent speech in the convention, at the close of which, had it been then possible to reverse the action of the body, he would have been nominated by acclamation. At no subsequent time would he consent to be a candidate for civil office. He, however, did not lose his interest in State and National politics, and in 1880 he was chosen as a delegate to the republican national convention, and presented the name of George F. Edmunds, as the choice of the republicans of Vermont for president, in one of the finest and most striking speeches of that memorable convention. He was a prominent member of the Union League club of New York city, and was known in New York and elsewhere as one of the strong supporters of the republican party with voice and vote and purse. He was also a member of the Lawyers, Century and Down Town clubs of New York, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. After the failure of Mr. Jay Cook in 1873, and the apparent collapse of the Northern Pacific Railroad company, Mr. Billings became interested in that great enterprise. He made extensive purchases of its stock and securities, then greatly depressed; he brought fresh capital to the coffers of the company, and became its president: the work of construction was resumed with vigor, the vast tracts of land granted by congress were marketed, and the road was finally pushed through to completion. Shortly before the occurrence of this event, Mr. Billings disposed of enough of his interest in the company to the combination represented by Mr. Henry Villard, to give the latter control. But while the fame of the final actual accomplishment of the grand result thus fell to another, it remains true that Mr. Billings was the master spirit of the enterprise and the chief architect of its success. The

transaction with Villard added several millions to Mr. Billings' ample fortune. The latest great commercial enterprise to which he gave his name and help was the Nicaragua canal. He was one of the incorporators, and at the time of his death a director and chairman of the executive committee of the company. He was also a director or trustee in the following corporations: American Exchange National bank, Farmer's Loan and Trust company, Delaware and Hudson Canal company, the Manhattan Life Insurance company, the Manhattan Savings institution, the Presbyterian hospital, the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled (all of New York city), the Connecticut River Railroad company, the Vermont Valley and Sullivan County railroads, the Connecticut and Passumpsic and the Rutland Railroad companies. He was president of the Woodstock Railway company and of the Woodstock National bank.

Mr. Billings attachment to his Vermont home was shown in many ways. He was a generous giver to all good objects in Woodstock. The Congregational church there, of which he was a member, was an especial object of his love and care. He built its chapel at a cost of $15,000 as a memorial to his father and mother. He rebuilt the parsonage; and among his latest cares was the reconstruction of the church building which he transformed at an outlay of $40,000 into one of the most tasteful and appropriate church structures in all New England. Nothing, however, will cause Mr. Billings' name to be held in higher and more lasting remembrance than his gift to his alma mater, the University of Vermont. In 1867 he became a member of its board of trustees and held the office for six years. After the death of Hon. George P. Marsh, United States minister to Italy, in 1882, Mr. Billings purchased his library, famous among scholars and philologists, gave it to the university and signified at the same time his intention to erect a library building worthy of the Marsh collection and of the choice library of the university. He engaged the services of the greatest American architect, the late H. H. Richardson, and the Billings library stands the noble monument of his munificence, the pride of the city of Burlington and the admiration of every visitor. It represents, including the cost of the Marsh collection and Mr. Billings' gifts of money for the purchase of books and for cataloguing and an endowment fund of $50,000, an outlay of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Billings also, during the last years of his life, gave $50,000 to Amherst college, and $50,000 to Mr. Moody's school at Northfield, Massachusetts. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vermont. Seven children were the fruit of Mr. Billings' marriage, all, save the oldest, born in Woodstock. He died September 30, 1890, and Vermont lost one of her foremost citizens and the world a noble man.

Mr. Billings was one of the remarkable men of the century. For more than a generation, ever since 1848 when he went with the Argonauts to California, he was prominent in one or another of many of the great national enterprises which have made this age memorable. He had the two distinct capacities which are rarely united in the same man, the capacity to organize and to execute. When the man appears who can combine these two functions, opportunities seek him, power comes to him, labors and responsibilities accumulate upon him. Mr. Billings died too early by twenty years, for a man of his constitutional vigor, from overwork. A friend spoke the truth of him when he said that Mr. Billings could not live longer because he had lived three lives already. Work came not only because of his abilities, but also because of his principles, his tastes, his enthusiasms. He was as eager in matters relating to learning, education, art, politics, charity and religion, as he was in matters of business. In fact he made all these interests a part of his business. In California, in New York, in Vermont, his extensive financial and railroad occupations did not so exhaust him but that he could find time and thought for churches, colleges, books, pictures,

even bric-a-brac and flowers. He was a man of universal sympathy. There is hardly anything good in human life into which he did not put some of his best thought and feeling and will. In many fields outside of his specialties he excelled. His literary taste was exquisite. His appreciation of works of genius in all departments was discriminating and his enjoyment of them keen. He was an orator of rare power. He could electrify a vast assembly in a political convention, and he could move and edify a prayer meeting. His ideas of education were so sound and comprehensive and scholarly, that he was at one time urged to take the presidency of the University of California. He might, had he chosen, have gone to the United States senate from California, in such high esteem were his statesmanlike qualities held by his fellow citizens of that State. In all these fields Mr. Billings was admirable—in many even great. But he was at his best in his social and religious character. In his home he was the most affectionate of men. He was a loving brother and devoted son. In his prosperity he was thoughtful for the welfare of all his relatives, especially of his parents, for whom he provided every comfort which his loving care could devise. He took great delight in the society of his neighbors and townsmen. Coming every year to his home in Woodstock, he became more and more attached to it and its surroundings. He was fond of being known as "Frederick Billings of Woodstock." He took intense and ever-growing delight in those rural scenes and associations and companionships which every natural heart enjoys. Mr. Billings was deeply and warmly religious. He had the simple strong faith in divine realities which large, generous natures usually have. It was at one time his purpose to enter the Christian ministry; and though he seemed to be providentially diverted from that career, he never ceased to regret the change in his course as a privation, and throughout his life in all religious activities and ministrations, he was actually more than half a clergyman and always a minister. Of his benefactions we need not speak more at length, at least to our Vermont readers. Every one knows of them that they are not more admirable for their magnitude and variety, than for the modest, beautiful and loving spirit with which they were bestowed.

REUBEN WASHBURN. The English ancestor of the Washburn family in this country was John Washburn, who was secretary of the Massachusetts company in 1628 in England, came from Eversham, England, as early as 1632, and was a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts. The line of descent from the original settler to Mr. Washburn, who was of the sixth generation, was as follows: John had a son John, who had a son Joseph. The latter also had a son Joseph, whose son Seth, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, May 19, 1723, and was the father of Asa, who was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, July 25, 1757, and was the father of our subject.

REUBEN WASHBURN

Reuben Washburn was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, December 30, 1781, and at the

age of four years his father removed to Putney, Vermont, where, until he reached the age of twenty years, he aided in subduing the roughness of a farm in a new country. He afterwards fitted himself for and supported himself through college, graduating at Dartmouth college in 1808, being one of the first scholars of his class. For several years after finishing his education he was engaged as a teacher in several of the principal institutions in New England, and was at one time connected with Exeter academy with Professor Ebenezer Adams, afterwards of Dartmouth college. He commenced the study of law under the able instruction of Judge Jackson of Boston, and became a member of the Suffolk county bar. The practice of his profession was commenced at Lynn, Massachusetts, but in 1817 he removed with his family to Chester, Vermont; remaining there but a short time, he came to Cavendish, Vermont, and was a resident of the latter place until 1825, when he removed to Ludlow, and three years afterwards built the old family homestead. From the time of his locating in Ludlow till his death, April 23, 1860, Mr. Washburn continued to practice his profession, taking an important part in all matters pertaining to the political and religious interests of the town. He was an accomplished lawyer in the broadest sense. He was long regarded as the best read lawyer in the State, and as holding the first place in the law relating to real estate. Thoroughly grounded in the principles of the English common law, his conclusions were easily arrived at and were held in high esteem by the courts of the State. His mind was of a strong analytical cast, and his briefs clear and concise, while in the branch of special pleading, then the practice of the courts, he had no superior in the State. He was tall and commanding in his person, gentle and affable in his manners, of sterling integrity, and in all respects a fine example of the educated Christian gentleman of what is oftimes termed the golden age of New England history. Mr. Washburn was united in marriage October 10, 1813, to Miss Hannah Blaney Thatcher, a daughter of Rev. Thomas C. Thatcher, of Lynn, Massachusetts.

CARLOS COOLIDGE was born in Windsor, Vermont, June 25, 1792. His genealogy is as follows: Richard, born in 1666, died October 23, 1732. His wife's name was Susanna. She died October 20, 1736, aged sixty-six years. Nathaniel, born in 1700, died 1766, married Grace, daughter of Nathaniel and Anne Bowman, and had five children, of whom Nathaniel, their eldest son,

CARLOS COOLIDGE.

born December 7, 1728, married Dorothy Whitney, who died July 29, 1818, aged eighty-five years. He died December 24, 1773. They had six children, viz.: Susanna, Mary, Daniel, Nathaniel, Grace, and Nathan, father of Carlos, born December 6, 1766, married Betsey Curtis March 20, 1791; the latter was born May 2, 1760, died December 27, 1822. They had three children: Carlos, Mary, born October 15, 1793, died November 30, 1814, and Betsey, born November 17, 1801, died October 26, 1874.

Carlos Coolidge was graduated from Middle-

bury college with honor, in a class that contained such men as the late Hon. Charles Davis, judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, Judge Jacob Lansing of Albany, New York, Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D. D., of Greenwich, Connecticut, and others equally prominent. He read law at the outset with the Hon. Peter Starr of Middlebury, and completed his studies, preparatory to admission to the bar in Windsor county, with the late Hon. Jonathan H. Hubbard of Windsor. He commenced the practice of his profession in Windsor in 1814 and continued it for a period of more than fifty years. He was the recipient of many tokens of popular favor from citizens of his own county and State. He was State's attorney for the county of Windsor from 1831 to 1836, and representative from Windsor to the general assembly from 1834 to 1837, and from 1839 to 1843. He was elected speaker of the house of representatives in 1836 and from 1839 to 1842, in which capacity he presided with unsurpassed dignity and urbanity. He was elected governor of Vermont in 1848, and re-elected in 1849. He was senator from Windsor county in 1854 and re-elected in 1855. He was one of the electors at large from Vermont in 1844, who indicated their preference for Henry Clay as president of the United States. In 1849 he received from his alma mater, Middlebury college, the well earned compliment of the degree of LL. D. This brief recital of some of the responsible posts to which Governor Coolidge attained without solicitation on his part, gives a faint idea of the character and attainments of the man. Governor Coolidge was, par excellence, a Christian gentleman. In his private and public life he bore himself without ostentation, with remarkable urbanity towards all, and discharged every public and private trust with thoroughness and ability. He died in Windsor, August 15, 1866.

Governor Coolidge married September 22, 1817, Harriet, daughter of Walter and Sarah (Gilbert) Bingham, born in Claremont, New Hampshire, April 6, 1796, died June 6, 1877. They had two children, Mary and Harriet. The latter died June 5, 1831, aged five years. Mary, born June 29, 1818, married January 27, 1845, the Rev. Franklin Butler.

SAMUEL SHETHAR PHELPS, one of Vermont's noted jurists, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, May 13, 1793. His father, John, was a Revolutionary soldier and a man of large means for his time; John's father, Edward, was also wealthy, a prominent citizen of Connecticut and in 1844–45 a member of the general court of that State. The founder of the Phelps family in America was William Phelps.

After early private and public school training, Samuel Shethar Phelps entered Yale, from which institution he was graduated in 1811. After graduation he studied law at Litchfield, Connecticut, and 1812 settled in Middlebury, Vermont. Hardly had young Phelps commenced the practice of his profession when the War of 1812 broke out, but his country was more to him than personal gain or professional distinction. He enlisted and remained in the army about two years, when he resumed his law work. Although always taking much interest in politics he refused all tenders of official honors until 1821, when he was elected a member of the Vermont legislature and served continuously in that body until 1832, in which year he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court by the legislature. This office he filled with great satisfaction to the bar and the public, and only resigned (1838) to accept of another great office with which the legislature had honored him—the United States senatorship from Vermont. To that office he was elected as a democrat; he held that position from 1839 to 1851, and upon the death of William Upham, served by appointment in 1853 and 1854.

Mr. Phelps was a prominent and able opponent of the abolition movement which kept gaining strength during his public life; he favored slavery and used every honorable

means to stem the tide of public opinion which finally swept that institution out of legal existance in the United States; as a member of the committee appointed to investigate and discuss the slavery question, he dissented from the report presented by Henry Clay. In 1854 he retired to private life and resumed the practice of law for only a short time at Middlebury, Vermont. Mr. Phelps died March 25, 1855.

In addition to his great ability as a lawyer, a judge, and a statesman, Mr. Phelps' oratorical efforts were of unusual power, many of his speeches having been published. The best known were "Address on Council of Censors" (1832); "Speech on Tariff Bill" (1844); "Speech on Oregon Question" (1848); his published Vermont decisions are also greatly valued.

EDWARD JOHN PHELPS, like his father, Samuel Shethar Phelps, was a man of unusual legal acumen and was well known on both sides of the Atlantic. He was born at Middlebury, Vermont, July 11, 1822. He was descended from William Phelps, the colonist. His great-grandfather, Edward, gained considerable honor because of his Revolutionary war record, and his grandfather, John, was one of the old-school land owners of Connecticut and a man possessed of considerable wealth. The sketch of his father, Samuel Shethar, appears in this work.

Edward John Phelps had rare advantages for education and advancement. His parents were possessed of ample means and mental attainments far above the average of their day. Besides, young Edward was imbued with a pride of his own, and he was unwilling to wear his family honor without doing his share to maintain and increase, if possible, its prestige; and he succeeded, for at preparatory school and at college he gave promise of his successful future. After graduating from Middlebury college in 1840, and spending one year at Yale Law school, he studied law with that famous democrat, Horatio Seymour, and was admitted to the bar at Middlebury in 1843.

Mr. Phelps immediately begun the practice of his profession in his native town, where he remained two years, when prospects of greater growth in his life work induced him to remove to Burlington. The large number of clients he almost at once gained in the city by the lake was remarkable, and was a high tribute to his worth and his grasp of legal questions.

From the fall of 1851 to the close of President Fillmore's administration he was second comptroller of the treasury; in 1870 was a delegate to the Vermont constitutional convention, his fund of resources making him one of the leaders of that body; in 1877 he presided over the ceremonies of the centennial celebration in commemoration of the battle of Bennington; he was lecturer on medical jurisprudence before the students of Vermont university in 1880, his lectures being considered of such importance that the university authorities had them published in book form; in 1880 was president of the American Bar association, and the same year was the defeated candidate for governor of Vermont on the democratic ticket; in 1881 he was appointed professor of law

EDWARD J. PHELPS.

at Yale, which chair he held until his death in 1900; in 1882 he was the lecturer on constitutional law at the Boston University Law school.

In April, 1882, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Phelps United States minister to Great Britain, in which position he honored his country as well as himself. Middlebury college conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1870. One of his addresses delivered before the American Bar association, deserves special mention, entitled "Chief Justice Marshall and the Constitutional Law of his Time" (1879); in 1888 he contributed to the Nineteenth Century a series of articles on "The Constitution of the United States."

GILBERT A. DAVIS was born in Chester, Vermont, December 18, 1835. He descends in the fifth generation from William Davis, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, born in England in 1617. His son, Jacob, the fourth child of eight children, born in Roxbury, September 17, 1742, married, October 30, 1764, Dorothy Baker of Dedham, Massachusetts. Stephen, the eldest of eight children of Jacob, born in Roxbury, March 20, 1765, died March, 1821. He married Martha Tileston, and had eight children, of whom Asa, father of Gilbert A., born in Roxbury, August 22, 1789, married October 12, 1815, Mary Hosmer, born in Chester, Vermont, March 21, 1799, daughter of Amos and Sibbel (Parker) Hosmer, who came to Chester from Concord, Massachusetts. They had children as follows: Charles L., Martha T., and Gilbert A. Asa Davis came to Chester, Vermont, in 1812, and died in Reading, January 13, 1873, at the home of his son. He was a hatter by trade. His wife died in Chester, March 22, 1872.

Gilbert A. Davis received his education in the district school and at the Chester academy. When fifteen years of age he commenced teaching school in Vermont, and in 1852 went to New Jersey, where for four years he taught in Port Colden and Belvidere, in Warren county, and at Mount Pleasant, in Hunterdon county. When in Belvidere he began the study of law with J. G. Shipman, a prominent lawyer of the latter place. Upon his return to Chester he continued the study with William Rounds. In 1858–1859 he studied in the office of Washburn & Marsh, at Woodstock, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in the May term of the latter year in his native county. He remained with Washburn & Marsh until March, 1860. He then settled at Felchville, in Reading, where he first opened a law office, remaining there until June, 1879, when he removed to Windsor, keeping a branch office at Felchville.

GILBERT A. DAVIS

Mr. Davis has been identified politically with the republican party, and often a member of the of the county and State conventions. In 1858 and in 1861 he was assistant clerk of the house of representatives, being assigned to the duty of making up the grand list. He was registrar of the Probate Court of the district of Windsor, Vermont, from December 1, 1864, to February, 1869. In addition to numerous minor offices he was town superintendent of schools, town agent, and auditor of Reading for ten consecutive years, represented the town of Reading in the State legislature in 1872–1874 and 1874–76, serving on the committee on education, of which he was

chairman at the latter session; was State senator in 1876–78, serving as chairman of the committee on education and on the judiciary, and State's attorney for Windsor county from December 1, 1878, to December 1, 1880. By appointment of Governor Peck he compiled the school laws of Vermont in 1875, and compiled and published the "History of Reading" in 1874, a publication requiring much patient research, and by it has been gathered many facts of local interest. He delivered the oration at the centennial celebration of the settlement of Reading, in 1872, and was also orator on the occasion of the centennial celebration of the adoption of the constitution and the name of the State, held at Windsor, August 9, 1877. He was a delegate from Vermont to the anti-saloon conference held at Chicago in 1887, serving on the committee on credentials, and was acting delegate from Vermont at the Chicago republican convention in 1888. He was identified actively with the public improvements in Windsor; was one of the commissioners to put in the water works, and was trustee of the village in 1889–1890; a director of the Windsor Electric Light company, and the president, treasurer, director, and the largest stockholder in the Windsor Machine company, a successful enterprise established in 1888, and the largest resident taxpayer. Few men have been more often called upon to act as administrator, executor, guardian, trustee. His legal practice took a wide range in the courts of Vermont and New Hampshire, and in the United States courts, and before the pension and treasury departments at Washington. His Vermont Supreme Court practice commenced in 1864, with the case of Town vs. Lamphere, reported 37 Vermont, 52, February term, 1861, and cases with which he has been connected as counsel are to be found in nearly every volume of Vermont reports since, and his briefs show careful study and preparation. He was for many years an officer of the Vermont Historical society, and took an active interest in the preservation of the materials which go to make up the source of the history of the State and the towns and county where he resided. He was a delegate to the triennial Congregational council held in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1889. He was a member of the Vermont Commandery, Knights Templar.

For many years Mr. Davis was active in the cause of temperance, having been frequently a speaker at temperance meetings, a member and officer of temperance organizations, the Sons of Temperance and I. O. of G. T., and twice elected a delegate from Vermont to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

Mr. Davis was married, April 13, 1862, by the Rev. J. T. Hanna, in the Methodist church at Turner, Du Page county, Illinois, to Delia I., daughter of Lemuel and Mary A. (Weaver) Bolles. Mrs. Davis was born in Grafton, Vermont, January 13, 1840. They have had four children, viz.: Charles Esek, born at Reading, January 10, 1864, died at Turner, Illinois, August 24, 1865; George Gilbert, born at Reading, December 7, 1866, died at Reading, September 5, 1868; Mary Isabella, born at Reading, July 1, 1872, a graduate of Windsor High school, and of Smith college, Northampton, Massachusetts; and Gilbert Franklin, born in Reading, June 19, 1877.

SEWALL FULLAM, of Ludlow, was descended from Francis Fullam, who, at the age of fourteen years, came from his native place (Fullam's Place), near London, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in the year 1683. He became prominently identified with the interests of the Massachusetts Bay colony and was for many years judge of the Superior Colonial Court; and also superintendent of the Natick Indians, and for seventeen years occupied a seat in the Colonial legislature. He had one son, named Jacob, whose son, Francis, was the father of Timothy, who was one of the early settlers of the town of Cavendish, Vermont. Timothy had two sons, one of whom, Sewall, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was for eleven years a preacher in the Methodist church, and after that period

united with the Free Will Baptists. He married Mehitable Harris, who also traced her ancestry to Francis Fullam, as the latter's daughter married Nathaniel Harris, who was Mrs. Fullam's great-grandfather. By this marriage there were six children, of whom Sewall was the eldest, and was born in Cavendish, Vermont, April 7, 1799.

Mr. Fullam's early life was spent in his native town, and in Reading, Vermont, where his father removed, having only the advantages of the local schools in which to obtain an education. For the means of obtaining a livelihood he apprenticed himself to learn the

SEWALL FULLAM.

trade of carpenter. Having a fondness for books, he became a great reader, and his leisure hours were spent in study, and being endowed with a retentive memory, he thereby accumulated a greater store of practical knowledge than the majority of men obtain. Mr. Fullam having a personal acquaintance with Reuben Washburn, a sketch of whose life appears in this work, he borrowed from him law books, and by diligent study at home, soon made himself so proficient that he was able to meet in legal debate any of the brethren of his chosen profession. He became a resident of Ludlow, April 16, 1828, and besides being engaged at his trade, devoted more or less of his time to legal business until 1836, when he became a member of the Windsor county bar. From this time until his death, November 26, 1876, he continued to reside in Ludlow, and was one of the most prominent members of the bar of his native county, having as his colleagues such men as Judge Jacob Collamer, Hon. Andrew Tracy, of Woodstock, and Hon. Asa Aiken, of Windsor. Mr. Fullam was a man of imposing appearance, being five feet, eleven inches in height, and an average weight of two hundred and twenty-two pounds. He represented Ludlow in the State legislature from 1834 to 1841 inclusive, and a number of sessions was chairman of the judiciary committee; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1843, State's attorney in 1842–1843, 1847–1848. Mr. Fullam was married November 17, 1825, to Miss Eunice Howe Goddard, of Reading, Vermont, and their family consisted of five children, viz.: Elizabeth Goddard, wife of Ervin J. Whitcomb, of Ludlow; Candace Lucretia, widow of Rev. J. O. Skinner, a Universalist minister, residing at Waterville, Maine; Volvey Sewall, Benoni Buck, and Eunice Victoria, wife of Marcus A. Spaulding, of Ludlow.

ANDREW TRACY. Thomas Tracy, the grandfather of Andrew, came from Windham, Connecticut, to Hartford, Vermont, in 1776. He had a son James who was born in Windham, January 28, 1760, and on October 22, 1795, married Mercy Richmond, of Barnard. She was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, June 15, 1772. Of their family of five children, Andrew, the second child, was born in Hartford, December 15, 1797. He attended the academies in Royalton and Randolph, and decided to study a profession rather than follow his father's occupation of a farmer. Having completed the preparatory studies, he entered Dartmouth college, where he remained two years. At this time his intimate

friend, Leonard Marsh, who was a classmate, withdrew from the college on account of trouble with his eyes. Mr. Tracy, preferring not to be separated from his friend, left college at the same time. The two went to New York State, where for two years Mr. Tracy taught school in Troy. In September, 1822, at the request of his father he returned to Hartford, and became a student in the law office of George E. Wales, and in 1826 was admitted to the bar. He first practiced his profession in Quechee village, but he soon became interested in politics and was elected a member of the legislature from Hartford in 1833, and for the

ANDREW TRACY.

four succeeding years. On the organization of the whig party he united with the same and engaged earnestly in the discussions which were constantly arising over the political questions of the day, and from his swift and ready way of speaking, from the force and compactness of his expression and the keenness of his sarcasm, he was well qualified for such debates. At the close of the year 1837 he removed to Woodstock and entered into co-partnership with Norman Williams, January 1, 1838, which partnership continued till June 15, 1839. During the month of December, 1840, he formed a co-partnership with Julius Converse, under the firm name of Tracy & Converse, and on August 20, 1849, James Barrett was admitted as partner under the firm name of Tracy, Converse & Barrett. This partnership continued in active professional work till November 25, 1853, when Mr. Tracy retired from the firm. He was elected in 1842 to represent the town of Woodstock in the legislature and was made speaker of the house, which position he held for the two succeeding years. In 1852 he was elected representative to congress, but as neither the climate nor the political atmosphere of Washington suited him, at the close of his term of service he declined a re-election. He was never married. He died in Woodstock, October 28, 1868.

ASHAEL PECK, lawyer, justice, governor, private citizen, the son of Squire and Elizabeth (Godard) Peck, was born in Royalston, Massachusetts, in 1803. Twenty-one generations of the Peck ancestry traces the family back through Joseph Peck, the Puritan, to John Peck, Bolton, Yorkshire, England. Squire Peck was an agriculturist and in 1806 moved with his family to Montpelier, where he settled on a farm and prospered sufficiently to give his son the advantages of higher education.

Ashael Peck was not considered brilliant as a boy, nor in later years was he looked upon as an orator or a leader of men, but he was a student. His early education was obtained in the district school; his college preparatory work in Washington county Grammar school, and the standing attained in the latter institution enabled him to enter the sophmore class of the University of Vermont. Desiring to perfect himself in the French language, he left the university in 1824, and entered the home of a college president in Canada. Later he studied law in the office of his brother, Nathan Peck, of Hinesburgh; then with Bailey and Marsh, at Burlington, and was admitted to practice in 1832. Mr. Peck's first

law partner was Archibald Hyde, and later he associated himself with D. A. Smalley. In 1851 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court of Vermont, holding the office until 1857, at which date he again took up the practice of his profession. However, being a good reasoner and devoted to the right, the people elected him to the Supreme Bench in 1860 and he continued in that position until his election as governor in 1874.

As governor, Mr. Peck's acts for the most part were such as to endear him to the later generations rather than his contemporaries, yet he made remarkably few enemies. He was safe, quiet, unostentatious, courteous, and withal never lost sight of the final results of his acts. During his incumbency he earned the title of "Father of the house of correction," which institution was established in Vermont through his efforts.

Being a democrat in early life, a free-soiler for a short period, and later one of the originators of the present republican party, he was nevertheless consistent and only changed his opinions after examining a matter in the same thorough manner as he would a law case when on the bench. He always believed in no compromise with the slavery party during the Civil war and the reconstruction period; was profoundly religious and a great Bible student. Mr. Peck never married. He died May 18, 1879.

WILLIAM HARRIS WALKER was born in Windham, Vermont, February 2, 1832, and is the second son of Ephraim and Lydia (Harris) Walker. His mother was a sister of the late Judge William Harris, for whom our subject was named. After attending the Leland academy of Townshend, Vermont, for one term, he entered Black River academy in 1852, where he remained one year. His classical education was obtained at Middlebury college, from which he graduated with full honors, afterward being one of its trustees for many years. He accepted the position of principal of the Little Falls academy at Little Falls, New York, being engaged there two years. While filling the above position his leisure hours were employed in studying law in the office of Judge Arphaxed Loomis, a prominent attorney of Little Falls. Mr. Walker came to Ludlow in the fall of 1860 and completed his studies with Hon. F. C. Robbins, and became a member of the Windsor county bar in the fall of 1861. The practice of his profession was commenced in Ludlow the year he was admitted. He filled various positions of political and judicial trust in his town and State. He was assistant secretary of the senate in 1857, member of the Vermont house of representatives of 1865–1866 and 1884, member of the State senate from Windsor county in 1867–1868, State's attorney in 1874–1876, supervisor of the insane 1878–1880, probate judge of Windsor district from 1878 to 1884, and in the latter year was elected by the legislature a member of the Supreme bench, which position he was obliged to resign in 1887 on account of ill health.

WILLIAM H. WALKER.

Judge Walker married Ann Eliza, daughter of Dr. Ardain G. Taylor, of Ludlow. Frank A., a son of that union, was born in Londonderry,

Vermont, March 7, 1860. He took an academical course at Black River academy; graduated from Middlebury college in 1882. He studied law with his father and Martin H. Goddard, and became a member of the Windsor county bar in 1886. He married Miss Jennie A. Leland.

LUKE POTTER POLAND, chief justice of Vermont Supreme Court, United States senator, and representative in congress; was born at Westford, Vermont, November 1, 1815, his parents Luke and Nancy (Potter) Poland, having moved from their Massachusetts home into Vermont the previous year. He died at Waterville, Vermont, July 2, 1887.

His early advantages were quite limited, including only a common school education until he was twelve years old, when he entered a country store at Waterville for two years. The three following years he spent with his father on the farm, and in running a saw mill. This latter fact gave him an opportunity to facetiously remark in after life, that he was "educated in a saw mill." He then attended Jericho academy five months. This completed his school advantages but not his education.

His active, attentive mind had receievd development from may sources. He was physically as well as mentally strong and well developed. The succeeding year he taught school successfully in Morrisville, when he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge Samuel A. Willard. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, at the age of twenty-one years, and practiced his profession for twelve years in Morrisville. In 1848, though a free soil democrat, he was elected judge of the Supreme Court over a whig competitor by a whig legislature. He subsequently received seventeen successive elections. He was elected chief justice in 1860, and held the office until he resigned in 1865, to accept the appointment to the United States senate.

By intuition apparently, but really by close and vigorous application, he mastered the broader principles of the law. He was greatly aided in applying them by the knowledge of common affairs early gained, and by his broad discriminating common sense. He was quick to discover the controlling element in the facts of a case, which made a principle applicable or inapplicable. Clear in comprehension he stated his views forcibly and with remarkable clearness. His plain, pointed discriminating charges are today a tradition among the Vermont bar. His presence was fine, his bearing courtly, his self-command great. He had withal enough of the natural school master to command and maintain the best of order, even in the heat of conflict.

Hon. James Barrett, many years Judge Poland's associate at the bar and upon the bench, wrote concerning him, "In thirty years conversancy with the bench and bar of Vermont, it has not been my fortune to know any other instance in which the presiding judge in his *nisi prius* circuit, has been so uniformly and by the spontaneous acquiescence of the bar, so emphatically the 'end of the law' in all things appertaining to the business of these courts. As judge of the Supreme Court setting in banc his adaptedness to the place was equally manifest. His mastery of the principles of the law, his discriminating apprehension of the principles involved in the specific case in hand, his facility in developing by logical process and practical illustrations the proper applications and results of these principles, are very strikingly carried in the judicial opinions drawn up by him, contained in the Vermont reports. His memory of cases in which particular points have been decided is extraordinary, and his memory is accompanied by a very full and accurate apprehension of the very points, and grounds and reason of the judgment. Some of the cases in which he drew the opinion of the court stand forth as leading cases, and his treatment of the subject involved ranks with the best specimens of judicial disquisition."

While in the senate he inaugurated the

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

greatest work of his congressional career—the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States. Hon. Lorin Blodgett said of this work, that it was entitled to "rank quite distinct from, if not higher, than any previous work of the kind known to history." Both the house and senate accepted the work as it came from his hands, and it became law June 3, 1874.

At the expiration of his term in the senate he was elected as representative to congress and remained there until March, 1875. He concluded the work of the revision of the law begun while in the senate. He was chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the ku-klux-klan outrages. The exposure made, practically broke up the organization and was of inestimable value to southern progress. He was also chairman of the important committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the Credit Mobilier company. The investigation occupied several months, and the unanimous report created much excitement in political and social circles.

During the reconstruction period he was also conspicuous. He was chairman of a special committee raised to investigate the state of affairs in Arkansas. He supported the majority report of the committee in a very able speech. After a sharp fight the report was sustained by a majority of seventy, a result which created no little surprise as the fight had been very vigorous, and it was known that the result would be unpalatable to the executive.

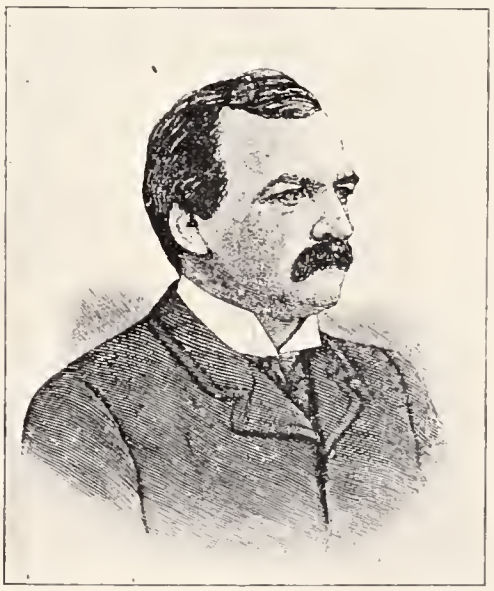
In these ten years of his congressional life, no other member of either branch of congress was so intimately identified with so many important measures. In 1876 he was made chairman of the Vermont delegation to the republican national convention, and in some quarters was suggested for both the offices of president and vice-president.

In 1882 he was again elected to congress and served one term. While not engaged in congressional duties he served his state and town in many representative positions. He was president of the First National bank of St. Johnsbury, from its organization to the time of his death, a period of nearly thirty years. He was an active and prominent member of the American Bar association, and was chairman of its executive committee from its organization until his death.

Judge Poland married in 1838 Miss Martha S. Page, daughter of Dr. William Page of Waterville, Vermont. He married the second time, the sister of his first wife, Miss Adelia H. Page, who survived him but eight months. Four children were born of the first marriage, three daughters and one son, Martin L., who graduated from West Point, and was captain in the U. S. army. He died in 1878.

Isabel, the youngest daughter, is the only child living, and is the wife of Henry Otis Cushman of Boston.

GUY CHAPLIN NOBLE was born in Franklin, Vermont, October 9, 1839. At the age of eleven years he became a student at Franklin academy, and three years later



GUY C. NOBLE.

entered the classical course at the New Hampton institute at Fairfax, from which institution he graduated, and at the age of nineteen

entered Harvard Law school. He was graduated with the class of 1861, and admitted to the bar at the September term of Franklin county court the same year. Mr. Noble was a thorough student, and applying himself diligently to professional work he soon took high rank at the bar. In October, 1862, the law firm comprised of Mr. Noble and Julian H. Dewey, his brother-in-law, was formed and continued until the death of the latter. Among those associated with him in later years was Edward Curtis Smith, son of the Hon. John Gregory Smith, and the firm of Noble & Smith, when broken by the death of Mr. Noble, May 21, 1889, had a reputation second to few, if any, in the State. Mr. Noble was a stalwart republican, and though possessing no inclination for office has held many positions of honor and trust in the town and State. He was for over twenty-two years attorney for the Central Vermont railroad, and during his professional career was associated with much of the best legal talent of the State.

WILLIAM MORRILL PINGRY, of Weathersfield, was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, May 28, 1806, being the second son of William and Mary (Morrill) Pingry. He studied law with Samuel I. Wells of his native town, also with the firm of Shaw & Chandler, of Danville, Vermont. He became a member of the Caledonia county bar in June, 1832, and commenced the practice of his profession at Waitsfield, Vermont, where he remained nine years. In 1841 he came to Perkinsville, Vermont, and excepting from November, 1854, to August, 1857, when he was cashier of the White River bank at Bethel, Vermont, always resided there and followed his profession until his death in May, 1885. Mr. Pingry was State auditor of Vermont from 1853 to 1860, was county commissioner, was a member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1860–61 and 1868, and a member of the senate of 1869 and 1870, was assistant judge in Washington and Windsor counties, and also a member of the constitutional convention of 1850. His heart was warmly enlisted in the anti-slavery cause, with which he was identified at an early period, he being one of the "319" Vermonters who voted for James G. Birney, as a presidential candidate in 1840, when the total liberty party vote in the United States was 7,059. He was a consistent church member and was for forty years deacon of the Baptist church and for almost thirty-five years superintendent of the Sabbath school. The records of the Vermont Baptists for forty-five years or more show that his counsels were sought by that denomination throughout the

WILLIAM M. PINGRY.

State. He served his brethren often as presiding officer of different organizations, also on various boards of trust, on important committees, and at ecclesiastical councils. He was the first president of the Vermont Baptist Sabbath school convention organized in 1870. As a corporate member of the board of trustees of the Vermont academy, he was chosen the first president and held the office till his death. He collected much valuable material for the town history of Weathersfield. A volume entitled, "A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Moses Pengry of Ipswich,

Massachusetts, so far as Ascertained, Collected and Arranged by William M. Pingry," and published in 1881, is the result of labor extending through seven years.

Mr. Pingry married, first, Lucy G. Brown, and their two children are Mary Helen, wife of Dr. Orvis F. Bigelow of Amherst, Massachusetts, and Gratia Maria, wife of Cyrus C. Boynton of Los Angeles, California. He married, second, Mrs. Lucy C. Richardson, nee Carpenter. Mr. Pingry in 1860 received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth college.

HENRY RUSSELL START, born in Bakersfield, Vermont, December 28, 1845, is the youngest son in a family of six sons of Simeon G. and Mary S. (Barnes) Start. His grandfather, Moses Start, was originally from Massachusetts, and was among the early

HENRY R. START.

settlers of Bakersfield. Mr. Start attended the district schools of his native town and was for one year a student at Barre academy, Barre, Vermont, but he finished his academical course at the North academy of Bakersfield, Vermont. During the Civil war he was a member of Company A, third regiment, Vermont volunteers. In 1866 he commenced the study of law with M. R. Tyler, of Bakersfield, and became a member of the Franklin county bar at the April term of court in 1867. He commenced the practice of his profession in November, 1867, at Bakersfield, where he continued till January 1, 1881, when he formed a co-partnership with H. G. Edson and A. P. Cross, at St. Albans, under the firm name of Edson, Cross & Start. Mr. Start retained his residence at Bakersfield, and after three years the senior member of his firm retired. The remaining members continued as partners until December 1, 1890, when the partnership was dissolved. In politics Mr. Start has always affiliated with the republican party. He has held various town offices, was State's attorney from December, 1876, to December, 1878, was member of the Vermont senate in 1880, was one of the trustees of the Vermont Reform school from December, 1880, to December, 1888, was presidential elector in 1888, and represented Bakersfield in the legislature of 1890 and was elected speaker of that body. He was elected by the same legislature a member of the Supreme Bench of Vermont and took his oath of office December 1, 1890.

Judge Start married Ellen S., daughter of Stillman and Sarah E. Houghton. She died July 12, 1890.

CHARLES MARSH, one of the brightest of Vermont's noted lawyers, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, July 10, 1765. Except in patches, Vermont was a wilderness when his parents moved to that State, but the district school was there and in it young Marsh gained his early and college preparatory education. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1786, one of the leaders of his class, and immediately entered upon the study of law. After admission he settled in Woodstock, Vermont, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. He was industrious, had a strong analytical mind, and soon gained

the confidence of the community and a large business. He was a well-read lawyer and his opinions were regarded as good authority. For fifty years he was a tower of strength in his profession, becoming the senior member of the bar of Vermont. In 1797 President Washington appointed him district attorney of the State and later he was elected to congress as a federalist, serving one term 1815–1817. During his term at Washington he helped to organize the American Colonization society; during his whole business life was a liberal contributor to church and Bible societies; was president of the Vermont Bible society; vice-president of the American Bible society; vice-president of the American Educational society.

During his long career of professional work he was distinguished and respected no less for the excellence of his social character and for his judgment in all public matters, than for his talents and integrity in the business affairs of his chosen vocation. A contemporary said of him: "Possessing brilliant and highly cultivated powers of mind, united with habits of patient and zealous application, Mr. Marsh rose to an eminence in the profession. His style of speaking was elevated and commanding, rich in the higher graces of oratory, and at the same time argumentative and convincing."

GEORGE PERKINS MARSH represented his government in foreign courts longer than any other American diplomatist. He was the son of that famous lawyer, Charles Marsh, whose memoir appears in this work, and was born in Woodstock, Vermont, March 15, 1801, and died in Italy July 23, 1882. In his early life he had exceptional educational advantages and early showed his skill in mastering languages. In 1820 he was graduated from Dartmouth and immediately began the reading of law in Burlington. Even before his admission to the bar he became active in politics, but the first prominent public office he held was in 1835, when he was elected to the Vermont legislature, and at the same time was a member of the Vermont supreme executive council. In 1842 he went as a whig to congress, where he served until 1849, resigning in that year to accept an appointment as minister to Turkey. Mr. Marsh remained there until 1853, during which time he was also sent by his government on a special mission to Greece. In 1857 the governor of Vermont asked him to act on a committee, the object of which was to gain information as to the best methods for the artificial propagation of fish. Mr. Marsh was appointed the first United States minister to the new kingdom of Italy in 1861, and it is said he had a greater personal prestige with the Italian government than any other foreign representative.

Harvard honored itself as well as Mr. Marsh when it conferred on him the degree of LL. D. in 1859; likewise Dartmouth in 1860. In his study of languages special attention was given to those of northern Europe, and it is said his collection of Scandinavian literature, now owned by the University of Vermont, was the largest in the world outside the Scandinavian countries — a strange fact considering his diplomatic work was confined to southern Europe.

As an author Mr. Marsh commanded considerable influence and attention, his most widely known works being: "A Compendious Grammar of Old Northern and Icelandic Language," 1838; "The Camel, His Organization, Habits and Uses, Considered with Reference to His Introduction Into the United States," 1856; "Lectures on English Language," 1861; "Origin and History of the English Language and the Early Literature It Embodies," 1862; American edition of Hensleigh Wedgwood's "Dictionary of English Etymology," 1862; "Man and Nature, or Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action," 1864.

Mr. Marsh was married in 1838 to Caroline Crane, of Berkley, Massachusetts.

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England

FOR THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY

BIOGRAPHICAL - RHODE ISLAND

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England.

RHODE ISLAND.

SAMUEL AMES,* chief justice of the State of Rhode Island. A monument in Swan Point cemetery bears the following inscription:

SAMUEL AMES,
During nine years Chief Justice of the State of Rhode Island.
Born September 6th, 1806.
Died December 20th, 1865.
Upright, Fearless, Learned, Just, Sincere.

Rarely has an epitaph come so near telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

When a man of mark dies, especially if he be stricken down suddenly in early life or in middle age, there is very apt to be a burst of eulogy which does him injustice by hiding his real merit. This was easily observed in the case of the man of whom we often and justly speak as the Great Chief Justice.

I was absent from the State when he died, and as I read in the newspapers what was said about him, I thought that the future historian from these materials would hardly be able to distinguish between this man and any other great lawyer and judge. And yet he was a man who, if truly described, would present a grand historical figure. "Paint me as I am," said Cromwell to the artist, "if you leave out a scar or a wrinkle, I will not pay you a shilling." Such directions would Samuel Ames have given to any one who should attempt to speak of him after his death. If his statue were set up at the public expense or by private subscription in the scene of his labors as counselor and judge, it would give the world assurance of a man. Everything about him was positive and strong.

His consciousness of his own great powers made him frequently impatient in dealing with men of less capacity. His own sense of honor kindled his wrath against meanness in every form. His sense of justice filled him with anger, both durable and vehement, against every form of injustice.

His intellect, powerful and rapid, could ill brook contact with men whose perceptions were dull. His great learning sometimes provoked contempt for men of more limited attainments. Of course such a man in the discharge of his duties would make enemies as well as friends.

I shall not attempt, of course, any biography of Mr. Ames, or any formal estimate of his abilities, his character, or his service to his native State. I confine myself to some things which remain in my memory of him.

I first saw him, a young man on Westmins-

* By Abraham Payne.

ter street. His athletic figure, his elastic step, his careful dress, attracted my attention, and on inquiry I was told that he was first among the rising young lawyers of the State.

I next saw him in the old court room after the candles were lighted in the evening. Chief Justice Job Durfee and his associates, Hale and Staples, were on the bench. John Whipple, Richard Ward Green, General A. C. Green and Thomas F. Carpenter, were seated within the bar. Samuel Y. Atwell was addressing the court upon some motion, and probably with quite unnecessary eloquence. Mr. Ames sprang to his feet and stepping forward interrupted Mr. Atwell with: "May it please your honor, have we not heard enough of this rhodomontade?" I think I have heard this word used on no other occasion. I remember well the expression of Mr. Atwell as he turned and fixed his eyes upon his young friend, but he took no other notice of the interruption.

I next saw Mr. Ames at the boarding house of Mary Ann Smith. Among his fellow boarders were Samuel Curry, Charles S. Bradley, John Oldfield, Edward H. Hazard, and myself. While waiting in the ante-room for Mary Ann to announce that our meals were ready, it was our delight to listen to Mr. Ames. His talk took a wild range over subjects grave and gay. He was equally at home on questions of literature, law, and theology, and in his lighter moods, whether in sarcastic vein or more genial humor, he was irresistible.

He was then superintendent of the Sunday school at St. Stephen's church, and as he started of a Sunday morning, in his heavy lion skin overcoat, with his Bible under his arm, for his duties at the school, he reminded me of those churchmen of the middle age, who, though unmindful of the duties to which they were specially consecrated, were yet more at home when entrusted with the command of armies.

In 1846 I was associated with Mr. Ames as his junior partner, and had daily intercourse with him for five or six years, at the end of which time he opened for a while a law office in Boston.

In 1856 he was elected to the office of chief justice, which office he held for nine years, and did not long survive his resignation, which was caused by his failing health. A more honorable man I have never known. A more learned lawyer I have neither known nor read about. A judge more anxious to do his whole duty never adorned any bench. No man had stronger or more tender affections.

Burke said of his friend, Lord Keppel: "Though it never showed itself in insult to any human being, Lord Keppel was somewhat high." I have often thought of this expression in connection with Mr. Ames. With his

SAMUEL AMES

peculiar temperament, it was difficult at times to be entirely just in the contest at the bar or when listening wearily on the bench to the endless tongues of lawyers. But no man had a kinder heart or felt more keen regret when he knew he had hurt the feelings of another man. On one occasion when I told him that an old member of the bar was hurt by something he had said, the tears came into his own eyes as he said: "Poor fellow; I am afraid he has reached the time when a grasshopper is a

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

burden," and immediately went to the man and made an ample apology. Once when he had lost his temper at the bar, I said to him: "I am sorry that you treated —— —— in that manner." He replied, "I am sorry, too; but you see I could not help it." I hesitate to repeat anecdotes about Mr. Ames; there are still among the living so many men whose memory of him is as vivid as mine, and whose powers of analysis and description are much greater.

As I bring this notice to a close, I remember the last interview I had with him. For some time before he resigned the office of chief justice it was obvious to me as it was to all his friends, that his health was failing and it would be wise for him to rest from his judicial labors at least for a time. He was not fully conscious of his own infirmities, and he was very anxious to do his whole duty. Some of the toadies who always hover around a great man, told him that some of his friends thought that he ought to suspend his labors, and this produced a coolness between him and some of these friends, including myself. One morning when I entered the court room he came down from the bench and taking me into the jury room said: "Payne, I am going to resign this office." I replied, "I am very glad to hear it; if you will give yourself absolute rest for a year, I think you will be restored to health." He then requested my services in a little matter of business, the old friendly relations were restored, we shook hands, and I never saw him again.

During all the years which have passed since his death, there have not been many days when I have not recalled many pleasant memories of my long intimacy with Mr. Ames; and it gives me pleasure to think that if he knows anything of me now, he knows that from first to last I was an admirer of his ability and his character and also was one of his faithful friends.

I must allude to one incident which is fresh in my recollection. Most of my readers will remember the Hazard and Ives controversy. I have no desire to disturb the ashes that have gathered over it. In the course of it some charges were made against Mr. Ames, in his capacity as reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, which were under investigation before a committee of the general assembly. He was invited to appear before the committee by counsel, and had a long and full consultation as to his line of defense. At the hearing before the committee, before his counsel could rise, Mr. Ames arose and said: "Gentlemen, when my honor is called in question I cannot consent to entrust my defense to any other arm than my own." I am sure that all who listened to him for the next fifteen minutes felt that his defense was perfect.

It seemed to me at the time that every man in the room was dwarfed in the presence of the Great Chief Justice.

JOB DURFEE, jurist, student, author and one of Rhode Island's foremost sons, was born in Tiverton, in that State, September 20, 1790, and died July 26, 1847, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His father, of Rhode Island ancestry, was a soldier in the Revolution, engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, afterwards studied law and became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Durfee's early life was spent in the family home near Tiverton heights, overlooking some of the finest portions of Narragansett bay. As a youth he was an eager and thoughtful reader and acquired a good preliminary education, fitting for college in Bristol, Rhode Island. He was graduated at Brown university with high honors in 1813, and among his classmates were many men who afterwards became prominent, including Zachariah Allen, LL. D., Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D., Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., Rev. Enoch Pond, D. D., and Rev. Thomas Shepard, D. D.

He early developed rare poetic talent and the year following his graduation delivered a poem, "The Vision of Petrarch," before the United Brothers society of the university. Shortly after his graduation he delivered a

Fourth of July oration. Judge Durfee studied law under the direction of his father, with whom he continued after his admission to practice.

Very early in his career in entered political life and in 1816 was elected to the general assembly from his native town, holding this office by re-election four consecutive years and winning considerable distinction as a sound and ready debator. In 1820 he was elected a representative to the United States congress and served until 1825, gaining a national reputation for ability as a legislator. In 1826 he was returned to the general

JOB DURFEE

assembly, and in October, 1827, was chosen speaker of the house, a position which he filled with grace and acceptance until May, 1829, when he refused a re-election to the assembly. In 1833 he was elected associate justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court and in June, 1835, became chief justice. Through the trying period of the "Dorr" rebellion he administered the duties of this high office with honor to himself and credit to the State, holding the office until his death.

Judge Durfee was a prolific author, the first edition of his poem "What Cheer" was brought out in 1832 and met an enthusiastic reception in England, winning golden opinions from the critics and even from John Foster in the famous "Eclectic Review." In January, 1836, he delivered before the Rhode Island Historical society two marked lectures on aboriginal history, and a year later before the Massachusetts Historical society a lecture on the "Idea of the Supernatural Among the Aborigines." His memorable charge on treason, printed and widely circulated, was delivered before the Grand jury during the excitement occasioned by the "Dorr" war. He delivered an eloquent oration on the "Progress of Ideas" before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown university in 1843. His largest and most labored prose work, "Panidea," first appeared in 1846 under the pseudonym of Theoptes. The work was profoundly metaphysical and evinced the great intellectual power of the author; yet it failed to attract wide attention. The winter preceding his death he delivered an able address on the "Rhode Island Idea of Government." In all his writings his pure and solid character stands conspicuous and his life, so full of activity and usefulness, justly won a noble and enduring niche in Rhode Island history.

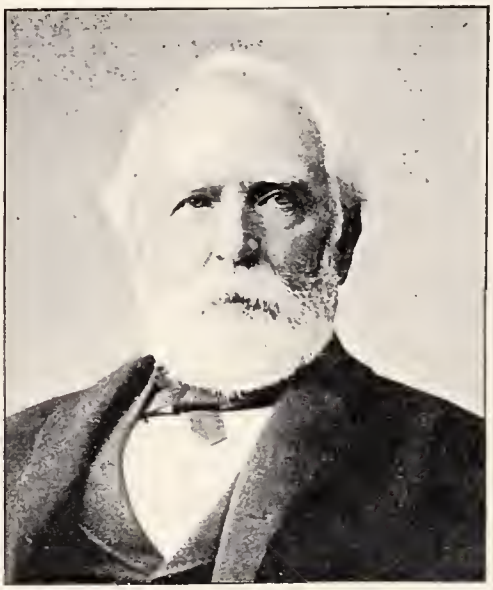
Judge Durfee married, in 1820, Judith Borden, daughter of Simeon Borden and seven children were born to them; the oldest son, Thomas Durfee, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, now resides in Providence.

Judge Durfee requested that his tombstone should be engraved with the Rhode Island coat of arms and these words, "His trust was, and is, in God."

THOMAS DURFEE, Providence, Rhode Island, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, February 6, 1826. He was the eldest son of Job and Judith (Borden) Durfee. His early years were spent at the home of his parents and to some extent in the labor of the farm, his father being a great lover of farm and

country life. He attended the school of his district in the summer and received instruction at home in the winter, the school being distant. When fourteen years old he went to East Greenwich and began preparing for college, first under the tuition of the late Rev. James Richardson and later under that of the Rev. Nathan Williams. He entered Brown university in 1842 and graduated in 1846. His class was large for the time and had in it students who have since attained much distinction. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the study of law with Tillinghast and Bradley, but pursuing his studies for the first year and more at his home in Tiverton. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1848, and at once entered on the practice of his profession in the city of Providence, where he has since resided.

In October, 1849, he was appointed by the Supreme Court, reporter of the decisions, and held the office for four years. He then served on the Court of Magistrates of the city of Providence from 1854 to 1860, one year as assistant and five years as presiding magistrate. In 1863 he was one of the representatives of the city of Providence in the general assembly, and speaker of the house for that year. He was an active supporter of the government during the Civil war with both voice and pen, and in 1864 was one of the delegates from Rhode Island to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president for a second term, and was by appointment of his associates president of the delegation. In 1865 he was elected to the State senate, and in June of the same year was chosen an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and soon after took his seat as such. January 28, 1875, he was elected chief justice, to succeed Judge Brayton, who had retired, and took the oath of office February 6, 1875, his forty-ninth birthday. He retired from the bench March 4, 1891, after a service of more than nine years as associate, and more than sixteen years as as chief justice. The court during his incumbency had a jurisdiction, original and appellate, covering nearly the whole range of judicial proceedings. Its published decisions for that period, extending inclusively from the eighth to the seventeenth volume of the Rhode Island Reports, show in part the importance and variety of the questions before it, and also the manner in which they were met and decided. It may be mentioned here as an example of the law of heredity, that Judge Durfee's grandfather, Thomas Durfee of Tiverton, was a lawyer and from 1820 to 1829 chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Newport county; and that his father, Job Durfee, also a lawyer, was assistant justice of the



THOMAS DURFEE.

Supreme Court from June, 1833, to June, 1835, and then chief justice until his death, July 20, 1847. Job Durfee's portrait in photogravure appears in this work.

Since his retirement Judge Durfee has held no public office. He has for many years been a member of the corporation of Brown university, first as trustee and chancellor, and later as fellow, and received from it, in 1875, the degree of LL.D. He now fills, and has for some years filled, the office of president of the Providence Public library. Judge Durfee has occasionally contributed to periodicals and newspapers and has written some things

which, having been separately published, may be separately mentioned. In 1856–57 he completed a work on the Law of Highways, commenced by the late Joseph K. Angell shortly before his death, published by Little & Brown in 1887. In 1872 he put forth a small volume of verse entitled "The Village Picnic and Other Poems." In December, 1877, he delivered the oration at the dedication on the Providence county court house, published by order of the State. In 1883 he prepared a paper entitled "Gleanings from the Judicial History of Rhode Island," published by Sidney Rider as No. 18 of his series of Rhode Island Historical tracts. In 1884 he published a pamphlet entitled "Some Thoughts on the Constitution of Rhode Island." It was devoted mainly to the question, whether it is competent for the general assembly of Rhode Island to call a convention for the amendment or revision of the constitution of the State, the amendments or revisions when prepared by it, to be submitted to the electors for adoption by a simple majority vote. The constitution contains a provision for its own amendment, prescribing the method to be followed in the most mandatory terms, and requiring the same, among other requirements, the approval of three-fifths of the electors voting. The contention of the pamplet was that the general assembly has no authority to provide for an amendment in any other manner, and that revision, even when it takes the form of a so-called new constitution, is but a work of amendment.

On June 24, 1886, Judge Durfee delivered the oration at the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the planting of Providence, published by the city and in other ways; and June 29, 1894, an oration at the dedication of the statue of Ebenezer Knight Dexter, published by the city of Providence.

Mr. Durfee was married, October 29, 1857, to Sarah J. Slater, a daughter of John Slater 2d, and has one son, Samuel Slater Durfee.

JOHN HENRY STINESS, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 9, 1840, and is a son of Philip Bessom and Mary (Marsh) Stiness. Judge Stiness is descended from sturdy English ancestors, the family name being originally Staines (pronounced in two syllables), but in the evolution of the orthography of family names which is often found in New England, it became Stiness in America. His progenitors in this country settled in Marblehead, Massachusetts, and during the Revolutionary war the great-grandfather of this subject, Samuel Stiness, served in the famous regiment which was mainly recruited among the fishermen of Marblehead and vicinity, and was known by the appropriate title, "The Amphibious Regiment," and was commanded by Colonel—afterward Brigadier-General—John Glover. Judge Stiness's grandfather was a sea captain, and during the war of 1812 served as sailing master of the two-gun schooner Growler, attached to the squadron of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, on Lake Ontario; after the war he retired from the service and removed to Smithville, Rhode Island, where he died in 1816. Philip Bessom Stiness, father of the judge, was born in Marblehead. At the beginning of his business life he served as a clerk with the firm of which Samuel Slater, the founder of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States, was a member. Later he engaged in calendering cotton goods at Woonsocket, and afterward became interested in the manufacture of gimlet-pointed screws under a patent granted to Cullen Whipple, he and Mr. Whipple being the founders of the business in Providence, in 1838, which resulted in the organization of the New England Screw company. Mr. Stiness died in 1878. His wife, the mother of Judge Stiness, was Mary Marsh, daughter of John and Lucy (Blake) Marsh, of Sutton, Massachusetts, and a sister of George W. Marsh, a former grand master of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Rhode Island.

John H. Stiness received his elementary

education in the Providence public schools and at the University Grammar school. He entered Brown university with the class of 1861, but at the close of his sophomore year he assumed the supervision of the Hopkins Grammar school at North Providence (now the Branch Avenue Grammar school), where he remained two years. The outbreak of the Civil war interrupted his educational career, as he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the second regiment, New York artillery, with which he served fifteen months, acting as adjutant and occasionally as judge advocate. He was not graduated from the university,

JOHN H STINESS

but the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1876, and that of LL. D. in 1893.

After his retirement from the army he studied law in the office of Thurston Ripley & Co., and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar on March 31, 1865, and in January, 1875, was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. He served as representative in the general assembly from Providence in 1874–75, and on April 13, 1875, was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, and chief justice May 30, 1900.

On the bench, as in every other capacity in which he has served the public, Judge Stiness has proved his intelligence and integrity as a man, and his ability and fitness for the exalted position he occupies. His fellows in the profession entertain for him the highest respect and have full confidence in his legal mind and judicial fairness.

Among the important decisions rendered by Judge Stiness was the notable one sustaining the validity of the trust deed given in behalf of their creditors by the A. & W. Sprague company. The Court of Errors of Connecticut had decided that the deed was invalid, and this decision had been followed by Judge Shipman in the United States Circuit Court. Judge Stiness's opinion, however, was sustained in the United States Supreme Court, where it was contested by General B. F. Butler in the case of Evan Randolph vs. the Quidneck company, and the Court of Errors of Connecticut modified its opinion so as to hold the mortgage valid for the assenting creditors, which was the main point at issue.

Judge Stiness was one of the commissioners for the erection of the Providence county court house in 1876–77. In 1882 he was elected a trustee of the Providence Public library, and is a member of the library committee. He is president of the Rhode Island Historical society; (1896) the secretary of the standing committee of the diocese of Rhode Island; a fellow of Brown university (1897), and a member from Rhode Island of the conference of commissioners on uniform State laws. He was appointed by the governor a member of the commission of fifteen to revise the constitution of Rhode Island (1897). In politics he is a republican.

Judge Stiness was married on November 19, 1868, to Miss Maria E. Williams; they have two children, Flora Brown, wife of Henry C. Tilden, and Henry Williams Stiness.

GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER* was the oldest son of George Moulton

* Prepared by Horatio Rogers

and Sarah Lewis (Walcott) Carpenter, and was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, April 22, 1844. He came of sturdy old New England stock, the paternal line having early settled at Rehoboth, in Plymouth Colony, where it was located for more than two hundred years. An emigrant ancestor, William Carpenter, of Wherewell (or Horwell), England, with his son William, his son's wife and four children, embarked at Southampton, on the ship Bevis, and arrived at Boston, in America, in 1638. The substantial worth and patriotic spirit characterizing the family are indicted by the positions occupied at various times by different members of it. William Carpenter was more than once elected a deputy during the seventeenth century. In the Revolutionary war, another ancestor, Thomas Carpenter, was a private on the Lexington Alarm Roll of a company which marched from Rehoboth on April 19, 1775, and subsequently he was colonel of a Bristol county regiment of Massachusetts militia, which served at times both in New York and Rhode Island as emergency required reinforcements there. Coming down to this century, Joseph Carpenter, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a pensioner for many years. The Walcott family, in the maternal line, was old and influential in New England, the branch from which our associate sprung, having lived in northern Rhode Island for several generations. His mother, who was the daughter of John Foster Walcott, of Pawtucket, was a woman of great sweetness as well as strength of character, and to her, doubtless, he was indebted for some of his most attractive and endearing qualities.

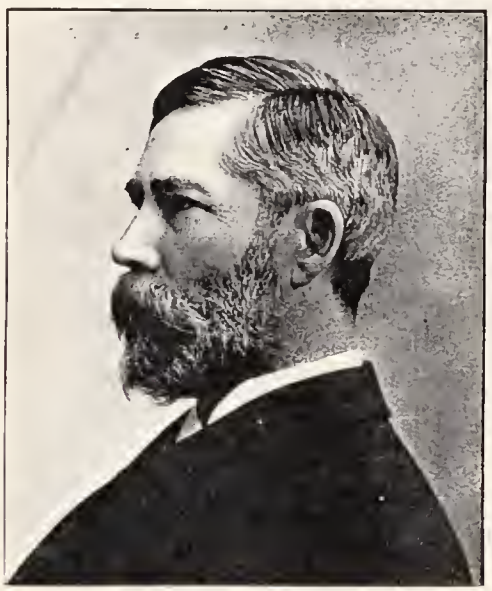
Judge Carpenter's father was a Methodist minister, and as the ministerial term of settlement in that denomination, half a century ago, was limited to two years at a time at any one church, the early youth of our associate was spent in itinerating about from place to place in southern New England, the family residing for brief periods, after his birth, at Duxbury, North Attleboro, Norwich, New London, Taunton, Providence and New Bedford, until in 1857 it permanently located in the city of Providence, the paternal Carpenter then being settled over the Chestnut Street Methodist Episcopal church there, subsequently becoming presiding elder, and eventually retiring from active ministerial work and engaging in the business of insurance.

In the public schools of New Bedford and Providence and in Brown university, Judge Carpenter received his education, graduating from the latter institution in 1864, with the degree of A. B. While at the Providence High school, under the tuition of Mr. E. H. Magill, now the president of Swarthmore college, he became proficient in short hand reporting, an accomplishment he always kept up and which proved of great benefit to him.

Judge Carpenter was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1867, having studied law with James Tillinghast, of Providence, with whom he was associated in business during some of the earlier years of his legal practice. Subsequently he formed a law partnership with Walter B. Vincent, which continued until he was elected to the bench. Judge Carpenter always stood high at the bar, possessing solid attainments, and being well versed in equity and the more difficult branches of the profession, the estimate in which he was held finding expression in his appointment as a member of the commission to revise the public laws of the State, the revision made being known as that of 1882. Other than as a commissioner to revise the public laws of the State and as a member of the school committee of Providence for three years, he never held any public office until he was elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, April 20, 1882, which position he resigned January 1, 1885, to accept the appointment of judge of the United States District Court for the district of Rhode Island, tendered to him by President Arthur, and over this latter court

he continued to preside as long as he lived.

Judge Carpenter was active in procuring the appointment of the record commission of the city of Providence. He was deeply impressed with the conviction that the public weal required that action should not further be delayed in perpetuating the documentary possessions of the city, which were rapidly falling into decay, and in making them available for use both by printing so far as possible, and by preparing and arranging papers not embraced in bound volumes, to the end that they might be accessible in the largest degree for historical and other purposes. His own appointment



GEORGE M. CARPENTER.

upon the commission was unexpected and unsought; but as he, with others, had urged this work upon the attention of the City Council, not only from a practical, but also from a patriotic standpoint, and that the directing supervision should be entrusted to those who would be actuated by enthusiastic love for the cause, unalloyed by any selfish considerations of pecuniary gain, he did not feel at liberty to decline to act upon the principle he had advocated, when choice fell upon him as a fitting instrument to prosecute the undertaking.

For more than five years and until his death, notwithstanding the demand made upon his time and attention by judicial duties, he rendered gratuitous service to the city of Providence, and his interest was unfailing and his zeal indefatigable in carrying on the work of the commission. The surviving commissioners recall with pleasure that during all their official relations with their deceased associate, though the questions to be decided were very numerous, the most perfect harmony always prevailed.

In addition to his judicial opinions, little from Judge Carpenter's pen has appeared in print, and the following is believed to be a complete list of his printed miscellaneous works: "Eulogy on Masonry," delivered at the laying of the corner stone of Free Masons' hall, Providence, June 7, 1884; three addresses read before the Rhode Island Historical society, viz.: "Washington, the Founder of the Nation," read April 30, 1889; "The Reform of the Civil Service Considered from the Party Standpoint," read March 25, 1890, and "Modern Historical Aims and Methods," read November 3, 1891, and lastly an address delivered February 22, 1895, before the Southern New Hampshire Bar association, entitled "The Cure of the Defective and Disorderly." He was a rapid and vigorous writer, content with a clear, direct expression, rather than aiming at mere rhetorical grace of diction.

Judge Carpenter never married, but his home life was by no means a cheerless or solitary one. He possessed the virtue of orderliness in an extraordinary degree. With him there was a place for everything, and everything had to be in its place. He always kept an index or catalogue of all his papers, so elaborate in its details that it was cumbrous and confusing to any one else, but so intelligible was it to him that with its aid he could lay his hand on any paper in his possession. This orderly quality with the love of detail developed by it, has been strikingly exhibited in connection with the work of this commission, for Judge Carpenter had prepared a general index of the first nine printed volumes of the early records, and which he proposed to continue as other

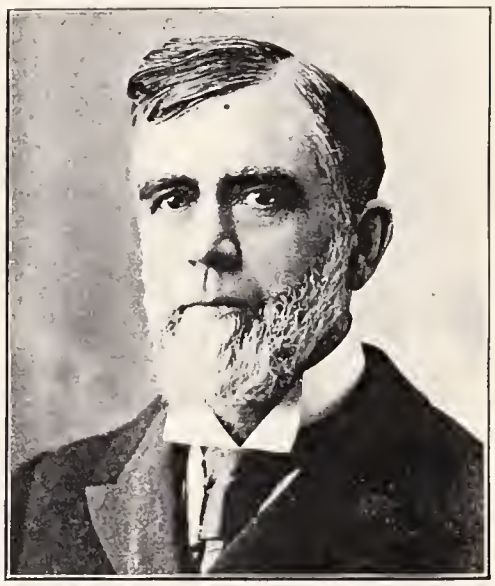
volumes should be issued, until the series should be finished, when the index would be printed as a fitting conclusion of the completed work. To such perfection had he carried it that he had even written an introduction for it.

One of the most conspicuous, as it was one of the most attractive traits in the character of our deceased associate, was his utter loyalty, his absolute fidelity, to his friends. To them he was a tower of strength. It was not always easy to penetrate the inner sanctuary of his sympathies but those permitted to do so had a valuable possession. He kept no ledger account with his friends, in which he compared with cold calculation the favors rendered with the favors received. His heart and hand were always open to them; and his tongue, his pen, and his purse, were unsparingly used for their benefit. Many a poor fellow, discouraged in the struggle for recognition, and out of step with fortune, has had his burden lightened and his gloom dispelled by the kind and judicious aid extended by Judge Carpenter. Surely, men of his stamp are too rare in any community.

The departed jurist had his limitations, doubtless, as we all have, but fortunate will that man be, of whom, when for him time shall have faded into eternity, his friends shall be able to recall as many attractive qualities and endearing traits as we rejoice to remember adorned the character of the one we here commemorate, and whose removal from earthly companionships has left a void in many hearts that cannot easily be filled.

PARDON E. TILLINGHAST, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was born in West Greenwich, Rhode Island, December 10, 1836. He was the son of Rev. John and Susan (Avery) Tillinghast, his father being a direct descendant in the sixth generation of Elder Pardon Tillinghast, the founder and progenitor of the Tillinghast family in this country. Pardon the first came to Providence from Beechy Head, Sussex, England, in 1642, and was a companion of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm and received his education in the public schools of his native town and those of Killingly, Connecticut, working on the farm meanwhile for about eight months of each year. Subsequently he attended Hall's High school at Moosup, Rhode Island State Normal school, and Potter and Hammond's Commercial college, and fitted himself for a teacher. He taught in the public schools of the State, first in district schools and afterwards in



PARDON E. TILLINGHAST

grammar schools in Valley Falls, Providence and Pawtucket, for about eight years, meeting with excellent success.

In 1862 he resigned his position as principal of the Grove street Grammar school, Pawtucket, where he was receiving a good salary, and enlisted as a private in the twelfth Rhode Island volunteers and went to the front, serving in the ninth army corps under General Burnside. He was soon promoted to be quartermaster-sergeant and subsequently was acting quartermaster for some time.

The regiment of which he was a member was in the terrible battle of Fredericksburg,

where it lost in killed and wounded upwards of two hundred men.

On his return from the war he studied law with Charles W. Thrasher and Thomas K. King, of Pawtucket, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He soon acquired a good clientage and established a reputation for honesty, diligence and ability in his profession. In 1872 he was elected town solicitor of Pawtucket, which position he held until he was elected to the bench in 1881. He was frequently elected to the general assembly, was chairman of the joint select committee on the revision of the statutes in 1872, and chairman of the senate judiciary committee for four years. In 1877 Mr. Tillinghast was chairman of the joint committee appointed by the general assembly to receive President Hayes as the guest of the State, and made the address of welcome. He took an active intesest in military affairs after the war and held various offices, including that of lieutenant of cavalry, adjutant of the Pawtucket light guards, colonel on the governor's staff, and judge advocate-general of the State with the rank of brigadier-general.

He was elected judge in 1881 and has been on the bench ever since; during the first ten years of his judicial career he served in the Court of Common Pleas, presiding over jury trials, after which he was promoted to the appellate division of the Supreme Court in which he is now serving. His published opinions may be mainly found in Rhode Island Reports, volumes 14 to 23 inclusive. In 1891 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown university, and was also elected a corresponding member of the New York Medico-Legal society. Judge Tillinghast is a very diligent and painstaking official, a patient listener, polite and genial in his relations with the bar, and has happily disappointed those who opposed his election on the ground that he was narrow and bigoted on moral and religious questions; for while holding himself somewhat rigidly to the standard of life dictated by his conscience and his early training, yet he never permits his conception of his individual duty to influence his judgment toward others. In short, while he has positive and well defined convictions of his own on all moral and religious as well as on political and social questions, yet he fully recognizes the right of others who may differ from him to hold to their convictions and opinions also. He is a member of the Pawtucket Business Men's association, the Tokalon club, and the Providence Bar association, and the G. A. R.

He has always been active in church and Sunday school work, being like his father, a Baptist, and for the past fifteen years has been president of the First Baptist society. He married Ellen F. Paine, November 13, 1867, by whom he has four children now living, viz.: Alice L., who married Ralph R. Clapp, manager of the Standard Ammonia company, limited, of London, England, where they now reside; John A., now a practising lawyer in Providence; Angeline F. and Fred W., now a senior in Brown university.

The ancient motto on the coat of arms of the Tillinghast family is well illustrated in the judicial career of Judge Tillinghast. It is this: "Be just and fear not."

NATHAN WHITMAN LITTLEFIELD, attorney at law, Providence, Rhode Island, was born in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, May 21, 1846, a son of Rufus Ames and Abigail Russell (Whitman) Littlefield. He is a direct descendant in the ninth generation from John Alden. On the maternal side he is a descendant of John Whitman, one of the first settlers of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and a connection of Judge Ezekiel Whitman, for many years chief justice of the State of Maine. Numerous members of the family have been prominent practioners of law, particularly in southeastern Massachusetts. Mr. Littlefield was educated in the East Bridgewater High school, Bridgewater academy, Phillips Andover academy (1865), and Dartmouth college,

where he took the A. B. degree with the class of 1869. Soon after entrance he took the lead of his class and retained it until graduation; was selected as one of the speakers at the junior exhibition, having the Greek oration, and took a leading part in the debate at the senior exhibition. He was also prominent in college athletics, was class captain and for two years one of the instructors in gymnastics. It is related that when he came on the platform to deliver the valedictory of his class they arose in a body and saluted him, a remarkable evidence of popularity.

For five years after his graduation Mr. Lit-

NATHAN W. LITTLEFIELD.

tlefield was engaged in educational work; as sub-master of the Charleston High school, Boston; principal of the Newport High school; and superintendent of schools and principal of the high school at Westerly, Rhode Island. From the start, however, it was his purpose to enter the legal profession and after having accumulated enough funds to discharge his college debts and provide for the future, he began preparation for the bar, entering Boston University School of Law, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1876. He went directly to Providence and after his admission to the Rhode Island courts began practice. Mr. Littlefield has been wholly engaged in civil business and largely in equity, probate and real estate law. He overturned the practice and general understanding of the law of descents in this State by his brilliant legal victory in the case of Sheppard vs. Taylor et al, a victory won against the opinions of many of the leading real estate and equity lawyers of the State. For ten years he was engaged in the litigation over the complicated titles of land taken by the city of Providence for the new addition to Roger Williams park and succeeded in obtaining for his clients over $250,000. A large volume of other important and complicated litigation has fallen under his charge throughout his career. He was appointed standing master in chancery in 1891 and many cases were referred to him. When the new bankruptcy act went into effect he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for the district of Rhode Island and has held the office ever since.

In 1897 and 1898 Mr. Littlefield represented Pawtucket in the State senate, although he has never been an active partisan. In 1900 he was the democratic candidate for governor of the State. Since 1880 he has resided in Pawtucket, of which place he has been a public spirted citizen. Especially interested in the advancement of education, he has been for some time a member of the Pawtucket School board, of which he was elected chairman on a non-partisan basis when the board was two-thirds republican. He was one of the promoters of the Pawtucket Young Men's Christian association. He has traveled abroad extensively and has been often called upon for addresses upon literary and historical subjects.

Mr. Littlefield is a member of the University club; Rhode Island Historical society; Business Men's club of Pawtucket; and an honorary member of the old Bridgewater Historical association. He also holds membership in Union lodge, No. 10, F. & A. M. of Pawtucket, and Pawtucket chapter, R. A. M. He married August 13, 1873, Arletta B. Red-

mond, daughter of Erastus Redmond, of Ellsworth, Maine, and one son was born of this union: Nathan W. Littlefield, jr., a graduate of Brown university. December 1, 1886, he married Mary Wheaton Ellis, of Pawtucket, and of this union one son has been born: Alden L. Littlefield.

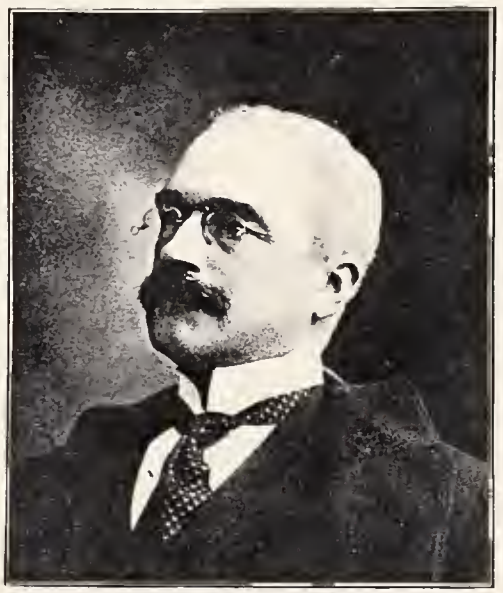
CHARLES EDMUND GORMAN, Providence, ex-United States district attorney for the district of Rhode Island, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 26, 1844, a son of Charles Gorman, a native of Ireland, and Sarah J. (Woodbury) Gorman, and a lineal descendant, through his mother, of John Woodbury, who was among the settlers of Cape Ann, and of Peter Woodbury, a sergeant in Captain Dodge's company at the battle of Lexington.

Mr. Gorman attended the public schools of Providence until about twelve years of age, having from the age of seven been a newsboy. After leaving school he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he became a student of law in the office of Richard Ward Greene, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. At the age of twenty-one, December 12, 1865, he was admitted to practice, and has since built up an extensive and successful business, ranking among the prominent practioners at the New England bar.

He has always been a democrat, and early in life began to agitate the question of the repeal of the property qualification for voters as required by the constitution of Rhode Island; to this measure he devoted much time and attention, persistently pursuing the same before the people and the legislature of the State, finally seeing his cherished purpose accomplished by an amendment to the constitution in 1887. For this service he received the approval of the citizens of Rhode Island regardless of party, and was tendered a banquet, on which occasion he was presented with a silver tea service as a token of their appreciation.

Also, during this period he was urging a revision of the constitution of the State, and when, in 1897, the legislature provided for the appointment of a commission for that purpose, he was named as one of the commissioners, and the draft of the constitution as reported by the commission is in many particulars the result of his thought and labor.

While closely wedded to his profession he has always been an active participant in political movements, and has been the candidate of his party for many of the public offices of his State, and has held a number of positions of



CHARLES E. GORMAN.

public trust. He was a member of the city council and the board of alderman, of Providence, for many years, and in 1870, 1885 and 1887 was a member of the house of representatives, the latter year having served as speaker of the house, and during his other terms was a member of important committees. In 1885 he was the democratic candidate for mayor of Providence, and in 1892 he was nominated by his party for lieutenant-governor. In 1893 he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Rhode Island. In 1896 he received the degree of LL. D. from Georgetown university.

Mr. Gorman's name appears as counsel on the pages of the Rhode Island reports in a generous proportion of the cases there reported, among them many leading ones, involving intricate questions of the constitutional law, torts, wills, and in equity. He has given much time both as counsel and director to the various charitable organizations of Providence, and is professor of the law of domestic relations, and wills in the Rhode Island Law college.

Mr. Gorman was married July 8, 1874, to Miss Josephine C. Dietrich, of Maryland; they have two children living, Charles Woodbury and Clement Dietrich.

ROBERT WILLARD BURBANK, a prominent attorney of Providence, Rhode Island, is descended from old New England ancestry of sturdy type. His father was Samuel Burbank, a Maine lawyer, who was among the early adventurers in California

ROBERT W. BURBANK.

when the discovery of gold startled the civilized world, and went from there to the Hawaiian group, where he was a sugar planter for a time, and died in 1857. He married Mary A. Morse, also of Maine, who died in 1880 in Providence. The son was born at Kauai, on the Island of Koloa, one of the Hawaiian group, September 14, 1856, and while still a child was brought to Maine by his mother. He prepared for college at the Friends' Boarding school in Providence, entered Brown university, and was graduated with the class of 1878. Entering the office of Mowry & Comstock, in Providence, he pursued his law studies and was admitted to the bar November 29, 1880. He at once began practice and by his industry and ability soon acquired an excellent business. In 1888 he was appointed assistant attorney-general of Rhode Island, which office he held one year. In 1891 he was unanimously nominated for the office of attorney-general by the republican convention, was elected and re-elected to the same high office. He discharged the responsible duties of that position with fidelity and efficiency for three terms, 1891–1894. In the municipal election, November, 1895, he was elected alderman of the Second ward of Providence on the good government ticket, and held the office two years, to the entire satisfaction of the community.

Mr. Burbank was married April 12, 1883, to Martha Anna Taylor, and they have three children: Robert Taylor, Philip and Elizabeth Burbank.

EDWARD D. BASSETT, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1852, a son of Isaac H. and Amy A. (Drown) Bassett. He is a lineal descendant of William Bassett, who settled in Plymouth colony in 1621, being an immigrant passenger on the ship "Fortune." He later removed to Bridgeport, where, with one Mitchell, he was among the first settlers. It is a curious coincidence that E. L. Mitchell, Mr. Bassett's partner for over a decade, is a direct descendant of this settler. Mr. Bassett's ancestors included the Bassett, Hodges, Drown and Arnold families, members of all of which were prominent in

Revolutionary and Colonial times. His paternal grandfather, Maasa Bassett, was a prominent citizen of Providence in his day, and his maternal grandfather, Caleb Drown, also a resident of Providence, was a colonel in the War of 1812 and prominent in military circles.

Mr. Bassett's father was a merchant in New York city and educated his son at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic institute, Providence High school, and Brown university, from which institution he took the A. B. degree in 1873. As an undergraduate at Brown he was one of the editors of the "Brunnonian" and a member of the class and

EDWARD D. BASSETT.

"varsity" crews. He began preparation for the law in the Providence office of that eminent practitioner and legislator, Samuel Curry, with whom he remained two years. In 1875 he was admitted and began practice with offices in the building numbered forty-nine Weybosset street, Providence, where he has ever since been located. Mr. Bassett's practice has been largely commercial and he ranks among the foremost corporation lawyers of the State. Among the many important cases in which he has been retained as counsel are the Aylesworth and Adams will cases, and the litigation over the Joseph J. Cook estate. Early in his practice he had charge of the litigation over the Cove Foundry and Machine company of Providence.

In politics he is a republican, but has never been active in political work, and, with the exception of several years' service in the city council and as a member of the school board, has never held public office, devoting all of his time to an extensive practice. For over twenty years he has been a director of the Westminster bank.

Mr. Bassett is a member of the Providence Athletic association, Elmwood club, Providence Bar club and Providence Bar association. He married, in 1877, Mary A. Slade, daughter of Jonathan Slade, of Swansea, Massachusetts. Of this union are two children: Amy H., and Edward D. Bassett, jr. Second he married Anna H. Richmond, daughter of Henry P. Richmond, of Providence, November 3, 1886.

JOSEPH E. SPINK, judge of the Municipal Court of Providence, was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, on the 27th of July, 1842. His parents were Joseph and Mary A. (Spink) Spink, both natives of Rhode Island and both of English descent. The pioneer of the Spink family in America was Robert, who came to America about 1670 and settled in North Kingstown. He was a farmer, so also each of his children, and at the present time part of the land originally settled upon by Robert Spink, the emigrant, is in the possession of the Spink family. During the Colonial and Revolutionary wars the Spinks were represented in the army as drummer boys. Like his ancestors, Joseph, the father of our subject, was a farmer. He took great interest in public affairs, twice serving as State senator, once under the old charter and once under the new constitution; was president of the town council of North Kingstown several terms and was well and favorably known throughout the State. In politics Mr. Spink

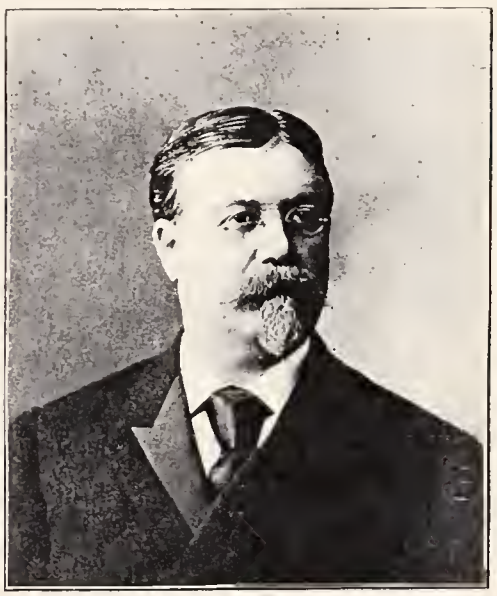
was a democrat. He died in 1875, leaving a family of five children, all of whom are living, our subject being next to the youngest.

Joseph E. Spink was raised on his father's farm and gained his early and college preparatory education at the country schools and at preparatory school in Providence. He entered Brown university and was graduated therefrom in 1865, after which he immediately began the reading of law with James Tillinghast. In 1867 he was admitted to practice, when he commenced active professional work without forming any co-partnership. From the start Mr. Spink had a fair share of legal work, his thoroughness, tact and energy giving him a constantly increasing and lucrative business.

In 1868 and 1869 he was a representative in the general assembly; in 1874 was moderator for North Kingstown; in 1884 was elected judge of the Municipal Court, since which time he has held that office continuously, a period of about seventeen years, being elected each year without opposition, a fact which speaks for his ability, his knowledge of the law, and his fairness. Like his father, Judge Spink has always been interested in public questions and is a staunch democrat.

Judge Spink is a thirty-second degree Mason, has been master of his lodge and held other offices in the fraternity. In 1874 he was married to Miss Emma E. Hudson, and they are the parents of five living children, Mary, Alice G., Hope, Martha and Agatha.

WALTER B. VINCENT, who is now serving as president of the board of aldermen of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, is one of the leading practitioners of that State. He descends from English Nonconformists and his ancestor, William Vincent, settled in Rhode Island as early as 1660. Mr. Vincent's great-grandfather, also named William, was a surgeon in the Continental army. His father, Ezra Vincent, was a New York merchant, and his mother, Ann Maria Denison, the daughter of Gilbert Denison, a prominent citizen of Mystic, Connecticut. Mr. Vincent was born at the home of his maternal grandparents in that village, August 6, 1845, and spent the first years of his life in Westerly, Rhode Island, where his parents resided. In 1850, after their death, he went to reside with his paternal relatives in Stonnington, Connecticut, where he attended the district school and later the high school in Westerly. At the age of fourteen he entered a private boarding school in Tarrytown, New York, and later the Peekskill Military academy at Peekskill, New York, from which he was graduated in



WALTER B. VINCENT.

1864. In the same year he began preparation for the legal profession, entering the office of Thurston & Ripley in Providence. In 1866 he was graduated from the Albany Law school and admitted to the bar of the State of New York. Subsequently he resumed his studies in the office of Thurston & Ripley and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in March, 1867. Mr. Vincent has been a practitioner in Providence ever since that date, a period of nearly thirty-three years.

He was clerk of the Rhode Island senate for four years under the administration of Gov-

ernors Padelford and Howard, and was subsequently a member of the house of representatives for three years from the city of Providence. He was judge advocate of the second brigade, Rhode Island militia, upon the staff of Gen. Frederick Miller for three years. Mr. Vincent has also been prominently connected with the Masonic fraternity; is a past commander of St. John's commandery of Knights Templar; and holds membership in the supreme council of the thirty-third degree. He has been elected for three successive years as a member of the board of aldermen from the first ward.

Other offices and positions, political and judicial, he has declined, preferring to devote himself to the practice of his profession. He has established a flourishing practice in the general law courts, making, in later years, a specialty of patent litigation, and the prosecution and defence of actions to recover damages caused by negligence. He ranks, as above stated, among the leaders of the bar of the State, his success having won for him an enviable reputation as a lawyer and advocate of marked ability For several years he was asssociated in practice with the late Judge George M. Carpenter.

Mr. Vincent has always been a public spirited citizen and his services to the city have been many and various, and always useful and unremitting. As a member of the committee on pending suits his familiarity with the difficult questions there has been in a high degree beneficial to the municipality. His work upon other committees, regular and special, has been indefatigable, and gained for him the confidence and gratitude of his colleagues.

Mr. Vincent has a wide social connection and holds membership in the Providence Athletic association; Providence Central club; Congregational club; University club; and Squantum club. He is extremely fond of outdoor exercises and also of travel, and in recent years has toured Europe several summers.

Mr. Vincent married, December 16, 1869, Mary E. Wingate, daughter of David S. Wingate, of Charleston, South Carolina. Of this union is one daughter, Edith.

EUGENE FRANCIS WARNER was born in the town of Coventry, Rhode Island, October 9, 1853, son of John and Abby F. (Ladd) Warner. He was a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from John Warner, of Warwick, England, who came to Rhode Island with Roger Williams. This John Warner was one of the thirteen original proprietors and the first clerk of the town of

EUGENE F. WARNER.

Warwick, Rhode Island, as well as the first clerk of the general assembly. John Warner, father of Eugene F., was for many years superintendent of the Coventry company, manufacturers of cotton goods at Anthony, Rhode Island.

Eugene F. Warner was educated at Brown university and studied law in Providence in the office of James H. Parsons and Joseph E. Spink. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1877, and has since practiced his profession in Providence. Mr. Warner was a

member of the Rhode Island legislature in 1877. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the State senate; in 1880 he was made secretary of the republican State central committee, and in 1886 was chosen justice of the fourth district court of Rhode Island. He was a delegate to the republican national convention in 1888.

Mr. Warner was a thirty-second degree Mason, president of the Kent club, and a member of other organizations. He was unmarried. Mr. Warner died June 30, 1900.

WALTER SNOW BURGES, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island from 1868 to 1881, was born in Rochester, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, September 10, 1808, a son of Abraham and Rhoda (Caswell) Burges. Both his father and grandfather were natives of the same town and farmers. His uncle, Tristan Burges, was professor of oratory and Belles-lettres in Brown university from 1815 to 1828 and became a distinguished member of congress, serving from 1825 to 1835. Judge Burges was reared on his father's farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. At the age of seventeen he attended the academy at Sandwich, Massachusetts, under Professor Luther Lincoln, and in 1827 entered Brown university, at which institution he was graduated with honor in 1831. In the same year he became principal of Thaxter academy at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and taught about four years, meanwhile pursuing legal studies. In 1835 he was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Rhode Island and soon attained prominence in his profession. In politics he was identified with the whig and republican parties and in the Dorr troubles he sympathized with the party of progress and reform, but held to the proper lines of law and order, taking but little part in the general commotion. In 1845 he was appointed United States district attorney for Rhode Island under the administration of President Polk and held that responsible position four years. His services were various and efficient in both branches of the legislature of the State and he was elected attorney-general in 1851, and re-elected in 1852, 1853, 1854, and again in 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863. In 1868 he was chosen associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he filled with honor until his resignation, June 1, 1881. The confidence reposed in him by the people of Rhode Island was not misplaced. His ambition was to do right, to uphold the laws and to serve the Commonwealth that delighted to honor him. He was endowed with that very desirable gift known as common sense, which has an intuitive perception of the relation of things, and which distinguishes between the true and the false. His temper, his tastes, his impartiality, his love of justice and truth, all conspired to make him a model judge. He died July 26, 1892.

Judge Burges married, June 1, 1836, Eleanor, daughter of James Burrill, of Providence, and three children were born to them.

WILLIAM READ STAPLES served as chief justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court for nearly two years and as associate justice of that court nineteen years (1835–54). He was also noted as an antiquarian and historian, and was one of the corporators of the Rhode Island Historical society; its first secretary and librarian and the author of the "Annals of Providence;" "Documentary History of the Destruction of the Gaspe," and numerous legal treatises.

Judge Staples was a native of Providence, born October 10, 1798, the youngest son of Samuel and Ruth (Read) Staples. He received his preliminary education under the tutorship of Oliver Angell and in what has been recently known as the University Grammar school. In

1817 he was graduated from Brown university and took for the theme of his oration, "The Dangers of American Liberty." He began the study of law in Nathaniel Searle's office and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar September 21, 1819. In 1832 he was elected a member of the first common council under the new city organization, and also served two years as police justice. For nineteen years, as above stated, he served as associate justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court and succeeded Richard Ward Greene as chief justice in 1854. In consequence of failing health he

WILLIAM R. STAPLES.

held this position only two years. His mind was judicial in its character; with perhaps none of the brilliancy belonging to the natural advocate, but he had excellent judgment, a habit of patient investigation, a strong sense of justice, and discharged most creditably those minor judicial duties to which he was often called. For nearly nineteen years (1856–1869) he held the office of secretary and treasurer of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic industry. Judge Staples took a special interest in everything connected with the history of his native State and was fond of historical study and antiquarian research. By vote of the general assembly he prepared a history of the State convention of 1790 for the adoption of the Federal constitution, a volume of nearly seven hundred pages, the compilation of which cost him no small amount of hard labor.

Judge Staples first married Rebecca M. Bower and two children were born of this union, both of whom died in early life. For his second wife he married, in October, 1826, Evelina Eaton and they reared a family of eleven children. Judge Staples died suddenly October 19, 1868, aged fifty years. The following tribute was paid to him by William Greene: "The career of Mr. Staples, in all that belongs to industrial power, truthful demonstration and manly decision of character, was a model for the adoption of any young man, who, eschewing the shams of life, would make the most of its realities; and who, most worthily fitting himself for its duties, would most certainly assure himself of its rewards."

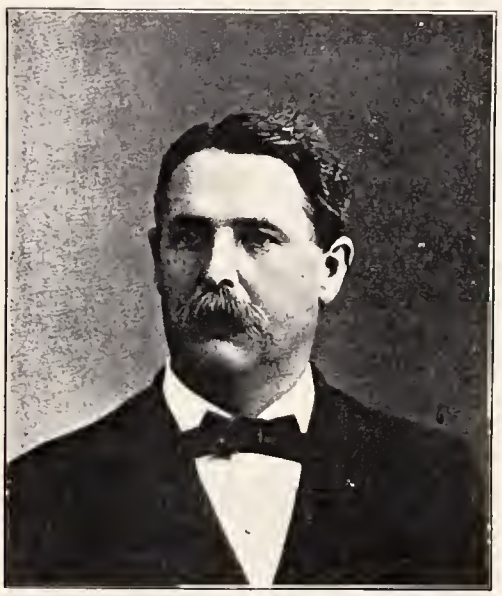
SYLVESTER GARDINER SHEARMAN, who died in Providence, January 3, 1868, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, was for nearly a decade a justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. He was born in North Kingstown in 1802, and after completing his preparatory education began the study of law with A. C. Greene at East Greenwich. Shortly after his admission to the bar he commenced practice in Wickford. He rose rapidly in his profession and early gained recognition as an advocate of ability. In 1834 he was elected, after a severe contest, a "law and order" representative from his native town to the general assembly. The victory which he obtained was especially remarkable, as the town of North Kingstown had been a marked democratic stronghold and contained many voters who sympathized with the Dorr movement. In 1848, such was his popularity, that he was chosen speaker of the house. At the whig con-

vention in 1849 he received the nomination for representative to congress from his district; there being, however, two other candidates, B. F. Thurston of the democratic party and Lauriston Hall of the liberty party, there was no election. When the second trial was made Mr. Shearman withdrew his name as a candidate and Nathan F. Dixon was nominated in his place and elected. Our subject was elevated to the Supreme Court bench in May, 1855, W. R. Staples and Alfred Bosworth being chosen at the same time. After an honorable and faithful service of nearly ten years he resigned.

"Judge Shearman was a man of strong common sense, of plain and simple manners, of quaint and original humor and integrity that was never questioned. As a debater he was remarkable for his readiness, for his apt illustration and for a homely wit which often carried an audience upon which argument would fall with but half its effect." He gave to his client the best of his experience, the best of his vital energy. As a counsellor his advice was given only after much thought and deliberation. A product of New England soil, his ancestry made him a fearless lover of the truth, and with a frank, sympathetic, chivalrous nature, his heart went out to the wronged and oppressed. He never refused his services to a client because he lacked means; he was generous to a fault and would make almost any sacrifice to serve a friend. In 1855 Brown university conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. Two of his sons, both clergymen, were graduates of Brown; Rev. Summer Upham Shearman of the class of 1861 and Rev. William Dennis Upham Shearman of the class of 1865.

CLARENCE A. ALDRICH, Providence, Rhode Island, was born at Killingly, Connecticut, August 9, 1852, a son of Anan and Abbie A. (Burgess) Aldrich. On both the paternal and materal sides he descends from old New England families, and is numbered among the collateral descendants of Roger Williams. His brother, Nelson W. Aldrich, is now senior United States senator from Rhode Island. With the exception of a few years in Connecticut, where he was born, Mr. Aldrich's parents were both life-long residents of this State.

Mr. Aldrich received his preliminary education in the public and private schools of his birthplace, and later attended the Lapham institute at North Scituate, Rhode Island, where he was graduated with the class of 1871. For



CLARENCE A. ALDRICH.

some four years he taught school and then began preparation for the legal profession in the offices of Benjamin N. and Simon S. Lapham of Providence. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar June 6, 1879. In September, 1879, he established the office at Forty-two Westminster street, Providence, where he has ever since been located. Mr. Aldrich has engaged in an active general practice and has appeared as counsel in many important cases, notably the "Aylesworth will case," in which he was retained as counsel by the successful contestants. He has a wide legal and social

acquaintance and is a member of numerous clubs. From 1887 to 1888 and again from 1889 to 1891 Mr. Aldrich served as assistant attorney-general of the State of Rhode Island, and in 1887 and 1888 was a member of the general assembly from Providence. He has frequently been honored by appointment to municipal and State commissions and is at present a member of the Rhode Island State board of bar examiners.

On January 25, 1887, Mr. Aldrich was married to Adeline M., daughter of Alexander Kennedy, of Scituate.

THOMAS ALLEN JENCKES, one of the most eminent lawyers the State of Rhode Island has produced, was born November 2, 1818, and died in Cumberland, November 4, 1875. He was the only child of Thomas Bowen and Abigail (Allen) Jenckes, and a lineal descendant of Joseph Jenckes of Hammersmith, England, who was induced by Governor Winthrop (the younger) to come to Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1642 as master mechanic "to establish the iron and steel works." He made the dies for the coinage of the "Pine Tree shillings;" was the first patentee of inventions in America, and the acknowledged head of the iron smelting and founding business, and the first builder of machinery in this country. His son, also named Joseph, practically founded the town of Pawtucket and made it the great iron workshop of the colonies.

In 1838 Mr. Jenckes was graduated at Brown university with honor and entered the profession of law, in which he soon gained prominent recognition. Patent law was his legal specialty, and he was employed during his practice in many of the most important cases litigated in this country. He occupied many important civil positions, and as a member of the general assembly of his State, was the controlling mind. At one time he made a remarkable speech in the case of Hazard vs. Ives, involving the right of the assembly to revise the judgements of the court so far as to direct a new trial, and carried the assembly against its own previous action. It is regarded as one of the greatest forensic triumphs in the annals of the State. Mr. Jenckes was elected to congress in 1862, and served through the thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first congresses, rendering distinguished service at the head of the committee on patents, and on the judiciary committee. He won national fame in connection with civil service reform, the general bankrupt law, and the patent and copyright laws. He possessed great courage, both moral and intellectual, and his self-control under all circumstances was perfect. It is related by those most nearly connected with him in his profession, that he never lost his temper, nor allowed irritable words to escape his lips. Although often himself traduced, he was never known to indulge in detraction of others. He was one of Rhode Island's greatest lawyers and profoundest thinkers. He accomplished, in fifty-six years, what few men accomplished in four score. He was born for great affairs, but was cut off in the beginning of his fullest powers as a lawyer, a legislator, a statesman, a poet and a man of letters.

THOMAS ALLEN JENCKES, son of Thomas Allen and Mary Jane (Fuller) Jenckes, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 28, 1856. He was educated in the Providence English and Classical school, and at Brown university, where he took the A. B. degree with the class of 1877. In 1878 he entered Boston University Law school, and in December of the following year was admitted to the bar. He at once began a general civil practice in Providence and in 1883 formed a co-partnership with Charles A. Wilson, which still continues. In politics Mr. Jenckes has been a republican, and for two years represented Cumberland in the State senate, (1897–1898), serving on the judiciary committee. He was also appointed by Governor Dyer a mem-

ber of the committee organized to act in conjunction with the Massachusetts topographical and survey commission to define and mark out the boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. He is a member of the Hope and Providence Bar clubs, and is a resident of Cumberland, practicing in Providence.

THOMAS A. JENCKES.

Mr. Jenckes married, June 11, 1890, Henrietta Brownell, daughter, of Stephen Brownell of Providence. Two sons have been born of this union: Thomas Allen Jenckes, jr., and Stephen Hunt Jenckes.

JOHN POWER KNOWLES, judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Rhode Island for upwards of a decade, was born in Providence, June 13, 1808, the youngest of five sons of Edward Knowles, 2d. He received the major portion of his preliminary education in one of the "free schools" of Providence, under the preceptorship of Rev. George Taft, and in July, 1819, was apprenticed to the printer's trade in Providence.

Before attaining his majority he engaged in the printing business in Providence with a senior partner and continued in this line of work until December, 1830, when, in fulfillment of a purpose long cherished, but from year to year necessarily postponed, he withdrew from mechanical pursuits and commenced a course of study. In 1836 he took the A. B. degree at Brown university, and two years later the LL. B. degree at Harvard Law school. Judge Knowles was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in October, 1838, after six months' additional study in the office of General Thomas F. Carpenter.

Of his practice at the bar, ending in 1869, it is enough to say that it was always satisfactorily remunerative and extensive and that by appointment of the Supreme Court he was one of its standing masters in chancery from about 1845 onwards and the reporter of its decisions from January, 1855, to January, 1857, when the duty of appointing a reporter was given to the general assembly. Subsequently, however, 1865, he was reinstated as reporter by the assembly and served as such until his resignation, March 11, 1867. Previous to 1843, he was not an inactive member of the then so-called "Loco Foco" party, but thereafter ever disavowed affiliation with any party, and, although notoriously independent, was not infrequently put in nomination on party tickets, regular and irregular, and elected twice—1855 and 1866—a representative of the general assembly from Providence, and twice—1866 and 1867—city solicitor of the city of Providence, resigning before the close of his second term. Judge Knowles was kind and considerate of those with whom he had business relations; was especially attentive to the young lawyers, whom he always tried to help when they met conditions with which they were unfamiliar.

In October, 1869, he was appointed judge of the District Court of the United States for the district of Rhode Island and held the office by commission under date of that month, and subsequently, on nomination by the president and confirmation by the senate was appointed to the same office, his commission bearing date

of January 27, 1870; this position he occupied until March, 1881, when he resigned. Judge Knowles died August 3, 1887.

JOHN PITMAN, son of Rev. John and Rebecca (Cox) Pitman, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 23, 1785. His father, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, was settled as minister in Warren and subsequently in Seekonk.

Judge Pitman was prepared for college under the tuition of Rev. William Williams of Wrentham, Massachusetts, and was a graduate of Brown university in the class of 1799, before he had completed his fifteenth year. He began at once the study of law in the office of David Howell and after two and a half years' study was ready to be admitted to the Rhode Island bar; but it was deemed best for him to continue his studies until he had reached a more mature age and he accordingly went to Poughkeepsie, New York, to enter the office of T. Bailey. In June, 1806, he was admitted to practice in the city of New York and soon after to practice in the other courts of that State. He then went to Kentucky, where it had been his intention to permanently locate, but changing his mind he, in 1808, returned to Providence and thence removed in 1812 to Salem, Massachusetts. Here for some four years he remained, having a large and successful practice. During the next four years, from 1816 to 1820, he resided in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In the autumn of 1820 he once more returned to his native town and a few months after opening his office in Providence was appointed United States district attorney for Rhode Island. In August, 1824, he was appointed judge of the United States District Court and held this position with honor and credit during the remainder of his life.

Judge Pitman's relations to Providence and to different institutions having for their object the social and intellectual welfare of the community, were of the most intimate character. He was president of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic industry for ten years and for eighteen years president of the corporation of the Providence athenæum. At different times he was a member of both branches of the corporation of Brown university, receiving from this institution, in 1842, the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He was an orator of power and ability and was not infrequently called upon to deliver addresses on civic and literary occasions.

Judge Pitman died suddenly November 17, 1863. He was a man of sterling qualities of character; not merely a man of absolute integrity, but of the highest moral tone, holding in abhorrence every professional or business act that fell below a high moral level. Some one has paid him the following tribute: "He was an upright judge, a wise counselor and a sincere Christian, and his name will long be cherished among the most honored citizens of his native State."

GEORGE ARNOLD BRAYTON, chief justice of the Superior Court of the State of Rhode Island, from 1868 to 1874, and associate justice from 1843 until 1868, was born at Apponaug village, in Warwick, Rhode Island, August 4, 1803, a son of Charles and Rebecca (Havens) Brayton. His father was chosen town clerk of Warwick in 1804 and elected, and held the office continuously until his death in 1834; he was also elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1814 and was re-elected five times, holding the office until his death.

Judge Brayton was educated in the common schools of his native town, Kent academy in East Greenwich and under the private tutorship of Benjamin F. Allen, a graduate of Brown university. He entered Brown university in 1820 and was graduated with high honors in 1824. He read law in the office of Albert C. Greene, afterward attorney-general and United States senator, and in 1825 entered

the then famous law school in Litchfield, Connecticut, where he remained until February, 1827. In that year he was admitted to the bar and began practice in his native town. Here he served as a member of the school committee, as representative to the general assembly and after his father's death succeeded to the office of town clerk. In 1841 he was a member of the landholders' convention and also of the second convention in 1842 during the "Dorr troubles." Being a firm adherent to law and order, he was chosen a member of the general assembly under the new constitution. In 1843, having previously declined the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, he accepted an election as associate justice of the Supreme Court and in 1868 was elected chief justice, filling this position with honor to the State and credit to himself until his retirement, due to ill health, in 1874. Judge Brayton had then completed a judicial service of thirty-one years and in his retirement the bar and State authorities paid him the highest honors in resolutions and his salary was continued until his death.

Judge Brayton's talents, attainments and character won for him the highest respect. He was modest and retiring, yet a bold man; one who had the courage of his convictions and a frank and manly manner of declaring them, which won the respect of even those opposed to him. He had keen perceptions and a power of penetrating into the hidden motives of others to a remarkable degree. He was a man of force, of energy, of tireless endurance, one not discouraged by difficulties or obstacles, but aroused by them to the fullest exercise of his intellectual powers. In 1870 Brown university conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon him.

He married, in November, 1831, Celia Greene Clarke, daughter of Ray Clarke of East Greenwich, and two daughters were born of their marriage. The last years of Judge Brayton's life were spent in the retirement of his home in East Greenwich, where he died April 21, 1880, in his seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAM G. ROELKER, State senator from Warwick, the son of Frederick and Catherine Ray (Greene) Roelker, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 12, 1854. Frederick Roelker, the father, was born in Hanover, Germany, emigrated to America, and was naturalized in 1837. One of the ancestors of William G., on his mother's side, was governor of Rhode Island for several years during the Revolutionary period.

William G. Roelker's early and intermediate education was obtained at the classical schools in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1867 he went to Europe to pursue his studies. From 1867 to 1873 his time was divided between the Berlin and Genera universities. Upon his return to America at the latter date, he entered Harvard Law school, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1875. After graduation he continued his preparatory law work in the offices of Browne and Van Slyck, Providence, and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1876. Mr. Roelker's first law partner was Francis W. Miner, a distinguished member of the Rhode Island bar.

In 1877 Mr. Roelker was elected to the Rhode Island general assembly, where he served his constituents so satisfactorily that they elected him to the upper house in 1894 and in 1895. In 1892 he was a presidential elector on the republican ticket; also in the same year chairman of the Rhode Island delegation to the republican national convention. In 1894 he was strongly urged by his friends for the United States senatorship, but withdrew in favor of George Peabody Wetmore, who was elected, and in 1900 re-elected. Mr. Roelker is a member of the Rhode Island Bar association, Rhode Island Historical society, Sons of the American Revolution, also several social organizations.

On the 19th of October, 1880, Mr. Roelker was united in marriage to Ella, daughter of Thomas A. Jenckes, mention of whose career appears in these memoirs. Four children have been born of this union, two boys and two girls.

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England

FOR THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY

BIOGRAPHICAL - CONNECTICUT

The Judiciary and the Bar of New England.

CONNECTICUT.

ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN, was born in New Haven, Conn., January 4, 1793. He was the second son of Judge Simeon and Rebecca (Sherman) Baldwin. His mother was the daughter of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Roger S. Baldwin was graduated from Yale College in 1811, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. From that time until his death, February 19, 1863, he was ardently devoted to his beloved profession, excepting during the period when he was called into public office.

As a lawyer he was esteemed for his high sense of professional honor and integrity, his powerful use of language in presenting his case, and his skill in argument. He was an earnest and fearless Abolitionist and labored on many occasions, and successfully, for the liberation of slaves. He was a member of the New Haven Common Council, in 1826 and in 1837–38 served in the State Senate. In 1840 and 1841 he was elected to the General Assembly and in 1844 was chosen to the high office of governor of the State. He was re-elected in 1845, and from 1847 to 1851 was in the United States Senate. He would have been elected for the full term, ending in 1857, had it not been for the defection of a few pro-slavery Whigs who did not like Governor Baldwin's strong anti-slavery sentiments. In the Senate he took a conspicuous part in the discussion upon the subject of the admission of California into the Union. He also received high commendation for his caustic speech in

ROGER S. BALDWIN.

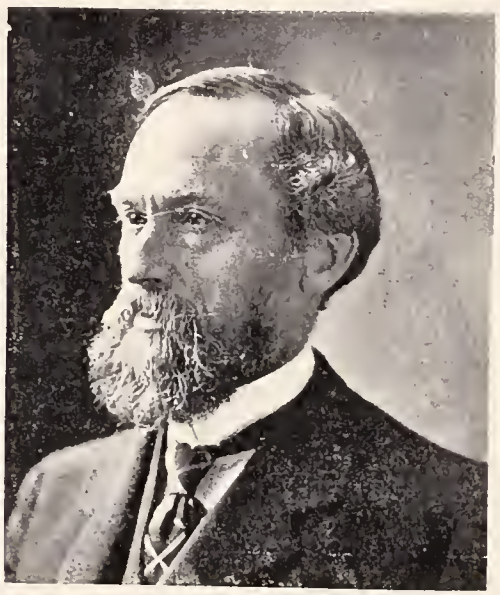
reply to Mr. Mason, of Virginia, who had cast reflection upon the motives of Connecticut in reserving a portion of the western domain.

Governor Baldwin was an earnest and influential Federalist and Whig until the Republican party was formed in 1856, when he

joined its ranks and labored in its interest during the remainder of his life. He was an early and trusted commander in the organization of the new party which elected Abraham Lincoln. Governor Baldwin was a presidential elector in 1860, and in the winter of 1861 was appointed by Governor Buckingham a member of the celebrated Peace Congress.

SIMEON EBEN BALDWIN, judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut, was born in New Haven, Conn., February 5, 1840, and is a son of Roger Sherman and Emily Perkins Baldwin. He was graduated from Yale College in 1861 and studied his profession in Yale and Harvard Law Schools. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1863, was in 1869 appointed instructor of law in the Law School in New Haven, and in 1872 was made professor of constitutional law in that institution, a position which he still holds. In the same year he was appointed a member of the State Commission to revise the laws relating to education, and in 1873 upon a commission to revise the general statutes of the State of Connecticut. In 1885 he was made a member of a commission to revise the State system of taxation and revenue. He was for many years attorney for the New York and New England Railroad Company, and for other important roads, bringing him into extensive practice in connection with railroad affairs. He was counsel in the case of the Electric Railroad Signal Company vs. the Hall Railroad Signal Company, 114 U. S., 87, involving the origin of automatic electric signaling; also in Russell vs. Post, 138 U. S., 425, as to the liability of wreckers of insurance companies. He also argued the case of the Boston and Providence Railroad vs. the New York and New England Railroad before the Rhode Island Supreme Court, and the case of Smith vs. Visitors of Phillips Academy before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Judge Baldwin's professional life in all of its phases has been marked with exceptional success and opportunities for the exercise of his powers in unusually important cases.

As a writer upon legal and kindred subjects Judge Baldwin has been prolific, and the emanations from his pen have met with extended favor. His articles have appeared in the American Law Register, American Law Review, Columbia Law Jurist, the New Englander and other publications. He has also contributed articles to the Transactions of the



SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

American Bar Association and the Academy of Political Science. In 1871 he published a digest of the cases decided up to that date in the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and followed it with a second volume in 1882. In 1898 he published a volume entitled "Modern Political Institutions." From 1884 to 1896 he was president of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and in 1890 was elected president of the American Bar Association. In 1891 Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Supreme Court of Errors, and in 1897 was appointed to the presidency of the American Social Science Association.

Judge Baldwin was married October 19, 1865, to Susan Winchester, of Boston, daughter of Edmund and Harriet (Wears) Winchester. They have two children: Roger Sherman Baldwin and Helen Harriet, wife of Dr. Warren R. Gilman, of Worcester, Mass.

CHARLES B. ANDREWS, chief justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court and one of the distinguished jurists of New England, was born on November 4, 1834, in Sunderland, Mass., and graduated from Amherst College in 1858. He began practicing his profession in Litchfield, Conn., and soon acquired an excellent business. He served in 1868–9 in the State Senate and in 1878 in the House of Representatives of Connecticut, acting as chair-

CHARLES B. ANDREWS.

man of the judiciary committee. He had at that time acquired a very strong hold upon popular favor throughout his adopted State, as a consequence of which he, in 1878, received the nomination for governor by the Republicans, against Gov. Richard D. Hubbard, and was elected. His administration of this high office was all that his most ardent admirers anticipated and still further strengthened his position with the people of the State. In 1882 he received additional honor through appointment to the position of judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, from which he was elevated in 1889 to the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court.

Judge Andrews is a man of unimpeachable character, with temperament and disposition of marked gentleness, and unfailing courtesy in his intercourse with others. His knowledge of law is extensive and accurate, and the qualities of his mind give him pre-eminent fitness for his high office.

RALPH ISAACS INGERSOLL.—Among the most distinguished members of the Connecticut bar and who rose to distinction in the councils of the Democratic party, was Ralph Isaacs Ingersoll. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., born February 8, 1789, and died August 26, 1872. He was a member of a family many of whom attained eminence in the legal profession in past years. His father was Jonathan Ingersoll, whose death took place in New Haven, January 12, 1823, at the age of seventy-six years. He has been described as not only a lawyer of superior ability, but as "one of the purest statesmen Connecticut has ever seen." He was born in Ridgefield, Conn., and graduated from Yale College in 1766. He practiced many years in New Haven, and enjoyed the esteem and friendship of a wide circle of professional brethren. He became prominent in public affairs before middle life; was many years in the General Assembly, and was appointed judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court for the Correction of Errors. He was once elected to the National Congress, but declined to accept the position. In the latter years of his life he became a leader in the Toleration movement and in 1817 was elected by that party lieutenant-governor of the State upon the ticket with Oliver Wolcott. Judge Ingersoll held this office after the adoption of the present constitution until his death.

Another prominent lawyer of this family was Jared Ingersoll, uncle of the just mentioned Jonathan Ingersoll. He was born in Milford, Conn., in 1722, graduated from Yale in 1742 and soon afterward began practice in New Haven. Endowed with wonderful power of eloquence, a frank and attractive personality, and profound knowledge of the principles of law, he soon acquired an extended reputation and a large business. In 1757 he was sent to Great Britain as agent of the Colony, and again in 1764 he visited England, where he received appointment as stamp-master. However excellent were his motives in accepting this office, and they were never doubted, party feeling on this side ran so high that he received little credit in the Colony and he gladly retired from the position. In 1770 he was appointed by the Crown judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in the Middle District of the Colonies. His duties then took him to Philadelphia. After the office was abolished he returned to New Haven, where he died in 1781. His son, Jared Ingersoll (Yale College, 1766), was admitted to the Connecticut bar, but removing to Philadelphia, became a distinguished leader of that bar, with several notable lawyers among his descendants in that city.

A junior brother of Ralph I. Ingersoll was Charles A. Ingersoll, for many years a prominent practitioner at the bar of New Haven and at the time of his death, judge of the United States District Court.

Ralph I. Ingersoll graduated from Yale College in 1808, and in 1810 opened a law office in New Haven. From that time forward for many years he was a leader in his profession. A graceful and effective speaker, with a clear and vigorous intellect, and thorough knowledge of the law, he was able to win an enviable measure of success. When his father, as before stated, joined the Toleration party in 1817, the son joined in the movement. This party in process of time and after the second election of President Jackson, became the Democratic party in this State, and Mr. Ingersoll was one of its trusted and most efficient leaders. For several years he represented New Haven in the Assembly and was speaker of the House in 1824. From 1825 to 1833 he was a member of congress, when he resigned, and in 1835 was offered the senatorship from this State, but declined. During his congressional term he became an intimate friend of James K. Polk, and when the latter was elected president he appointed Mr. Ingersoll minister to Russia, where he remained two years. He then gladly returned to the practice of his profession, dying in 1872.

CHARLES ROBERTS INGERSOLL is the son of Ralph Isaacs and Margaret (Vandenheuvel) Ingersoll, and was born in New Haven, Conn., on September 16, 1821. He

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.

began the acquirement of his education in the Hopkins Grammar School in his native city and finished in Yale College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1840. He soon afterward entered Yale Law School and in 1845 was admitted to the bar of New Haven county. From that time to the present, a period of more than half a century, he has continued in active practice of his profession, though frequently call-

ed to fill public positions of honor and responsibility. In 1856–58, in 1866 and in 1871 he represented New Haven in the General Assembly, and in 1873 was elected governor of the State of Connecticut. The general satisfaction with his administration and his large personal following and popularity brought him a re-election in 1874 and also in 1875 and 1876. At the succeeding election he declined renomination. In 1876 he was a Democratic presidential elector from this State. In all the relations of life, public and private, Governor Ingersoll has maintained the high standard set by his ancestry. His public record is clear and his administration of the honorable office to which he has been called has been marked by efficiency, good judgment of public affairs, and loyalty to the best interests of the Commonwealth. Governor Ingersoll still follows the profession which he has so long adorned.

JOHN CLARK HOLLISTER was born at Manchester, Vt., June 2, 1818, and is descended from Lieutenant John Hollister, who settled in Wethersfield, Conn., about 1642. His grandfather was Elijah S. Hollister, a native of Massachusetts, born about 1763. He enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment and later in the New York regiment at Fort Plain, commanded by the brave Col. Marinus Willett, which was stationed at Schenectady. This regiment won distinction in the border wars of the Revolution, and when in later years Mr. Hollister had a son, he bestowed upon him the name of the gallant Colonel Willett. After the close of the war he settled in Vermont, and at the time of his death was sheriff of Bennington county. He died at the age of about fifty years, leaving nine children; one child died in infancy. Other members of the family also fought in the Revolution. A brother of Elijah S. was named Jesse, who served under General La Fayette, and it is believed he was also at one period on the staff of General Washington. Upon the occasion of La Fayette's last visit to this country in 1824–25 he called upon Capt. Jesse Hollister and renewed their old acquaintance.

Marinus Willett Hollister, father of the subject, was a farmer during his life and one of those hardy, earnest citizens of the Green Mountain State who aided in subduing the wilderness and in planting the institutions of civilization. His wife was Hannah Burton; they had three children: John Clark, the eldest, a daughter Martha, and Edgar Burton Hollister.

JOHN C. HOLLISTER.

John Clark Hollister enjoyed somewhat exceptional opportunities for obtaining an education. During the period including his early life he attended the Burr Seminary in Manchester, Vt., entering in the first term of its existence. This was a noted educational institution in past years, and the principal for a considerable period was an old tutor in Yale College, which fact had an influence upon the choice of that college by young Hollister for the completion of his studies. He entered Yale in 1837 as a sophomore and was graduated in 1840. He had already resolved to adopt the profession of law and had studied to that end, previous to entering the Yale Law

School in 1841, with the well-known firm of Bates & Huntington, in Northampton, Mass. In 1842 he was admitted to the bar, of which he has been an honored member nearly sixty years.

Mr. Hollister has been a lifelong Whig and Republican. During many of the early years of his practice, after he had settled in New Haven, he served as a grand juror. He was for one year clerk of the Senate of Connecticut. Upon the death of Thomas Bennett, the justice selected for the trial of civil and criminal causes in Justice's Court, which took place about 1848, Mr. Hollister was chosen to fill the vacancy. At the end of the term in the following year he was a candidate for the office. The Democrats were determined to accomplish his defeat, but on the eve of the election Mr. Hollister's friends substituted his name at the head of a large number of Democratic tickets and he received a good majority of the votes. But Mr. Hollister has not at any time in his life been an office seeker. He has found his full share of satisfaction and contentment in the quiet practice of his profession and the consciousness of the respect and confidence of not only his brethren at the bar, but of the many whose important interests have been confided to his care.

Mr. Hollister had an honorable connection with the State militia, entering the ranks before the Civil war period and subsequently receiving promotion to captain of the old National Blues. While filling this post he was chosen adjutant-general of the State and served in that position during 1854–5.

Mr. Hollister was one of the founders of St. Paul's Episcopal church of New Haven in 1845, and has ever since held a very prominent position in this society. He was the first clerk, was vestryman from 1845 to 1857, and clerk during the same period. He was collector from 1864 to 1876 and treasurer during the same period; was chosen junior warden in 1853, served two years, and since 1855, a period of more than forty years, he has been senior warden.

Since the organization of the New Haven Police Court, when Mr. Hollister's office as trial justice passed out of legal existence, he has seldom appeared in any of the courts excepting the Probate Court. In the latter he has been quite largely employed, and if a testimonial to his high character, integrity, and professional ability were wanting, it is found in the great number of estates and property interests that have been placed in his care during the last twenty-five years.

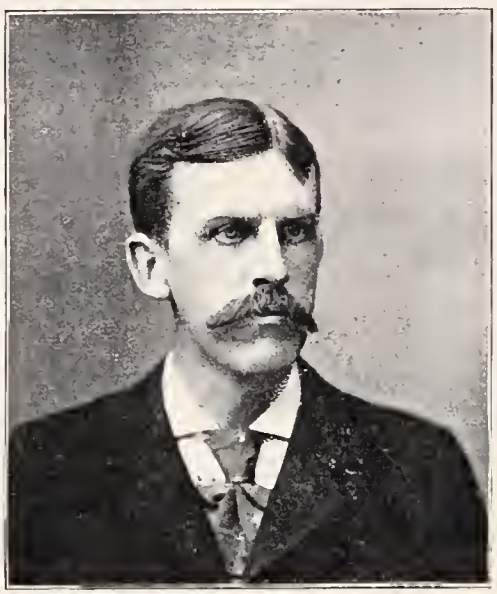
Mr. Hollister has been twice married, first to Martha L. Bradley, of New Haven, February 17, 1841; she was born March 6, 1821, and died March 5, 1849. Second, to Sarah S. Shipman, October 31, 1850. She was born January 21, 1821, and died December 3, 1898. He has had six children, three of whom were by his first wife; three are now living.

LIVINGSTON WARNER CLEAVELAND, judge of the Probate Court for the District of New Haven, was born in South Egremont, Mass., January 31, 1860, son of Rev. James Bradford Cleaveland and Elizabeth H. (Jocelyn) Cleaveland. His father, whose death occurred May 21, 1889, was a well known Connecticut Congregational clergyman. His mother is a poetess, her poem "No Sects in Heaven" having been widely read in this country and in England. His maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Jocelyn, was a noted portrait painter, an engraver and founder of the National Bank Note Engraving Company. Referring to Mr. Jocelyn's death, which occurred at his home in New Haven in 1881, the New York Journal of Commerce said: "Fifty years ago the name of Jocelyn was better known on the face of a bank note than the name of the bank itself. His portraits were among the cleverest works of the kind produced in the country. He was the founder of the most celebrated of the bank note companies, and was a leader of the highest style of art for more than two generations." In

1844 Mr. Jocelyn won the gold palette as a prize for the best picture by a Connecticut artist. He was a cordial sympathizer with the slave, and his house was one of the "stations of the Underground Railway."

The earliest known Cleaveland to migrate to this country was Moses Cleaveland, who came to Woburn, Mass., from England, in the seventeenth century, from whom Judge Cleaveland is directly descended. He is also a descendant of at least five Mayflower Pilgrims, being a lineal descendant on his father's side of Governor Bradford, and on his mother's side of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley and her parents, all of whom were passengers on the Mayflower. On the paternal side he is related by common ancestry to three presidents: John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Grover Cleveland, and to one Connecticut governor, Gov. Chauncey F. Cleaveland. On the maternal side he is related by common ancestry to the illustrious Trumbull family, which gave Connecticut three governors, among them the celebrated war governor, Washington's "Brother Jonathan."

Judge Cleaveland was graduated with the degree of LL.B. from the law department of Yale College in 1881, and in 1888 received the degree of M. L. from Yale University. He was admitted to the bar in New Haven in 1881, and was engaged in the general practice of law until his election to the bench. He is, and for a number of years has been, the only commissioner of deeds for all the States and Territories and the principal Canadian Provinces in New England, outside of Boston. In politics he is a Republican. He served as a member of the Common Council in 1891 and again in 1892. In 1891 he was elected by the Board of Councilmen as a member of the Board of Finance for the city. In 1894 he was nominated by the Republican Probate Convention as judge of probate for the District of New Haven, a district comprising the city and six adjoining towns, the most important probate district in the State. In this Democratic stronghold he was elected by over one thousand plurality. His popular competitor had held the office for eight years, carrying the previous election by about five thousand majority. Judge Cleaveland is still judge of probate, having been re-elected in 1896 by a majority of between three and four thousand, and again re-elected in 1898, being the only Republican on the ticket who carried the city of New Haven, the average Democratic plurality in the city for the State ticket being about a thousand.



LIVINGSTON W. CLEAVELAND.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, was one of the supreme committee on laws of the Improved Order Heptasophs in 1894–96, and has been for many years a member of the New Haven Young Men's Republican Club. He was elected in June, 1899, president of the New Haven Congregational Club for the year 1899–1900, has been for about ten years one of the directors of the local Young Men's Christian Association, is also a member of the executive committee of the State Association, and has been superintendent of English Hall Sunday School since 1889. He is unmarried.

WILLIAM HENRY ELY, a descendant of Nathan Ely, one of the first settlers of Hartford, and son of William Brewster Ely and Elizabeth Smith Morgan, his wife, was born in Hartford, November 27, 1856. He is descended also from Elder William Brewster, through his father's grandmother, Drucilla Brewster. On the maternal side he is descended from the Morgans of Stonington,

WILLIAM H. ELY.

who were conspicuous in the war of the Revolution; also from Thomas Seymour, who was king's attorney before the Revolution, and from the Chevenards, a Huguenot family.

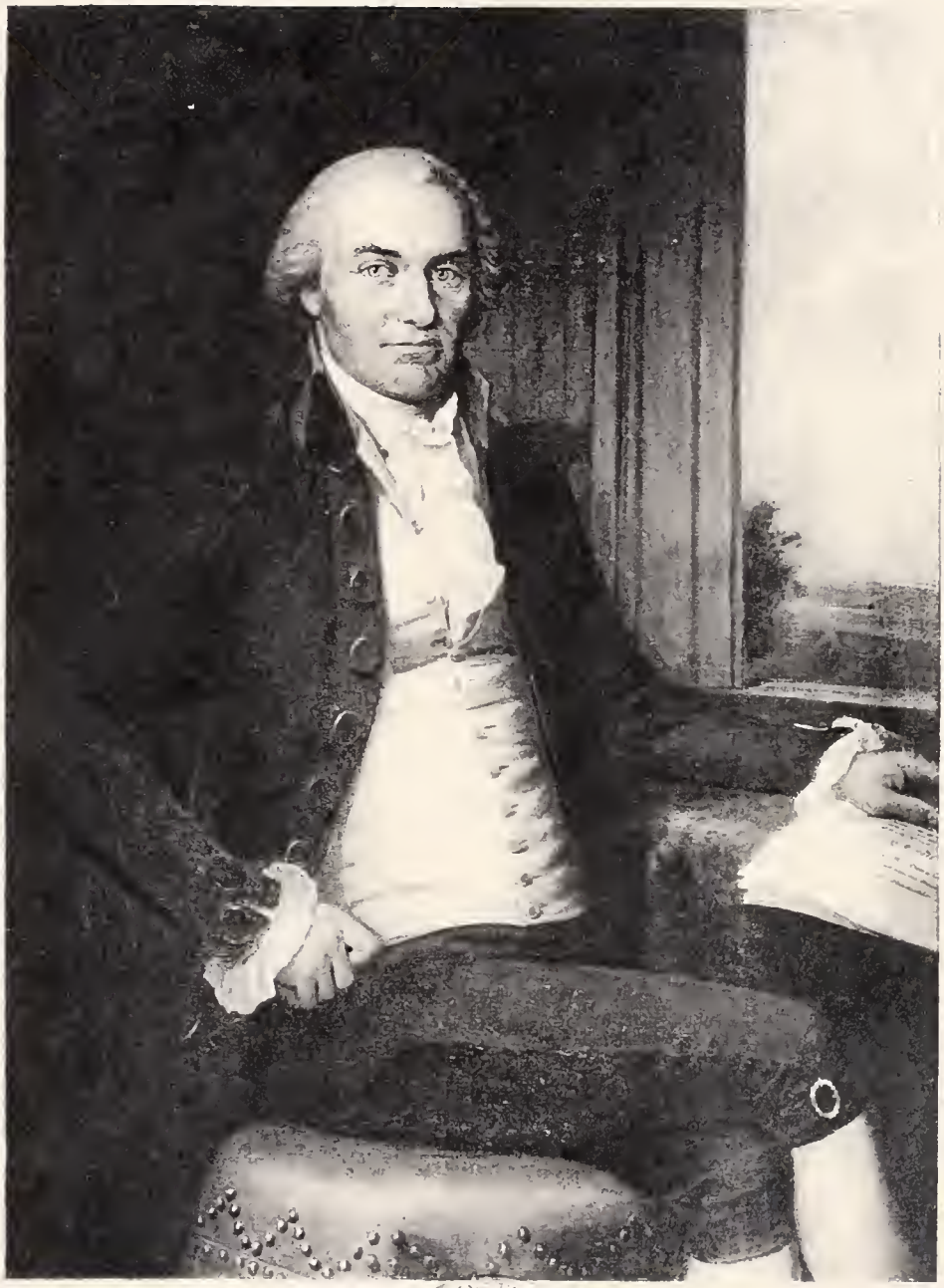
Mr. Ely was graduated from the Hartford High School in 1873, at the age of sixteen years. Entering Amherst College he was graduated with the class of 1877, and at once took up the study of law in the office of Briscoe & Maltbie, of Hartford. He was admitted to the bar in that city on May 27, 1879. He began the practice of his profession in Winsted, Conn., in September, 1879, and continued there until June 28, 1884, when he settled permanently in New Haven. His business connection since that time has been with William C. Case, and at the present time is with the firm of Case, Ely & Case.

Mr. Ely is a Republican and has made his influence felt in the local affairs of that party. In January, 1895, he was elected corporation counsel of New Haven, and was re-elected in 1897 for two years. His administration of that office has been eminently satisfactory to the community.

Mr. Ely is a member of the Quinnipiac Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Republican League, and the Young Men's Republican Club of New Haven.

Mr. Ely was married October 18, 1881, to Mary Gertrude Little, of Sheffield, Mass., daughter of Lucius and Lucretia (Holmes) Little. They have one son, William Brewster Ely, born October 19, 1882.

WILLIAM KNEELAND TOWNSEND, of New Haven, judge of the United States District Court, is descended from a family of great antiquity in Norfolk county, England. He was born in New Haven, June 12, 1849. His educational as well as social opportunities were all that could be desired. Entering Yale University he graduated with honor in 1871 and entered the Yale Law School in 1872. There he carried off both the Jewell and the Civil Law composition prizes, graduating in 1874, second in his class. After a European trip he began the practice of the profession in his native city in association with Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, and in 1876 entered the graduate class in the Law School, taking the degree of M. L. in 1878, and of D. C. L. in 1880. In the years 1879–80 he served as a member of the city Common Council and in 1880 was elected alderman from the First ward. In 1881 he published a work entitled "The New Connecticut Civil Officer," the merit of which was sufficient to cause it to be adopted by the State of Connecticut. In the practice of his profession during the comparatively short period preceding his elevation to higher duties, he won his way rapidly towards the front rank.



BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

He made the interests of his clients his first consideration, devoted to their cases the best powers of his keen and well trained intellect, and made them his enduring friends by the native magnetism of his personal manner. In 1886 he became a partner of George D. Watrous, and the firm was counsel for the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and for various other corporations, in which capacity affairs of great importance came into their care. In June, 1861, Judge Townsend was appointed professor of pleading in Yale Law school, and as Edward J. Phelps professor of contracts he is still a popular and

WILLIAM K. TOWNSEND.

efficient member of the faculty. In 1889 he was elected corporation counsel of the city of New Haven.

In 1892, after about seventeen years of active practice, during which much important litigation came to his hands, he received appointment to his present office of judge of the United States District Court. Here his work during the past seven years has met with high commendation from the profession.

Judge Townsend is a member of the Republican league, of the Graduates and University clubs of New Haven, and of the Century, the University and the Boone and Crockett clubs of New York.

On July 1, 1874, Judge Townsend was married to Mary Leavenworth Trowbridge, of New Haven, daughter of Winston J. and Mary (Leavenworth) Trowbridge. They have had three children: Winston Trowbridge, born June 10, 1878; Mary Leavenworth, born December 6, 1879; and George Henry, born July 22, 1884, the two younger of whom are living. Winston Townsend died May 2, 1898.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH was born April 29, 1745, at Windsor, Connecticut, being the son of David Ellsworth and Jemima Leavitt and great-grandson of Josiah Ellsworth, who died in Windsor in 1689. Oliver Ellsworth's home was always in Windsor, and he went to Yale college in 1762 but soon left for Princeton, graduating from the latter college with high honors in 1766. He then took up the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Bellamy of Bethleham, Connecticut, but at the advice of the distinguished divine he took up the study of law. This was owing to a remarkably logical essay which Oliver Ellsworth handed to his instructor to criticize. In 1771 Oliver Ellsworth was admitted to the Hartford county bar, and although living in Windsor, he practiced law in Hartford and attended to farming at his own home.

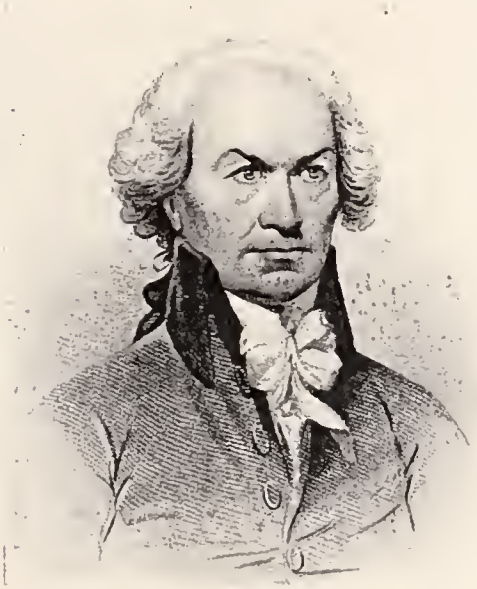
In 1775, having shown his ability as a lawyer, he received the appointment of State's attorney for Connecticut and soon after was elected as a representative to the general assembly, and was also appointed as delegate to the continental congress in 1777.

In the difficult process of framing the constitution of the United States, Oliver Ellsworth was, it has been often stated, the most influential of all those who had to do with that remarkable instrument. It was only through his wise and timely suggestions that an agreement was finally made between the larger and smaller states in the matter of representation in congress; and after long and wearisome de-

bates, each side being firm and even stubborn, Ellsworth suggested that representation in the lower house should be in proportion to the population, which pleased the larger states, and that equal representation should be in the senate. This was adopted.

Oliver Ellsworth's most prominent work was the judiciary act, which stands unchanged to-day, and the Supreme Court of the United States is a monument to his memory as well as the inferior United States courts. This act was passed while he was in the United States senate.

In 1784–1785 Oliver Ellsworth was a judge



OLIVER ELLSWORTH

of the Supreme Court in his own State, and doubtless it was from this position he was called to the senate.

As he has been called by John Adams, "the finest pillar of the whole of Washington's administration," it may be added that Washington personally desired Ellsworth to succeed him as president of the United States. Mr. Calhoun also, in a speech made by him in the senate, pays him this tribute years after: "Who are the men of the States to whom we are indebted for this admirable government? I will name them: their names ought to be engraved on brass and live forever. They are Chief Justice Ellsworth, Roger Sherman, and Judge Patterson," etc.

From 1796 to 1800 he served as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was in 1799 appointed as minister plenipotentiary to make a treaty of peace with France. Although in feeble health and enduring a hard passage, Ellsworth secured a treaty most satisfactory to the United States and received every mark of honor and distinction both in England and France.

While abroad Ellsworth resigned as chief justice, as his health was poor. Upon his return home he accepted again the position of judge of the Supreme Court of his own State and held this position until the day of his death, November 26, 1807.

Oliver Ellsworth was of a deep religious character, and his acts in the various positions in his most active life prove this. A personal friend of George Washington and admired by all who came in contact with him, whether on the bench as judge of the Supreme Court or as minister in a foreign country. His opinions when once fixed were not shaken, and even Napoleon said when he saw Ellsworth in Paris: "Who is that man? We will have to grant him whatever he demands regarding the treaty."

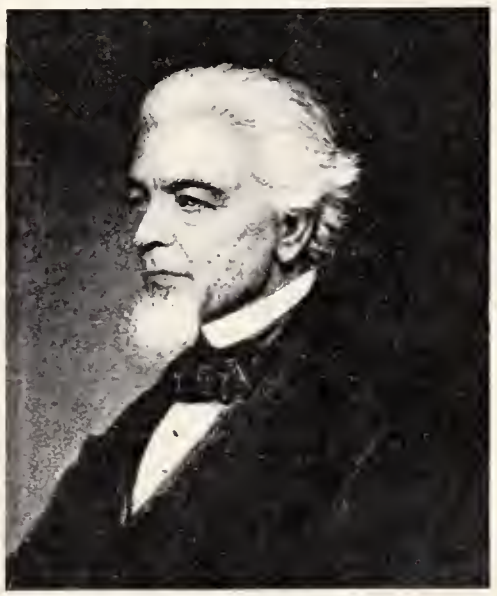
WILLIAM WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH, governor of Connecticut, 1838–42, judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors, 1847–61, was a conspicuous figure in state civil and judicial history for many years. Moreover, he was one of the most distinguished lights of the legal profession in this State, and his splendid life and attainments are yet among the cherished memories of the other members of the State bar. On the occasion of his death his eulogist, the late William R. Cone, truthfully voiced the sentiment of the entire bar when he said Judge Ellsworth's "honesty was of perfect whiteness;" and not a whit less sincere was the still earlier public utterance of Rufus

Choate in describing Judge Ellsworth as a man of "hereditary capacity, purity, learning and love of the law." And still further the eminent Choate said: "If the land of the Shermans and Griswolds and Daggetts and Williamses, rich as she is in learning and virtue, has a sounder lawyer, a more upright magistrate, or an honester man in her public service, I do not know his name."

As the chief magistrate of this his native State, he devoted himself to her interests and the advancement of the education of her people with that ardor and inflexible purpose which characterized him in every undertaking. As a judge he brought to the bench, as he did to the bar, great purity and uprightness of character, learning, love of profession, industry, high integrity of mind and heart, and that habit of patient and impartial investigation which made him distinguished as a lawyer and most acceptable as a judge—"a man whom the State delighted to honor, and in honoring whom she honored herself." As a Christian gentleman he was characterized by simplicity of manner and dignity of person, and by an earnest love of the truth and the doctrines of the Bible. (Resolutions of Hartford bar, adopted January 16, 1868).

Judge Ellsworth was born in Windsor, Hartford county, November 10, 1791, and was the third son of Oliver Ellsworth, the latter the second chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was educated in the public schools of his native town; was prepared for college and in 1806 he entered Yale college, graduating in 1810. His early legal education was acquired in the famous Litchfield Law school under the tutorship of Judges Tapping Reeve and James Gould, and also in the office of Thomas Scott Williams (afterward Chief Justice Williams of the Supreme Court). He was admitted to practice in 1813 and soon afterward began his professional career in Hartford.

At the bar of the courts in Hartford county Judge Ellsworth early won a standing of prominence, for even then he seemed to have inherited many of the personal traits of his distinguished father. Personal independence and self-reliance were his native characteristics, added to which was a thorough understanding of the law, the result of careful study. Circumstances also contributed to his success in early life, for on the election of Judge Williams to congress, Judge Ellsworth, who was his partner, succeeded to the large and profitable practice of the firm, and he conducted the business almost unaided for two years. Thereafter for a period of sixteen years he was engaged in active practice and gained a wide reputation for ability at the bar of the courts.



WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.

Naturally, a man of his mark could not well avoid being drawn somewhat into the arena of politics, although much against his personal inclination. In 1827 Judge Ellsworth was elected to congress, served five years and then declined a re-nomination. In the house during the entire time he was on the judiciary committee, and his ablest forensic efforts were in behalf of the American tariff and the pension bills. In 1834 he returned to his practice and after a brief respite of four years he again was pressed into the political service of his party, the whig, though against his wish, for the governorship of Connecticut. He was

elected, and was continued in office four years. During this period he was urged to accept an election to the senate of the United States, but in this he successfully withstood the demands of his party. However, in 1847 he was elected by the legislature to a seat on the bench of the Superior Court and the Supreme Court of Errors, and served as an associate judge of the latter court until 1861, when, having attained his seventieth year, he retired from the bench. In the later years of his life his voice and sentiments were the guidance of the republican party, especially during the dark years of the civil war, for he was one of the ablest and the noblest supporters of the cause for which Mr. Lincoln contended. Judge Ellsworth died January 15, 1868.

WILLIAM L. STORRS, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from February 9, 1857, to the time of his death, June 25, 1861, was one of the most honorable and honored representatives of the law in the history of the State, a man of commanding intellect, high legal attainments and great judicial ability; a man of the old distinctive Connecticut type, a native of the State, a descendant of good New England stock.

Judge Storrs was born in Middletown, March 25, 1795, and was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in Yale college, graduating with honors in 1814. He fitted himself for the law, was admitted to practice and began his long professional career in Middletown, where he soon established a reputation for capacity, integrity and high moral worth. In less than ten years he was the leader of the Middlesex county bar, hence naturally was early called into public life. In 1827–29 he represented his town in the assembly, and again in 1834; when in the house for a fourth time he was its speaker and the most distinguished member of that body. In 1829 he was elected to congress and was re-elected in 1831, serving at that time four years. In 1839 he again was in the house of representatives in Washington, and while serving in that capacity he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of this State.

Judge Storrs was appointed to the bench in May, 1840, and served as one of the associate justices until February 9, 1857, when he was elevated to the chief-justiceship. His career as a magistrate covered a period of more than twenty years, and it is doubtful whether in the history of the judiciary in the State there ever has been a magistrate who commanded such absolute confidence, respect and esteem as he. His conscientiousness was almost proverbial, his opinions were models of judicial reasoning. Indeed, his dominant characteristics were wise discrimination, broad reasoning, unquestioned honesty and firm determination. His life was an honor to his county and to the State, and his death was a loss to the legal profession, the bench and to the people of Connecticut.

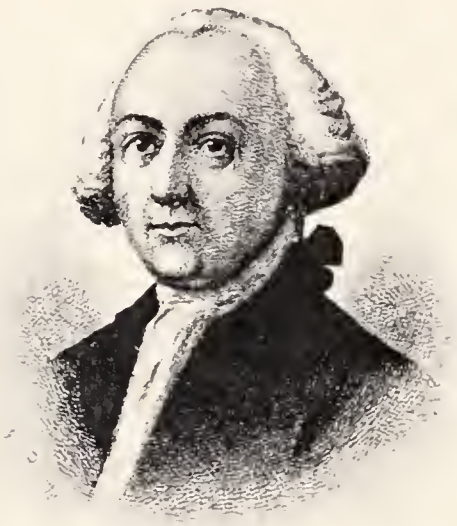
"Of the general character of the late chief justice," said his eulogist, Mr. Deming, "of his keen insight into the hidden depths of human motives, of his Johnsonian power and sententiousness in exposing a sophism and refuting a fallacy, of his dry and sarcastic humor, of his familiarity with the English classics, of his acute sensibilities, and of his social graces. I need not speak to those who have enjoyed his society in his rare intervals of relaxation. It was not, however, these accomplishments, nor his native power, nor his logical grasp, nor his acquisitions, nor his professional training, that finally established upon such a solid basis his reputation as an accomplished judge, respected and beloved by all who practiced in his court. We may place in that vacant and mournful chair a greater natural intellect, learning more profound, sharper and more finished discipline; and yet the throne of the chief justice will not be filled."

JESSE ROOT, associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1789 to 1798, chief justice from 1798 to 1807, and who brought to that office a profound understanding of the

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

law, was originally educated for the ministry, and after several years of clerical life he abandoned it for the law.

Judge Root was graduated at Princeton college in 1756, and in 1763 he was admitted to practice law. Having cast his fortunes with the legal profession, he practiced until the outbreak of the American revolution. In 1777 he joined the Continental army under General Washington at Peekskill, and was given a commission as lieutenant-colonel. In 1778 he was a delegate to the Continental congress at Philadelphia, and served in that capacity four years. In 1789 he was appointed



JESSE ROOT.

to the bench of the Superior Court, serving as associate justice until 1798, and as chief justice from that year until 1807.

While acting as associate justice, Judge Root added to his regular duties that of reporting cases, and his essay on the common law of Connecticut, which appears as a preface to the first volume of his reports, is the first work of its kind in the State.

Recollections of Judge Root are very meagre, and no present practicing lawyer in this State has more than traditional remembrance of his active professional life. His reports indicate a thorough knowledge of the law, are clearly and carefully written, and reflect in a way the life he led previous to his change from the ministry to the profession of law.

THOMAS BELDEN BUTLER, chief judge of the Supreme Court of Errors from May, 1870, to May, 1873, when he resigned on account of impaired health, was born in Wetherstield, August 22, 1806, and died in Norwalk, June 8, 1873. His parents were Frederick and Mary (Belden) Butler, both of whom were well known in literary circles, his father having been the author of several works, notably a "Compendium of History," which attracted favorable attention and comment early in the nineteenth century.

Judge Butler was educated under his father's immediate supervision, and for the profession of medicine. He was a student in the medical department of Yale college and afterward in a similar institution in Philadelphia, where he completed his course and was licensed to practice. He began professional life in Norwalk, where his work was reasonably successful, but at the end of eight years he abandoned the practice, being impelled to that action by reason of his own highly nervous temperament and sensitiveness that could not bear the sufferings of patients. He then turned to the law, for which by nature and inclination he was better fitted, and in this step he was guided more by his own desires than the parental preference. He read law with Judge Clark Bissel and came to the bar of Fairfield county in 1837. He at once began practice, was remarkably successful and soon attained a standing of prominence in the ranks of the profession. His first law partner was Thaddeus Betts, upon whose death while senator in congress, Judge Butler succeeded to the large and profitable practice of the firm. His second partner was Orrin S. Ferry, then recently admitted to the bar, and who afterward was elected to the United States senate. His third and last partner was Josiah M. Carter, with

whom he was associated when elected to the bench of the Superior Court.

Judge Butler was elevated to the bench of the Superior Court in May, 1855, and afterward was a judicial officer until a few weeks before his death, when by reason of failing health he resigned his seat. As a lawyer he is remembered as possessing sterling qualities of mind, a careful studious nature and the rare faculty of quickly and accurately determining doubtful questions of law. He had not a strong physique, yet he was a constant worker, and when in later years the cares of judicial office, with the responsibilities of the chief justiceship were wearing away his strength, he bore his sufferings with remarkable patience. In 1861 he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of Errors, and was made its chief judge May 13, 1870. His subsequent career on the bench was marked with an ability that showed the perfect judicial mind in an enfeebled frame, but never was he known to utter complaint. As a physician he could not bear the sufferings of those whom he was called to attend, but he himself was a patient, uncomplaining sufferer. At length, however, he resigned (May, 1873) and laid down the cares of office for rest and quiet. He lived only a few weeks and died in June of the same year.

Judge Butler's biographer, in analyzing his personal characteristics, said: "His common sense perceptions were quick and positive, and he saw clearly the real justice of a case. His only fault in this relation was a tendency in an unusual degree to speculative views. His mind was in the highest degree philosophical and never found more congenial occupation than when engaged in unhampered speculation on some philosophical subject, more especially of a physical nature." Commenting further, the same writer says he was absolutely free from ostentation or pretention, and that there was nothing he held in more utter contempt. He also was a plain man, in manners, habits and dress and always held familiar intercourse with his professional associates. He enjoyed the humorous side of things, and although not given to story-telling, he had a rich fund of anecdotes tending to illustrate some eccentricity of human character which on occasion he told very effectively.

Although Judge Butler was a life-long attendant at the services of the Congregational church, he did not have an actual membership therein until a short time before his death. He had often given serious thought to religious subjects, but always postponed definite action until late in life. He was received into church membership and partook of the Lord's supper on June 2, 1873, and six days afterward he died.

DAVID DAGGETT, chief justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut in 1832–4, associate justice of the same court from 1826 to 1832, senator in congress six years, and for forty-five years a conspicuous figure in public life, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, December 31, 1764, and died in New Haven April 12, 1851, in the eighty-eighth year of his life. He was a descendant in the fifth generation of Job Daggett, a Puritan, who came to America in 1630 with Winthrop's company and settled in Watertown, in the Massachusetts colony.

Judge Daggett's father was Thomas Daggett, a man of sterling integrity and strong religious tendencies that were manifest in his daily walk, and the son himself was a deep thinker on all religious questions during his active life. It is evident that Thomas Daggett was able to provide his son with an excellent early education, for at the age of sixteen years he entered the junior class in Yale college; and he was graduated, with honors, in 1783. A few years later, when the college conferred on him the master's degree, he delivered an oration that attracted widespread attention, and was ordered published—an unusual proceeding and a mark of special honor. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1826.

Having determined to enter the legal profession, Judge Daggett took up the study of

law with Charles Chauncey, of New Haven, and in 1786 he was admitted to practice. During the period of his law reading, he maintained himself by performing the duties of butler in the college and also by teaching in the Hopkins Grammar school; and soon after he came to the bar he was offered a tutorship in the college, but declined it in favor of the profession he had determined to follow. He came into active life soon after the close of the revolution, at a time when the States of the union were re-organizing in accordance with the new condition of political affairs, and when men of capacity and understanding were in demand in the halls of legislation. Whether Judge Daggett was ambitious to enter politics none of his biographers inform us, and while he struck out earnestly into the depths of legal practice he soon was drawn into the political field; and for a period of forty-five years he was a prominent figure in public life, advancing step by step from the lower house of the legislature to the United States senate and to the chief justiceship of the Superior Court of his State. But throughout this long period of public service Judge Daggett maintained a constant relation with the bar and was never out of practice until appointed to the bench. With him political life was a duty, not a diversion or means of livelihood, and the law was his mainstay and support, his shield and buckler. However, let us glance briefly at this eminent lawyer in his public career, and then at his personal characteristics as an upright citizen, for he was both in the highest and fullest sense.

Judge Daggett represented New Haven in the lower house of the general assembly from 1791 until 1797, and was its speaker after 1794. He was elected to the senate in 1797, and retained his seat in that body until 1804, when he resigned. In 1805 he was returned to the house, and in 1809 was again in the senate, serving four years, until 1813, when he was elected to a seat in the United States senate, and for the next six years was a factor in national politics. He was a federalist, and a leader of an influential minority in congress, while in his own State he undoubtedly guided and controlled the policy of his party. He was no tyrant, jealous and watchful of his power, but a natural leader who swayed public opinion with logic and learning, with mighty individual strength.

In 1811 Judge Daggett was appointed State's attorney, but resigned the office when he was chosen to the senate. Returning from the national capitol in 1819, he resumed law practice, which in a measure he was forced to neglect while in congress, and thereafter for some years he stood at the head of the Connecticut bar—a tower of strength in the legal profession. For him it was a fortunate interruption in his public career, as he was enabled to recuperate his personal estate and provide for the future. In 1824 he was made an associate instructor in the law school, and in 1826 was appointed Kent professor of law in Yale Law school, holding both positions long after he had retired from public life. In May, 1826, he was chosen associate justice of the Superior Court, and was advanced to the chief justice's chair in 1832. On December 31, 1834, having attained his seventieth year, he was retired from the bench, yet for many years afterward he was engaged in practice. In 1828 and 1829 Judge Daggett was mayor of New Haven.

In the annals of the old New Haven bar Judge Daggett always has been referred to as the veritable legal giant. Although dignified in manner he was without vanity and altogether above it. He rarely blundered, always frankly acknowledged an error, and never intentionally committed a wrong action. As an orator he displayed masterly ability, had an inexhaustible fund of humor, abounded in anecdote, and his wit and pathos at times were inimitable. His mind was receptive and retentive, far above trivial things, yet firm in its grasp upon that which was good. His knowledge of the scriptures was amazing, and its finest passages were frequently interwoven in his arguments and addresses. He always

had lived an upright life, and in his later years he accepted the fulness of Christianity and died a Christian.

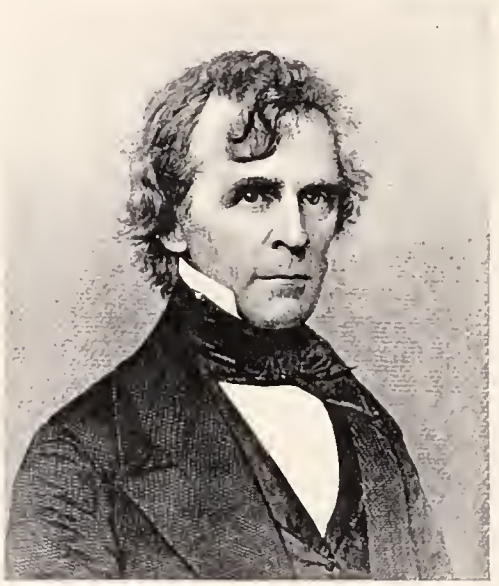
ISAAC TOUCEY unquestionably was one of the most distinguished and also one of the ablest representatives of the legal profession in this State who attained a position of commanding importance in public life. He came to the bar in Hartford in 1818, and from that time until his election to congress in 1835 he was best known as a lawyer in active practice, although during that period he served thirteen years as State's attorney for Hartford county, having held that office from 1822 to 1835.

Mr. Toucey first became a figure in national political history in 1835, when he was sent to congress. He was a member of the house, and one of the strongest debaters on the democratic side, four years. He was not returned at the end of his second term, and for the next ten years he was one of the leaders of the bar in this State. In 1846 he was elected governor of Connecticut and served one year. During the latter part of Mr. Polk's administration he was United States attorney-general and the president's chief legal advisor. In 1850 he was in the senate of this State, and in the next year was elected by the Connecticut legislature to a seat in the senate of the United States.

Mr. Toucey served in the upper house of congress one term of six years and was regarded as one of the ablest members of that body. As senator he was brought into association with the leading statesmen of the country, both democrats and whigs, and while he was not the recognized leader on his own side he nevertheless occupied a position of importance in the councils of his party in Washington. In 1857, on Mr. Buchanan's accession to the presidency, he was called to the cabinet and given the portfolio of the navy department.

At the close of the Buchanan administration Governor Toucey returned to his home in Hartford and, to a limited extent, he resumed law practice. His long public service, with its vicissitudes and responsibilities, had a telling effect upon his physical strength, and while he practiced in an advisory capacity he was virtually retired from active professional work. He surely had earned rest and quiet after thirty years of arduous practice and more than twenty years of public service, yet he was offered and declined a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Judge William D. Shipman, one of Governor Toucey's biographers, in writing of the latter's characteristics and professional worth, said: "He justly ranked among the ablest lawyers in the State. He was thorough and



ISAAC TOUCEY.

indefatigable in the preparation and trial of his causes. His manner was imposing but somewhat cold and formal, but his courage was undaunted and his perseverance unflagging. He never gave up the cause of his client until every resource which the law furnished had been exhausted. He was a very accurate lawyer, learned and exact in pleading, and clear and orderly in the presentation of his case. He was tall in person, and though of slender figure, he had fine features and a commanding presence. He spoke slowly and with great precision. His diction was strong and clear,

but without a particle of ornament." In his private character Mr. Toucey was without blemish. "He was a consistent and devout member of the Episcopal church. He was an eminently just man. In his own convictions he was as firm as a granite rock, and he held to them with a strength and tenacity of will that were unsurpassed. His administration of the navy department during the last of Mr. Buchanan's administration has often been severely criticised, but it may be said with entire truth, of which there exists ample and conclusive proof, that these criticisms were without foundation."

Isaac Toucey was born in Newtown, November 5, 1796, and died in Hartford, July 30, 1869. He came to the bar in 1818, and in the same year began the practice of law in Hartford.

ORIGEN STORRS SEYMOUR, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from 1873 to February, 1874, the worthy successor in that high judicial office of Thomas Belden Butler, was born in Litchfield, February 9, 1804, and died in that town August 12, 1881. His father, Ozias Seymour, was for many years sheriff of Litchfield county, and his grandfather, Mayor Moses Seymour, was an officer and patriot of the revolution. Indeed, this branch of the Seymour family included several men of distinction in public life, among whom may be mentioned Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Senator Horatio Seymour, of Vermont. Another branch of the family were among the pioneers in southern New York, and also included several men of more than ordinary prominence.

Judge Seymour was well educated before he came into public life, and he graduated at Yale college, with honors, in 1824. While in college, however, his eyes were seriously affected and he was compelled to learn his lessons by having them read by his class mates; but despite this affliction he was proficient as a student and stood well up in his class. Leaving college he studied law in his native town and came to the bar in Litchfield county in 1826. He at once entered into active life and soon took a position in the front rank of the profession, becoming the leader of the bar in his own county, controlling an extensive practice and enjoying a State-wide reputation as a man of learning and high character. He became known in Hartford through his frequent appearance there in the higher courts, and also as a legislator in its assembly, in which he often represented his town, and in 1850 was chosen speaker of the house. In 1851 he was elected to congress and was re-elected in 1853. Two years later (1855) on the reorganization of the courts of this State he was one of the four new judges elected by the general assembly to the bench of the Superior Court. His term expired in 1863, at a time when the relations between the existing political parties were somewhat strained and when the republicans, the dominant party of the State, could not yield one jot of consideration to their opponents on account of the divided sentiment growing out of the civil war. Therefore, in that year the republican majority in the legislature refused to recognize Judge Seymour's right to a re-election and chose his successor from its own following.

This implies that Judge Seymour was a democrat whose political sentiments were not fully in accord with Mr. Lincoln's war policy, yet such was hardly the case. It is true, however, that both he and his colleague upon the bench—Judge Waldo—were democrats, but neither was allied to the radical, bitter element of the party, and neither ever showed hostility to the war policy of the party in power.

At the expiration of his term of office Judge Seymour resumed law practice in partnership with his son, Edward W. Seymour (his first law partner was George C. Woodruff), the firm standing at the head of the Litchfield bar. But he was not long to live in private life, as his great usefulness on the bench in earlier years made his services again necessary. But

before his re-election was accomplished he twice stood (1864 and 1865) as the democratic candidate for the governorship; and while he was as frequently beaten at the polls it was not that his popularity was less but rather that at the time the soldier vote was cast solidly for the republican nominee.

In 1870, however, the republican legislature made reparation for any injustice it may have done in former years by electing Judge Seymour to the bench of the Supreme Court by an almost unanimous vote. In 1873, upon the death of Chief Justice Butler, he was chosen to the vacant seat and thereafter served with great ability and unswerving fidelity until he attained his seventieth year. He then retired and afterward was almost constantly engaged in trying causes in the capacity of referee. In 1876 he was made chairman of the commission selected to settle the long disputed boundary question with New York, and he also was presiding officer of the commission chosen about the same time to prepare the new code of practice which the legislature approved and adopted in 1879; and it was largely through his known influence and professional worth that the bar of the State accepted the code as a useful auxiliary of practice.

Judge Seymour died in 1881 in the town in which he was born and in which he always lived. His loss was felt not only in Litchfield but throughout Connecticut, especially in the capitol city, where he was regarded as the father of the law. On the occasion of his death the Hartford bar at a public meeting highly eulogized his sterling qualities, the remark of Governor Hubbard having been especially appropriate: "He seemed to me to possess in a marked degree what we are accustomed to call the judicial conscience. His moral sense was keen and discriminating, and he had a quick scent for the discovery of fraud, falsehood and oppression in the entanglements of a cause. He was made up for a great chancellor. Such an office he would have filled to its full and made it illustrious with the noble ethics of equity law carried home to the business of men."

Again, in speaking of Judge Seymour's work as a member of the code commission, the orator said: "You would have said in advance that he was the last lawyer in the State to rebel against an old hereditary bondage of the law. But he said and felt, what some of our best lawyers have found so difficult to see and feel—that the law has remained for centuries a dead and cowardly conservatism, rusted and crusted all over with what Burke calls 'the awful hoar of innumerable ages.' How bold and courageous he was for reform, and yet how careful, discrete and wise, let our new system of civil procedure testify. By this work, more than all else he has done, he has left his mark on the jurisprudence of the State."

ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, chief justice of the Supreme Court from 1815 to 1819, one of the most valuable contributors to the early literature of the law in Connecticut, and, withal, one of the most profound legists in New England in his time, was graduated from Yale college in 1778, and about two years later began the practice of law in Windham county; but he evidently was more devoted as a student and analyst of the law than as a practitioner, and was eminently qualified for the judicial position he filled so long and honorably. In 1793 and again in 1795, he was elected to congress, and when in 1800 Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth was sent on his diplomatic mission to France, Mr. Swift accompanied him as secretary. Immediately on his return, in 1801, he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, serving as associate justice until 1815, and as chief justice from the year last mentioned to 1819, when he retired.

While in congress Judge Swift wrote and published his "System of the Laws of Connecticut," in two volumes, a work altogether unique and one that attracted attention throughout New England. In 1810 he issued the "Digest of the Laws of Evidence in Civil and Criminal Cases, and a Treatise on Bills

of Exchange and Promissory Notes," a somewhat comprehensive work in its scope, diffusive in the subjects treated, yet a recognized authority in law. In 1822 and 1823 he published a "Digest of the Laws of Connecticut," also in two volumes, a valuable and reliable reference work, and one which in form and arrangement of subject matter was used as a model for later publications. The "Digest" was Judge Swift's last contribution to the literature of the profession.

TAPPING REEVE, chief justice of the Superior Court in 1814 and 1815, and associate judge of the same court from 1798 to 1815, son of Rev. Abner Reeve, was born in Southold, Long Island, in October, 1774, and died in Litchfield, December 13, 1823. He was educated for the law and was graduated at the College of New Jersey, afterward remaining as a tutor in that institution four years. In 1784 he founded a law school in Litchfield, the first institution of its kind in the country, and one in which many of the foremost lawyers of the State in later years acquired their early legal training. The head of the school was himself a lawyer of profound learning, and had he been ambitious, or an aspirant for public office, the highest political honors awaited him. As it was, he devoted his energies almost wholly to the success of his school and placed it upon a secure basis before he took his seat on the bench of the Superior Court.

Judge Reeve conducted the law school as sole principal until 1798, when James Gould, LL. D., became associated in its management, the founder, however, maintaining his connection with the institution until 1820.

In 1798 Judge Reeve was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Superior Court, and in 1807 was elevated to an associate judgeship in the Supreme Court. In 1814 he was made chief justice and held that office until the next year. He then returned to his work in the law school, and incidentally to the practice of law in Litchfield. After 1820 he lived in comparative retirement until his death.

HENRY DUTTON, judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from May, 1861, to February, 1866—the courteous, active magistrate whose career upon the bench was characterized with impartiality, intelligence and such marked ability that he ranked among the ablest jurists of the State—was a native of Watertown, Connecticut, born February 12, 1796, and died in New Haven, April 26, 1869. He was the son of a farmer and his opportunities to acquire a good early education were quite limited; but he was in a great measure self-taught, and by constant application to his books, aided by a naturally bright mind and a determined will, he fitted himself for college without either an academic or preparatory course of study. He himself laid the foundation for his scholastic education, and he builded deep and wide, and in later years he attained a distinction in his profession that placed him among the true legists of his State, for he, indeed, was skilled in the science of the law.

Judge Dutton was graduated at Yale college in 1818, and was awarded special honors for proficient scholarship. Although he then was fitted for practice his circumstances suggested the propriety of temporarily teaching school as a means of replenishing his purse, and while so employed he read law under the instruction of Roger Minott Sherman, of Fairfield. He also was for two years a tutor in Yale college, but in 1823 he laid aside the master's books and opened a law office in Newtown, where in the course of a few years he became the associate and co-temporary — and the peer—of such lights in the profession as Hawley and Booth and Sherman and Betts—names famous in the annals of the bar in this State.

In 1837 Judge Dutton removed from Newtown to Bridgeport, where he was brought into new associations, where his practice took a wider range and where he found full scope for all his remarkable powers. Naturally enough he entered politics and repeatedly was chosen to office, representing Bridgeport in the assembly several terms, and also serving as

State's attorney for Fairfield county. But notwithstanding the success that crowned his efforts in professional and political life in Bridgeport, he left that city in the course of ten years and took up a permanent residence in New Haven. In 1847 he was called to the Kent professorship of law in Yale Law school and soon afterward removed from Bridgeport. In connection with his law school work he continued practice and served one year as judge of the County Court. He also prepared and published a revised edition of Swift's digest, and assisted in the revision of the

HENRY DUTTON.

statutes in 1849, 1854 and 1866. In 1854 he was elected governor of the State by the legislature, the people having failed to affect a choice at the preceding spring election.

In May, 1861, Judge Dutton was elected to succeed William Wolcott Ellsworth on the bench of the Supreme Court, and he served with that body until February 12, 1866, then having nearly reached his seventieth year of life. Leaving the bench he resumed practice, but chiefly devoted himself to lecture and instruction work in the law school.

One of his biographers says Judge Dutton's mind was one vast storehouse of legal principles; that he possessed an extensive and accurate knowledge of adjudged cases, wonderful readiness in their application, great quickness of legal perception, fertility of resource, and a happy audacity in assisting and maintaining new lines of legal thought which made a formidable antagonist. To his practical sagacity while in the legislature was largely due that fundamental change in the law of evidence that permitted parties in interest to testify—a law afterward adopted in other States and in which Connecticut was the pioneer and Judge Dutton the originator.

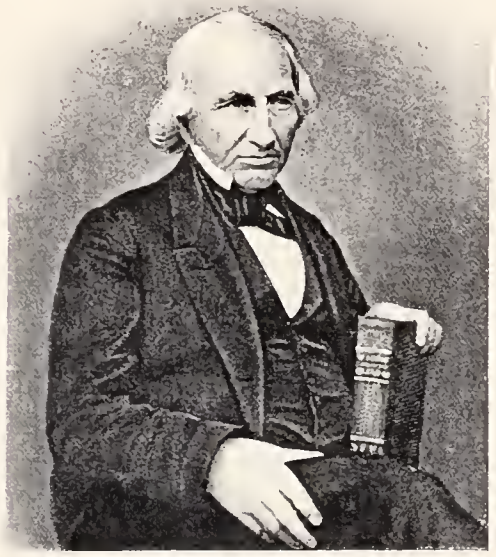
WILLIAM HUNGERFORD, an honored member of the old Hartford bar, whose distinguished prominence was achieved wholly within the practice of his profession and was not partially attributable to political preferment, was born in East Haddam, November 22, 1788, and died in Hartford January 15, 1873.

No more fitting tribute to the worth and character of Mr. Hungerford can be expressed than that contained in the following extracts from the resolutions of the Hartford bar, which were adopted at a largely attended meeting held on the day following his death: "Mindful as we are of that eminent success to which he attained by his own industry and integrity, we would—while regretting that his career is ended—point with pride to a life well spent in the labors of our profession. The high position which he occupied for so many years at this bar, and the public confidence and respect which he secured, and which became stronger and greater as his life grew longer, are signal and animating proofs to those who come after him that thorough legal investigation, severe application to business, and blameless purity, are virtues sure of their reward and worthy the emulation of all."

"Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memory of our deceased brother for his intimate and thorough knowledge of the science

of the law; his untiring devotion to its practice; his sound and reliable judgment; his uniform kindness and courtesy to his brethren; his conscientious regard for truth and justice, and for his spotless professional example during a long life, thereby elevating the character of the profession, and making for him the reputation he richly deserved, of being a model lawyer and an honest man."

From William R. Cone's eulogy delivered on the occasion mentioned, it is learned that Mr. Hungerford was graduated at Yale college in 1809 and afterward spent a few months in



WILLIAM HUNGERFORD.

teaching. He began the study of law in Lyme, with Matthew and Roger Griswold, and was admitted to practice in 1812. He located for practice in East Haddam, his native town, where he remained until 1829, then removing to Hartford. In East Haddam his clients were few, and he supported himself chiefly by trying cases in Justice Court; but while he found abundant leisure he was by no means idle, as every hour was given to constant, patient study, and when he came to the Hartford bar he ranked among the most learned lawyers of his time. "When he came to Hartford," says Mr. Cone's address, "the first volume of the Connecticut reports had been published, and they contained not more than three or four cases upon the subject of insurance. The whole law upon insurance has been established and settled since that time, and he had the chief agency in discussing and settling those principles." Indeed, as he matured in professional strength and knowledge, he came to be regarded as an encyclopedia of the law, and his opinion was the opinion of the highest court, lacking only the judicial authority.

The late Governor Hubbard in analyzing the life and professional character of Mr. Hungerford, used the words: "He was, I think, the most learned lawyer at the bar of this State. In saying this I do not forget Sherman and Baldwin, and Ingersoll and Perkins, and such as they. I doubt, if, as a legal scholar, the bar of America had his superior. As an advocate he had few of the graces of the orator. His manner, though not awkward, was not graceful. His temperament was not magnetic, his mind not imaginative or brilliant, and he rarely rose into eloquence. His voice was somewhat harsh and untrained. His style was not free from certain mannerisms, and he sometimes smothered a little, his argument, as it seemed to me, with an excess of readings and citations. But in spite of all this, he was eminently successful, both to the court and to the jury: to the court, of course, because he was a profound lawyer, and to the jury because, though not a brilliant advocate, he possessed a vigorous common sense which pierced to the marrow of a question and an honesty which was transparent. In a word, "he was, within the range of his friendship—a range, to be sure, somewhat limited—one of the most gentle, simple-hearted and brotherly of men, a man of almost womanly innocence and purity of life. I have never known but one man who I think exceeded him in these qualities. He, too, was a lawyer. It was that rarest of men, the late Governor Seymour."

Mr. Hungerford had no inclination for politics, and refused even a seat upon the bench of

the Superior and Supreme Court. In East Haddam he represented the town several times in the general assembly, and likewise represented Hartford after his removal to that city. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1818, and is believed to have been the last survivor of that distinguished body of men. In political affiliation he originally was a federalist, later a whig and finally a republican.

CHARLES HAWLEY, the famed special pleader of the old Fairfield county bar, and withal one of the ablest trial lawyers of the State in his time, lieutenant-governor of Connecticut from 1838 to 1842, was born in the town of Huntington (now Monroe), June 15, 1792, and died in Stamford February 27, 1866, having passed his entire life in his native county, except the brief occasion when he was called away on professional errands or when serving as a public official. He was purely a domestic man, loving first his home and family, then his profession, and having the least regard for public honors. He was the provident head of a worthy family and left to his children an untarnished record of probity and integrity, as well as a handsome fortune. In his early professional life he knew something of the hardships and struggles which beset the pathway of young lawyers, yet he, more fortunate than many others of his time, was chosen judge of probate for the Stamford district and held that office from 1824 to 1838, acquiring therefrom the means of support while preparing himself for the great legal struggles of his subsequent career.

Governor Hawley—he was thus known after his election to the vice-governorship—was given the advantages of a good early education, and in Yale college, where he was graduated with honors in 1813, he was remarkably proficient in his studies. He was a natural student, an easy learner and one for whom the hardest classes had no terrors. So it was in later years in the field of actual legal contest, for he still retained his habits of study, absorbing readily all that he read, and in the trial courts he feared no antagonist, however formidable. His adversaries often were surprised by his learning, his logic and his abundantly mental resources, and were not infrequently amazed at his native power and ability to convince. Before the jury he addressed himself to the understanding of his hearers instead of appealing to their passions. He was fruitful in resource, yet never would resort to trick or expedient at the sacrifice of principle.

Governor Hawley acquired his early legal education at Newton, where he was a law student in the office of Asa Chapman, and also in Litchfield in Judge Gould's law school. He came to the bar in 1815, and in the next year began practice in Stamford. At first his success was quite indifferent, and he soon was persuaded that East Haddam offered better inducements to a young lawyer. He made the change, but after a brief residence in East Haddam he returned to Stamford, where he at length achieved greatness in the ranks of the profession; and his honors were won fairly and well, and wholly through his own industry and personal effort. He had little inclination for politics and no love whatever for it. He represented Stamford several times in the lower house of the assembly and the twelfth district twice or three times in the senate, but this he looked upon as a duty, and to that intent only it was a pleasure to him. From 1838 to 1842 he was lieutenant-governor of the State, and while he was a capable public officer, earnest and faithful to every duty, in his heart he vastly preferred the pursuits of professional life and the quiet and congenial surroundings of home.

As remembered by older members of the bar, Mr. Hawley was a man of large and commanding physique, uniformly dignified and gentlemanly in manner, courteous always to his antagonist and properly deferential to the court. He was upright in every walk in life, a regular attendant at church service, but was not directly identified with any church.

THOMAS SCOTT WILLIAMS, of whom it is said that "his mind seemed to work by a law of its own, so that even without the control of his high moral qualities it could hardly have gone astray," was an associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1829 to 1834, and chief justice from December 30, 1834, to 1847, then retiring from the bench on attaining his seventieth year. He was born in Wethersfield, June 26, 1777, and died in Hartford, December 15, 1861, aged eighty-four years. His father was Ezekiel Williams, for many years high sheriff of Hartford county.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

Judge Williams must have been an apt pupil in his earlier years for he was graduated at Yale college in 1794. He then became a student in Judge Tapping Reeve's law school at Litchfield, and afterward continued his studies with Judge Zephaniah Swift, then a practicing lawyer of Windham county. In 1799 he was admitted to practice and began professional work. In 1803 he removed to Hartford and afterward, for fifty-eight years, he was a conspicuous figure in legal and social circles in the capitol city.

As a justice of the Supreme Court, Judge Williams possessed a vigorous and comprehensive mind. His perfect integrity and his intrepid assertions of his views of right commanded the confidence of the community and the determinations of his intellect were regarded as almost infallible. He seemed to have an intuitive perception of the merits of a case and of the legal principles it involved. He united modesty and quietness of manner with the utmost firmness. His walk in every day life was correct, and he was a liberal supporter of all worthy causes. For many years he was a member of the American board of foreign missions and of the American Bible society, and at the time of his death he was president of the American Tract society of New York.

Moreover, Judge Williams was an active figure in State politics; was a member of the lower house of the general assembly in 1815 and 1816, 1819, 1825, 1827 and 1829; was representative in congress from 1817 to 1819. In 1829 he was appointed associate judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1834 was made its chief justice.

CHARLES CHAPMAN, the most brilliant advocate of the Connecticut bar, the shrewdest criminal lawyer in New England, and withal one of the ablest general legal practitioners in the same region, began his professional career in New Haven soon after he came to the bar, and removed thence to Hartford in 1832. He does not appear to have been specially conspicuous in public life, although he was an ardent whig, representing his party, and Hartford, several terms in the legislature, in congress in 1851, and serving as United States attorney for the district of Connecticut from 1841 to 1844.

Politics, however, was an incidental indulgence on his part, and while his record in public office was entirely commendable, his especial strength lay in the practice of the law, in the civil as well as the criminal courts, and he was a veritable legal giant, with no superiors and hardly an equal. Indeed, he was the embodiment of legal strength, and combined

in his mental architecture all the varied elements of the successful lawyer. No complex situation dismayed him, no antagonist overawed him, no case baffled his power of comprehension and no contumacious or untruthful witness escaped him or his terribly searching cross-examination. Did the occasion demand it, his sarcasm was bitter, yet he was the soul of honor with a candid witness, and courteous always with his professional antagonist, especially when dealing his severest blows. He strode into every intellectual contest armed *cap-a-pie*, he struck no foul blow, and

CHARLES CHAPMAN.

victor or vanquished was still a knight, without fear and without reproach.

As a criminal lawyer Mr. Chapman enjoyed a more than Statewide reputation, and during the period of his practice he was called to the defense in some of the most noted criminal trials ever brought before the courts in this State. His success in cases of this character was as marked, but not more so, as those in the civil courts, yet he never deserved to be classed as a criminal lawyer. With him it was a question of professional duty rather than personal choice, but under whatever standard he waged legal warfare he always was the same determined foeman, asking no quarter, yielding none, but never turning victory into ruthless slaughter of his opponents.

As a lawyer, according to his biographer, Mr. Chapman's resources were inexhaustable, and as an advocate before the jury his power was marvelous. His wit was keen, his pathos admirable, and in readiness of retort he was a master. His delivery was natural and not studied, and he seemed always unconscious of his own strength. In Governor Hubbard's analysis of Mr. Chapman's character we find these words: "In professional attainments purely scientific he was, I think, excelled by some of his brethren. His taste did not run largely into the field of dry science or technical law. But in natural parts, in the ready command of all his resources, in strategic skill, and in the graces of oratory, he had, as I think, no equal at the bar. In that kind of labor and research which precedes the trial of a case and which we call preparation, he was excelled by many of his brethren, but when the hour of trial came and the harness was to be put on, he addressed himself to the work with a will and with a marvelous intuition."

Charles Chapman was born in Newtown, Connecticut, June 21, 1799, and died in Hartford, August 7, 1869. He was the son of Asa Chapman, a judge of the Supreme Court of this State from 1818 to 1825. Of the early life and schooling of the son little is now known, but his legal education was acquired under the instruction of his father, also in the office of Chief Justice Thomas Scott Williams, and in the Litchfield Law school. His professional career was begun in New Haven, where he practiced several years, removing thence to Hartford in 1832.

THOMAS CLAPP PERKINS, the leader of the Hartford bar and for many years previous to his death one of the pre-eminent lawyers of Connecticut, was a native of Hartford, born July 29, 1798, and died in that city

October 11, 1870, in his seventy-third year. His father was Enoch Perkins, a lawyer of prominence in Hartford, and his mother was a daughter of Rev. Timothy Pitkin of Farmington. On both sides he was descended from good old New England ancestors. His early education was acquired in the Hartford Grammar school, and in Yale college, where he was graduated in 1818, the salutatorian of his class. He then read law with Seth P. Staples, of New Haven, and came to the bar in Hartford in 1820.

From the time he entered the ranks of the profession to the close of his long, successful career, Mr. Perkins devoted his attention closely to the practice of law, and in that special field of action alone he achieved eminence, without the aid of public office as a stepping-stone to greatness. It is true that he was occasionally called to political station, but never of his own volition, and always against his personal inclination. Twice he represented Hartford in the general assembly, and twice he was appointed State's attorney for Hartford county, serving in the latter capacity from 1840 to 1842, and again from 1844 to 1846. He also for a few years was United States attorney for the district of Connecticut. Upon the death of Chief Justice William Lucius Storrs he was elected associate judge of the Supreme Court, by an almost unanimous vote of the legislature, but he declined the office.

Mr. Perkins was well schooled for professional life. His studies were pursued chiefly with Mr. Staples in New Haven, yet his own father, himself a good lawyer, was a guiding force in shaping him for the law. The father and son were not associated in practice and the latter always depended on his own mental resources for success. For a time, however, he practiced in partnership with Isaac Perkins, who, while of the same surname, was not a relative.

In October, 1870, on the announcement in court of Mr. Perkins' death, Judge Shipman delivered an address appropriate to the occasion, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"It is well, brethren of the bar, to pause here at the threshold of his grave and for a moment consider those qualities which made him an eminent and useful lawyer, commanding the respect of his profession and the public for nearly half a century and down to his death. We are all aware that there are persons of intelligence who put no very high estimate upon our profession, and who seem to think that its uninterrupted pursuit tends to narrow the intellect and harden the heart. We think and we know that this judgment is unfounded; we have seen it constantly refuted in the lives of

THOMAS C. PERKINS.

great lawyers by displays of intellectual power as comprehensive, and by personal worth as rich and pure as the records of any profession can present. On the roll of such example which this Commonwealth has to offer is inscribed the name of Thomas C. Perkins.

"We all know how steadily Mr. Perkins devoted himself to the business of his profession. From the inception of his cases to their final determination, through all the stages of consultation and preparation for trial, his labors were thorough and constant. As an associate he shirked no share of the burden. To the preliminary details, which must be

investigated and settled in the office by patient industry, he devoted his energies as cheerfully as to the part to be performed in the presence of the court and the public. In this particular he was, while the acknowledged leader of the bar, as considerate of his juniors as he was in former years of his equals.

"But he was not a mere plodder, with no resources except what result from accumulating precedents from the books. He possessed an intellect of great native acuteness and vigor. His perceptions were quick and his mind seized with readiness and wielded with strength the materials which his case and the law afforded. Both as a counselor and an advocate the bar has long conceded his ability. His intellect was strong and active, but not showy. In his addresses to the court or jury he was neither graphic, pathetic nor witty. He displayed no brilliant rhetoric nor stately declamation. He was not a formal, rigid logician, following step by step through long argument the process of exact deduction. But he saw every feature of the case in hand, the nature and bearing of every fact and principle, and shed light upon every part by full, learned, discriminating and luminous discussion.

"He was courteous and respectful not only to the court but to his brethren at the bar, and he almost invariably maintained this bearing even in the fiercest professional struggles. He was a good judge of character and saw the weak as well as the strong traits in others. He expressed himself freely in estimating others, but there was no caustic in his criticisms. He shot no personal arrows. Indeed the whole tendency of his mind and heart was to look on the bright side of all things.

"Though Mr. Perkins' time and talents were mainly concentrated on his profession, it is well known that he was a man of thought and culture in other departments of knowledge. He was well acquainted with the best productions of wit and genius, and in the house of relaxation solaced and refreshed his mind with the treasures of literature. He was eminently fitted to discharge the practical duties of public life. The few offices he held were not the most distinguished, and they sought him, and not he them. He honored them rather than they him. But it is not in political circles, or legislative bodies, or popular assemblies that his loss is most deeply felt. It is in the courts, in the midst of the bar, and on the hearthstone of home that the shadow of his death is fallen."

TRUMAN SMITH, whose professional and public life was a part of the political history of two States, was a native of Roxbury, Connecticut, born November 27, 1791, a descendant of a family whose surname was prominent in the early history of the bar of this State. He was graduated at Yale college in 1815 and prepared himself for the law in Litchfield, where he was admitted to practice in 1818.

TRUMAN SMITH.

Mr. Smith began his professional career in Litchfield and soon attained a standing of prominence in the courts, for he was a lawyer of universal ability, both in the trial of his cases and as an advocate. He was an active factor, too, in public politics, and for three years (1831, 1832 and 1834) he represented

Litchfield in the general assembly. In 1839 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected in 1841, representing the fourth Connecticut district.

Although an eminent lawyer, having an extensive practice in the higher courts, Mr. Smith had a strong inclination for politics and public life. More than that, his worth and prominence were appreciated by the people of the State, and they demanded of him his time and service in the public interest. In 1848 he was a delegate to the whig national convention that nominated General Taylor for the presidency, and as chairman of the national committee of his party he was brought into acquaintance with the foremost men of the country, one of whom was Mr. Lincoln, afterward president. In 1849 he was elected senator in congress and served one term.

In 1854, on his return from the senate, Mr. Smith took up his residence in Stamford, where he was engaged in practice. He also opened and for many years maintained an office in New York city, devoting his time chiefly to professional work in the latter place. Here, too, his worth was recognized, and upon the creation of an international court to adjust slave-holding questions between citizens of the United States and Great Britain, he was appointed by President Lincoln to the bench of the court of New York. He served in that capacity until the court passed out of existence through the emancipation of the slaves. In 1872 he retired from practice and from public life, and afterward lived in Stamford, in quiet and comfort, until the time of his death in 1884.

RICHARD DUDLEY HUBBARD, the acknowledged leader of the bar in this State, governor of Connecticut in 1877–1879, was born in Berlin, Hartford county, September 7, 1818, and died in Hartford, February 28, 1884. Early in life he was left an orphan with means barely sufficient to maintain himself while completing his early education. He graduated at Yale college in 1839 and then began the study of law with William Hungerford. He was admitted to practice in 1842, and before he had seen ten years of active life, he was at the head of the Hartford bar; and while he continued to grow in professional strength in later years he was apparently unconscious of his real worth and of the fact that he was the foremost lawyer of his time in the State.

Governor Hubbard was appointed State's attorney in 1846, and held that office, except two years, until 1868. During the war of 1861–1865 he was a union or war democrat and ably supported Mr. Lincoln's policy throughout that dark period. In 1867 he was elected to congress, but a single session in that body satisfied his political ambition and he declined renomination. In 1876 he was elected governor of Connecticut and was the first incumbent of the office under the two years term system.

But it was as a lawyer rather than a statesman that Governor Hubbard achieved his greatest fame. He not only was the first lawyer in the State, but was also the greatest orator at the bar. One of his eulogists said of him: "His words and sentences blazed like a sun. At times, disregarding the strictest rules of the rhetoricians, his grand thoughts found expression in pungent and incisive phrase, which sparkled with originality and freshness. He had no room for common-place things in idea or form. His arguments, addresses and eulogies are the finest forensic efforts of our nation, and his State papers are among the best contributions to political literature. He was exclusive in his affections, but he was broad in his sympathies. With the tumult of his whole personal force he hated despotisms and oppressions, civil, social and ecclesiastical, and he held the emancipators in high honor. He waited for public office, and that in a day when political gardens blossomed with claims and booms and self-pushings, and when modesty had gone out of the conventions as a lost grace."

In alluding to Governor Hubbard's characteristics as a lawyer the same eulogist (the gifted and eloquent Robinson) said: "His presence was the presence of a master, in the struggles of reflection, the flashes of insight, the responsibilities of counsel, the preparation of causes, the perils of examinations and the triumphs of advocacy. There is no weapon of honorable warfare which he did not wield; there is no method of skillful defense which he did not use. No conflict of authorities confused him, for he poured them all into the crucible of his fervent analysis and burned

RICHARD D. HUBBARD.

away their dross. He feared no antagonist however great, he despised no associate however humble. He brought to his practice great learning, but he was linked to no past which must not yield to a better present. He honored a technicality which covered a principle or was tied to a policy, but for a technicality which had only the credentials of scrupulosity and of weed-tithing, he had only contempt. The wisdom of the old judges he held in high respect, but for their wigs and gowns he had only a smile.

In 1867 Governor Hubbard formed a law partnership with Loren P. Waldo and Alvin P. Hyde, the firm style being Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde. This relation was continued until the death of Judge Waldo in 1881, and then was changed to Hubbard, Hyde & Gross, Charles E. Gross then coming into the firm. Upon the death of Governor Hubbard in 1884, the style became Hyde, Gross & Hyde, and still later, in 1894, upon the death of Alvin P. Hyde, again changed to Gross, Hyde & Shipman.

JEREMIAH HALSEY was born in Preston, Connecticut, February 8, 1822, and died February 9, 1896. He was descended from the very best New England Puritan stock. His parents were Jeremiah S. and Sally Brewster Halsey. On his father's side he was a descendant in the seventh generation of Thomas Halsey, one of the founders of Southampton, on Long Island, the first English town in New York. His grandfather, also named Jeremiah Halsey, was born in Stonington in 1743, and came to the bar in New London in 1770. During the revolution he abandoned the law, entered the American army and was advanced through the grades of ensign and captain to the rank of colonel. He was a recruiting officer under Washington, one of the captors of Ticonderoga, and the first commissioned naval officer of the United States. On his mother's (the Brewster) side Mr. Halsey was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, the leader of the Mayflower pilgrims.

Mr. Halsey's young life was beset with afflictions, yet he succeeded in acquiring a good education at home before health considerations compelled him to seek the milder climate of the south. He studied law at Hawkensville, Georgia, and was admitted to practice in that State in 1845. In the latter part of the same year he returned home and was admitted to the Windham county bar. In September, 1849, he formed a partnership with Samuel C. Morgan and entered upon his professional career in Norwich. He was in active practice in that city until a few months previous to his death, and that he was indeed a busy lawyer is disclosed in the fact that every

volume of the State reports from 22 to 65 inclusive, with but one exception, contains a record of cases in which his name appears as counsel. In 1870 he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, and before that tribunal he gained some of his most notable triumphs.

"In moral attributes, in mental characteristics and personal appearance Mr. Halsey bore the stamp of his illustrious Puritan ancestry. A lover of truth and justice for their own sake, of intellect clear and penetrating, calm and self-controlled temperament, lucid in expression and convincing in logic, deeply learned in the

JEREMIAH HALSEY.

principles, practice and detail of his profession and gifted with a power of discrimination which made easy the practical application of them, he was as counselor, trier and advocate at once, unequaled at the bar of this State.

"Always interested in public affairs, Mr. Halsey was not fond of office, nor did he seek it. He represented Norwich in the general assemblies of 1852–1853 and 1859–1860. From 1853 until his resignation in 1871, he was city attorney of Norwich, and from 1883 to 1888 was corporation counsel. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the new State house commission, and continued a member of that board until the completion of the new capitol.

"Unassuming and simple in manner, Mr. Halsey was possessed of an unusual cheerfulness and sweetness of disposition which impressed all who came in contact with him. His charity was great and far-reaching, and he was intimately associated as director or advisor with all the principal educational and charitable institutions of his home city. A consistent Christian and devoted churchman, he was for many years connected with Christ church, Norwich, as member, vestryman and warden. In 1882 Trinity college conferred on him the degree of LL. D." (Extracts from biography written by Willis Anson Briscoe).

FRANK LOUIS HUNGERFORD, senior partner of the law firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman, of Hartford, is a native of Torrington, Connecticut, born November 6, 1843, and is the son of the late John and Charlotte (Austin) Hungerford of that town. He was given the advantages of a good common school education, was prepared for college and in the fall of 1860 he became a student in the University of Vermont, at Burlington. It was his original intention to complete the academic course, but at the end of his second or sophomore year he left the university and took up the study of law under the direction and in the office of George F. Edmunds (afterwards United States senator in congress and one of the most eminent constitutional lawyers of America), remaining there until 1864.

While Mr. Hungerford was not a graduate of the university, he nevertheless received the degree of master of arts from the faculty of that institution several years afterward. He was admitted to practice in 1865, in Burlington, and soon afterward came to the bar in Connecticut. His professional career was begun in Torrington, his native town, where he practiced about two years; and in connection with his general practice he also served two years as judge of probate. In 1870 he removed

to New Britain and formed a partnership with Charles E. Mitchell, the firm style being Mitchell & Hungerford; but a few years afterward John P. Bartlett came into the firm, upon which the name changed to Mitchell, Hungerford & Bartlett. Mr. Mitchell was a skilled practitioner in patent law, and while the firm naturally was drawn somewhat into what is frequently known as patent cases, Mr. Hungerford did not branch out into that special practice, but confined himself chiefly to the general practice of the civil courts. More than that, he soon gained an excellent reputation as a trial lawyer, and a pleasing and forcible advo-

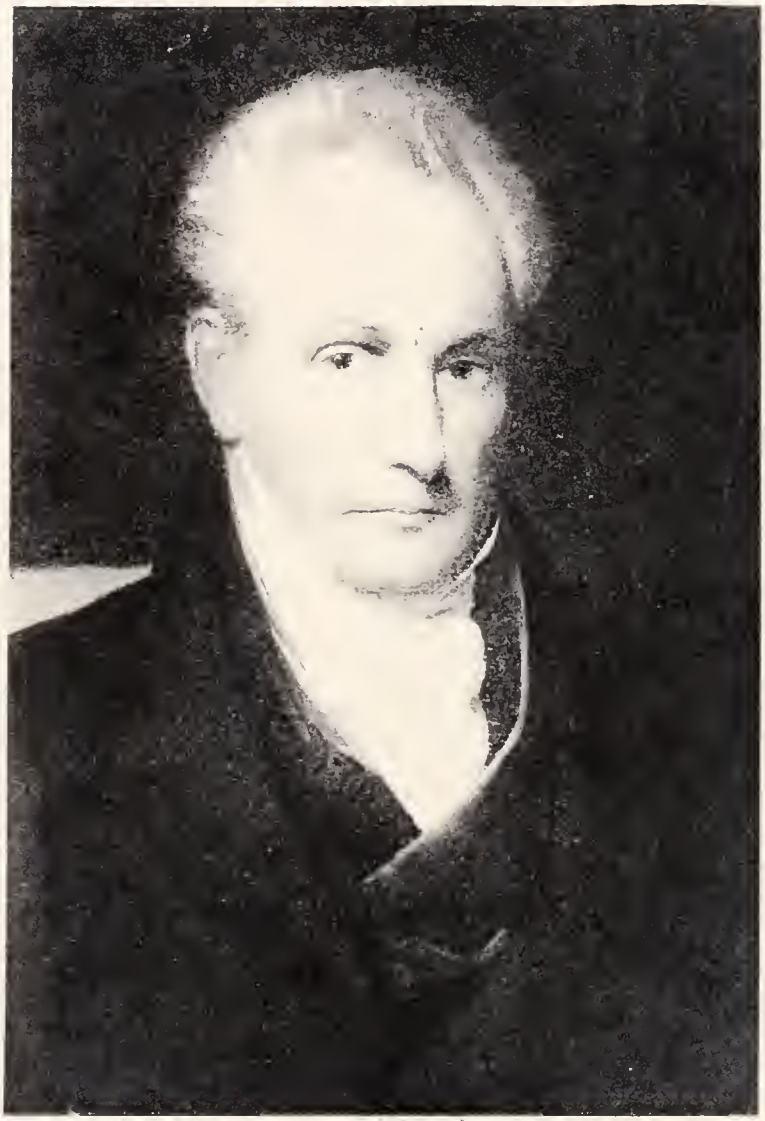
FRANK L. HUNGERFORD.

cate. These qualities, of course, drew him a large clientage and necessitated his almost constant attendance in the trial courts. In 1893 the firm had offices in New Britain, Hartford and New York city, the two first mentioned offices being in charge of Mr. Hungerford, who thereupon became an active member of the city bar.

In 1897 (September), Mr. Hungerford and his son (William C. Hungerford, a graduate of Yale college in 1893, and of Yale Law school in 1895, and who in the latter year became professionally associated with his father,) united their practice with that of the city law firm of Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman and established the present partnership of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman, whose high reputation is well known in professional circles throughout the State.

From what is stated in preceding paragraphs it may be seen that Mr. Hungerford has been a busy lawyer for a period of thirty-five years. He is known to possess a thorough understanding of the law, and at the bar of the courts he is also known as a successful trial lawyer. In his present relation as senior member of one of the leading law firms of the capital city of Connecticut he finds full scope for all his power and thus is recognized as a valuable aid in the administration of the law. Mr. Edmunds, when first elected senator in congress, sought to place Mr. Hungerford in charge of his large and varied practice in the Vermont courts, but the latter preferred the associations and more congenial influences of professional life in his native State. Although a busy lawyer at all times he nevertheless has found time to engage in business enterprises outside the limits of his accustomed pursuits, as he is interested in several of New Britain's industrial concerns. For many years, too, he has been senior counsel for the corporation of New Britain, in which municipality he maintains a residence. Politically he is a republican, and is regarded as one of the most zealous advocates of his party's principles in Hartford county, yet his participation in political affairs has been in the interest of his party rather than for personal advantage. His brief incumbency of the office of judge of probate and as city attorney of New Britain comprise the extent of his political holdings.

On December 21, 1870, Frank L. Hungerford married Sarah A., daughter of William and Sarah (Blinn) Churchill, of New Britain. Of four children born of this marriage only one is now living: William Churchill Hungerford, junior member of the firm of Hungerford, Hyde, Joslyn & Gilman.



BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, divinity student, lawyer, judge, governor, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, on the 12th of October, 1710. His parents were Joseph and Hannah (Higby) Trumbull and were descendants from an old Scotch family. In Scotland the name was spelled Turnbull, from which it was corrupted into Trumble and then to Trumbull. Joseph, the father, was the son of John, jr., and was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1699; John, jr., was born in Suffield, Connecticut, and was the son of John, who emigrated to America from Cumberland, England.

Jonathan pursued his studies at Harvard with a view to entering the ministry and was graduated in 1727: he received his license to preach, but never accepted a pastorate, as his thought had been turned to the law, which profession he decided was more to his liking. After a thorough legal training he commenced practice and soon interested himself in politics. He had a happy faculty of agreeing with people and yet having his own way, and, as his judgment was of the best, his plans usually proved wise, which made his constituents feel they had helped him to do just the proper thing and at the right time. This tact added to his political and professional reputation and his law business grew to exceptional proportions for those days.

Mr. Trumbull's popularity and ability as an organizer was soon rewarded by an election to the assembly. This was in 1733 and he occupied that position at thirteen other sessions of the general court. In 1740 he became assistant, a judge of the Windham County Court, then of the Superior Court of the Colony, of which he was chief judge from 1766 to 1769, and in the latter year he was made governor, which office he held until 1783.

The whole life of Judge Trumbull was filled with useful and honorable labor. In addition to his activities in law and politics, he was interested in foreign trade with the West India islands, which business grew to large proportions—which necessitated connections in both England and Holland. His services were always at the command of the colonies during the war with the mother country; his advice and counsel were solicited by Washington and proved a great aid to that struggling patriot. As a judge he was calm, cautious, exact, and brought to his work a keen knowledge of human nature. He was well known among his contemporaries for his power of patient and thorough investigation, which enabled him to get at all the facts and the law of complicated cases; he was a scholar of cultivated taste and fine thought; gave much time, especially in his later years, to the study of the Bible and the Hebrew language, but left no published writings if his official documents may be excepted. He died August 17, 1785.

On the 9th of December, 1735, Judge Trumbull was united in marriage to Faith, daughter of Rev. John Robinson of Duxbury. Their son, Jonathan, gained much distinction as an aide to Washington during the Revolutionary war. He was afterward elected to the Connecticut legislature, served as a member of the United States congress and was speaker of that body in 1794. In 1796 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Connecticut; governor in 1798, which office he held until 1809, when he was made chief judge of the Supreme Court of Errors. Through his mother, he was a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullens) Alden.

ROGER MINOT SHERMAN, the son of Rev. Josiah Sherman and the nephew of Roger Sherman, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Woburn, Massachusetts, on the 22d day of May, 1773, and died at Fairfield, Connecticut, December 30, 1844. The financial returns from preaching did not enable his father to give Roger M. a thorough education and also support his family, so our prospective lawyer, judge, patriot, like so many of our countrymen who have achieved distinction, had to earn his way while he attended the schools. Notwithstanding his time had to be thus divided between study and work, he was graduated from Yale

at the early age of nineteen years, after which for three years he tutored in that institution. While teaching he busied himself in studying law during his spare moments, and in 1796 was admitted to practice. Fairfield was then the official seat for the county of the same name, and thither young Sherman moved and opened his first office.

Such was the humble way in which our eminent lawyer began his career. His four characteristics, carefulness, thoroughness, truthfulness, courtesy, soon brought him clients, his business expanded, and his intellect so impressed those with whom he came in contact that he was regarded by such men as Gideon Welles and Judge Osborne as having but one superior in all New England—Daniel Webster. Unlike Webster, however, Mr. Sherman preferred private to public life, and as a consequence his mental attainments were not popularly recognized. The bar of his day, however, knew full well his power, and Judge Sherman's opinion was never overlooked, even by strong attorneys and advocates of New York, Massachusetts and other States. On several occasions he sent recommendations to the heads of the departments of the United States government. They presented his side of the case so clearly and concisely that his letters were turned over to the house and senate committees having charge of the questions under discussion, and in one instance his suggestions were made the outline for financial legislation. In fact he was often consulted by the leading statesmen of his day, an honor he thought quite equal to the holding of public trusts when strife was part of the price paid for the attaining or keeping of political offices. Speculation as to what might have been is a useless task, but it is certain his name would be a household word to-day in the United States, and perhaps the civilized world, had he allowed himself to be more active in the political arena.

Judge Sherman's ability as an orator is best described by Senator Hoar in a letter to Frank Samuel Child, published by Charles Scribner's sons in "An Old New England Town." In part Senator Hoar's letter reads:—

"I have sometimes thought that the present generation in Connecticut were not aware how very great a man he was. I sat a few years ago, at a Yale college commencement, between President Woolsey and the Rev. Leonard Bacon. Dr. Atwater sat right opposite, so that all three joined in the conversation. President Woolsey told me that Roger Minot Sherman came nearer his conception of Cicero than any other human being he had ever heard speak. He said Mr. Sherman was unwilling to speak anywhere but in court in his own county. He was invited frequently to deliver addresses or orations at Yale college, but always refused. Dr. Atwater and Dr. Bacon both assented very cordially to President Woolsey's estimate of Mr. Sherman." On science, literature, religion, educational matters, Judge Sherman also had many invitations to speak in all parts of the country, but he very seldom accepted, and, like the Yale students, his fellow citizens outside his county missed many an oratorical treat. In 1829 Yale conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

This inclination to keep out of the public eye cost Mr. Sherman much political preferment, but he was persuaded at times, and it took no little urging on the part of his friends, to accept public office. In 1798 he was a member of the general assembly; State senator from 1814 to 1818; delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814; from 1840 to 1842 was judge of the Superior court. Coming to the bench in the full maturity of his powers, after a long course of study and practice, thoroughly acquainted with the rules and principles of the law, he needed no preparation, but was ready to enter at once upon the duty of a justice, and his work has been a model for many a judge in later years.

Judge Sherman married Elizabeth, daughter of William Gould, of Brandford, and their home was one of the most hospitable in the State.

A History of the Judicial System of New England.

INDEX.

Admission to the bar, 36-38
Advisory opinion requested in the Dorr Rebellion case, 32
Advisory opinions by ministers, elders and judges, 30-33
Andrews, Charles, remarks of, on the power of the courts to guard against unconstitutional legislation, 40
upon the judicial power to overrule statutes, 60
Animals, laws protecting, 4
Attaint of jury, 82
Attorneys, disbarment of, 38
early, not bred to the law, 35
fees, 36
first, in the colony, 33-35
women as, 38, 39
Baldwin, Jane, case of, 9
Banishment as a punishment, 5, 6
Bar, admission to the, 36-38
Barristers, early, 35
Bell, James, plea of, of benefit of clergy, 8
Bellingham, Richard, sketch of, 34
Benefit of clergy, as allowed in Massachusetts, 8
Bigelow, Chief Justice, opinion of, on constitutionality of judicial powers of the legislature, 20, 21
Billington, John, trial and conviction of, 4, 5
Bishop, Bridget, trial of, for witchcraft at Salem, 13
Blackstone, William, on witchcraft, 10
Body of Liberties, 42
contemporaneous copy made by Leckford, 38
drafted by Nathaniel Ward, 42
extracts from provisions of, 4, 6, 7
Bradford, Gov. Wm., trial of Lyford and Oldham in 1624, 4
opinion of John Billington, 5
presided in Plymouth court, 64
Burning at the stake, 7
Calder v. Bull, case of, 20
Case of Dexter v. Endicott, 5
Charter, purposes of the original, of Massachusetts Bay, 4
Chase, Justice, upon a disinterested judiciary, 66
Checkley, Anthony, 15
Choate, Rufus, characterization of "the good judge" by, 67
Cleft stick on the tongue as a means of punishment, 6
Commodities, regulations fixing the prices of, 23
Confession, power of a magistrate to force, 7
Connecticut, "Fundamental Orders" of 1639, 42
new trials granted by legislature, 20
right to request advisory opinions of judges in, 32
statutes to secure impartiality in the courts, 68
the grand jury in, 76
unanimous verdict of jury required in, 81
unanimous verdict not required in early times, 81
Constitution, powers conferred by the, upon Congress and denied to State legislatures, 52
adoption of the, by the States, 42
Hamilton's view of the, 53
Judge Gibson's opinion on, in Eakin v. Raub, 51
Judge Marshall's remark on, 53
of the U. S., the supremacy of the, 41
right of trial by jury in Federal Courts preserved, 77
Constitutional and legislative courts, 70-72
Constitutional authority of the courts to disregard State laws, 53
right to indictment by grand jury, 79, 80
Constitutional law, notice of suit essential to due process of law, 17
Constitution is a higher law than a statute, 41, 42
power of courts to declare statutes unconstitutional in New England, 43-47
outside of New England, 47-52
Otis on this power, 43
Swift on this power, 45
Hamilton on this power, 50, 53, 55
Marshall on this power, 53
Morris on this power, 53
Henry on this power, 53
Gibson on this power, 51, 54
Chipman on this power, 55
legislative opposition to, 56
slow growth of this power, 55
limitations to this power, 57-59
political questions, 57
public policy, 59
extent and effect of power, 60, 61
suggestions as to restricting this power, 62, 63
indictment by grand jury, 79

Contracts, freedom of, and lack of obligation shown to, 22, 23
Corey, Giles, Judge Sewall's statement concerning the case of, 14
pressed to death for witchcraft, 7, 14
Costs of court, 28
Court, costs of, 28
for the trial of witches at Salem, composition of the, 13
genesis of the first Massachusetts, 4
of Assistants, 63
of Associates, 64.
proclamations, 65
unanimous opinion of the highest, advisable in questions of constitutionality, 63
Courts, adoption of the power to disregard unconstitutional statutes, 39-63
and judges, early, 63, 64
asserted right of, to disregard statutes repugnant to public policy, 59
charging jury on facts, 87, 88
colonial, trial by jury in, 77
constitutional and legislative, 70-72
form and ceremony in the early, 64, 65
four principal causes leading to the adoption by the, of the power to disregard unconstitutional statutes, 52-57
impartiality and disinterestedness of, 66-68
necessity for curbing the powers of the, in pronouncing statutes unconstitutional, 62
opinion of Judge Chipman of Vermont on, 55
power of, in various countries, to declare statutes unconstitutional, 40
power of the, to declare unconstitutional statutes void, in New England, 43
in Connecticut, 44
in Maine, 47
in Massachusetts, 43
in New Hampshire, 45
in Rhode Island, 46
in Vermont, 44
power of Colonial Courts to fix wages and prices, 22-24
powers of the early, 16
union of executive, legislative and judicial powers in the early, 16
Crimes punishable with death in 1641, in Massachusetts, 3
in 1796, in Connecticut, as compared with England, 3
Death penalty, crimes punishable with the, in Massachusetts in 1641, 3
Degradation of rank or title, 6
De Tocqueville, remarks of, upon the judicial system of the United States, 40
Dexter v. Endicott, early case of, 5, 75
Dicey, A. V., view of, on power of courts against unconstitutional legislation, 41
Disbarment of attorneys, 38
Divorce cases, 18
jurisdiction of the Court of Assistants, 18
jurisdiction of the Governor and Council, 18
suits, inspection of the person in, 8
Divorces, legislative, in Connecticut, 17
legislative, in Massachusetts, 18
Dotay, Edward, and Edward Lister, punishment of, for dueling, 6
Due process of law, notice of suit essential to, 17
Ear-cropping and branding, 7
Early trials in Plymouth Plantation, 4
English laws, modification of, by the Pilgrims and Puritans, 3
Evidence, hearsay testimony as, 27
"spectral," in witch trials, 14
touching the body of a murdered person as self-condemning, 26
Execution, the first, in Massachusetts, 5
Federal courts, unanimous verdict of jury required in, 81
Fryar, Elizabeth, divorce case of, 18
"Fundamental Orders of Connecticut," the, 42
General Court of Massachusetts, powers of, until 1707, to try criminal cases, 16
Gilchrist, Judge, and Chief Justice Parker, conclusions of, as to juries being judges of the law, in New Hampshire, 85
Glover, Goody, trial of, for witchcraft, 13
Grand jury system as described by Thomas Leckford, 75
constitutional right to indictment by, 79
Habeas corpus as employed in early New England, 29
Habitual criminals, punishment of, 7
Hale, Sir Matthew, on witchcraft, 10
Halsell, Jane, v. George Halsell, divorce case of, 18
Hamilton, Alexander, on power of courts to declare statutes unconstitutional, 53
Hancock, Gov. John, disapproves a legislative divorce, 18
Henry, Patrick, on power of courts to disregard unconstitutional statute, 53
Hibbins, Ann, trial of, for witchcraft, 12
Hopkins, Matthew, witch-finder-general, 10
Hubbard, William, Rev., statement of, in the case of Margaret Jones, 11
Hutchinson, Thomas, offices held by, 70
Indictment by grand jury, constitutional right to, 79, 80
punishment for crime not charged in, 29
Inspection of person by jury of matrons, 9
in divorce suits, 8
in suits for personal injury, 9
in witchcraft trials, 8
Inviolability of the person as treated by the New England courts, 8
James I, King, explanation by, of the witch water-test, 10
Jones, Margaret, remarkable trial of for witchcraft, 11
Judges, advisory opinions asked of, 31-33
character of the, who conducted the Salem trials of witches, 15
of probate, 18
women as, 73
Judgment, printed and written reasons for, required, 28
arrest of legislative, in 1645, 17
Judicial officers, tenure of office of, 69, 70
power, growth and extent of, to restrain unconstitutional legislation, 60, 63
salaries, 72, 73
system of the United States, distinguishing characteristics of the, 39-41
Judicial power, legislature cannot exercise under Mass. constitution, 20
Juries, early, 75
Jurors permitted to consult with and receive advice from others, 77
torture of, in England to compel verdict, 81
Jury, attainting of the, 82
charging the, on questions of fact, 87, 88
charging the, the practice in Maine, 88

Jury, grand, the, 76, 77
instruction of court to minority of, to reconsider their opinion to secure verdict, proper, 81
may not settle questions of law contrary to instructions of the court in Mass., 86
of matrons to inspect person in certain cases, 9
of nine in witch trials at Salem, 8
right and power of, to decide the law, 82-84
modern view of, 84-87
right of the, to determine the law in libel cases in Maine, 86
changes in jury trial by legislature, 78
the right of trial by, 77-79
treatment of, by courts in New England, 81
treatment of, by English courts, 81
trials before the whole court under the charter of William and Mary, 65
trial by, forbidden in Colony of New Haven, 76
unanimity of the, 80-82
Justices of the peace, women as, 74
Labor, regulation of hours of, 23, 24
regulation of prices of, 22
Law, right of jury to decide the, 82-84
modern view of, 84-87
in Connecticut, 84
in Maine, 84
in Massachusetts, 82, 83
Laws adopted by the Pilgrims and Puritans, 3
as to form of oath, 27
as to jury of matrons, 9
as to marriage ceremony, 26
as to testimony of party, 25, 26
differed from English laws as to trial by ordeal and by battle, 3, 5
protecting domestic animals in the Body of Liberties, 4
Leckford, Thomas, sketch of, 34, 38
account of grand jury, 75
account of jury trials, 76
copied Body of Liberties, 38
Legal profession, status of, in the colonial period, 35
Legislature, judicial powers as exercised by the, 17
Legislature, power of the, to grant new trials in Connecticut, 20
in Maine, 21
in Massachusetts, 19
in Rhode Island, 21
Legislatures, trial by jury may be affected and changed by, 78
Liberties, copy of Body of, 38
Lister, Edward, and Edward Dotay, punishment of, for dueling, 6
Ludlow, Roger, sketch of, 35
Luxford, James, divorce case of, 18
Lyford and Oldham, banishment of, 5
Maine, practice in charging juries in, 88
right to request advisory opinions of judges in, 31
Macauley's criticism of Puritan laws, 4
Marshall, Chief Justice, on the supremacy of a constitution to a statute, 41
Massachusetts, constitutional and legislative courts of, 70, 71
inconsistency in statute relative to charging juries, 88
right to request advisory opinions of judges in, 31
Miller, Judge Samuel F., on unanimity in juries, 82
Ministers and elders, advisory opinions asked of, 30-33
Morton, Thomas, banishment case of, 5
sketch of, 33, 34
New Hampshire, right to request advisory opinions of judges in, 31
thirty years' war between legislature and courts, 19
unanimous verdict of jury required in, 81
New trials granted by Mass. legislature, cases of, 19, 20
Notaries public, women as, 74
Notice of suit, necessity of, 17
Nurse, Rebecca, trial of, for witchcraft, 14, 66
Oaths, forms of, 27
supplementary, of plaintiff, 25
Oldham, trial and banishment of, 5
Opinions and cases outside of New England, on the power of the courts to declare unconstitutional statutes void, 47, 52
Gouverneur Morris's view, 52
Hamilton's opinion, 50
in New Jersey, 49
in North Carolina, 48
in South Carolina, 49
in Virginia, 47
Judge Gibson's opinion, 51
U. S. Supreme Court decision, 50
Osgood, Mary, the witchcraft case of, 15
Otis, James, on the power of the courts to disregard unconstitutional statutes, 43
argument on writs of assistance, 43
as barrister in 1768, 35
Paine, Robert Treat, barrister in 1768, 35
Palmer, Edward, punished in stocks of his own making, 6
Parties as witnesses in civil suits, 25
Personal injuries, inspection of person in suits for, 9
Phips, Sir William, and the witch delusion, 13
Pilgrims and Puritans, system of laws first adopted by the, 3
Plaintiff as witness in action on book account, 25
supplementary oaths of, 25
Plaistowe, Josias, punished by degradation of title, 6
Plymouth Plantation, early trials in, 4
Political power by the judiciary, 57-59
Pressing to death, the only instance of, 7
Probate courts, 19
jurisdiction vested in the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, 18, 19
no jury trial in, 78
Punishment by banishment, 5, 6
by tying neck and heels together, 6
for crime not charged in indictment, 29
posthumous, case of, 7
Punishments, cruel, prohibited, by the Body of Liberties, 6
Puritans, improvements upon English laws, 3, 5, 25
jury of matrons, 9
marriage ceremony, 26
Replevin, personal, writ of, 29
Rhode Island Assembly, right of the, to review judgments of the General Court of Trials, 16
General Court of Trials, 64
impeachment of judges, 47
right to request advisory opinions of judges in, 32
Rules of evidence, violation of, in witchcraft trials, 14
Salaries, judicial, 72, 73
Salem, Mass., trials of witches at, 13-15
Saltonstall, Nathaniel, on court for trial of witches, 13
left the bench at early stage of trials, 16
Self-condemnation by person accused, 26

Sewall, Judge Samuel, on Salem witch trials, 13, 14, 16
upon interested judges, 68
superstition of his times, 14
Shaw, Chief Justice, on constitutional right to indictment, 80
on granting new trials, 66
on impartiality of judges, 67
opinion of, as to juries being judges of the law, 85
Sherman v. Keayne, case of, 25
Starkie, Thomas, 75
State regulation of wages, change in the arguments for, 23, 24
Statute, inconsistency of Massachusetts, as to courts charging juries, 88
unconstitutional, the effect of holding a, 61
Statutes declared unconstitutional by the courts, repealed by the legislatures, cases of, 61
may be declared unconstitutional, various ways by which, 60
Stocks, the, as a means of punishment, 6
Stone, Captain, banishment of, 6
Story, Judge, opinion of, as to juries being judges of the law, 84
the Federal rule of charging juries as defined by, 88
Stoughton, Wm. presided at Salem witch trials, 13
firm believer in witchcraft, 16
Superior Court, prices of commodities and bills of credit computed by the, 24
the great trial court of Mass., 71
Supreme Judicial Court of Mass. a constitutional court, 70
oldest court in U. S., 71
Swift, Zephaniah, 3
on jury of matrons, 9
on legislative divorces, 17
on power to disregard unconstitutional statute, 45
Tenure of office of judicial officers, 69, 70
Torture to enforce confession, 7
Treason, death penalty for, 3
Trial by battle, 5
by jury among the Puritans, 4
by jury, the right of, 77-79
of Lyford and Oldham in 1624, 4
Trials by jury, the first in the colony, 75
new, granting of, in colonial courts, 66
Trials, new, power of the legislature to grant,
in Connecticut, 20
in Maine, 21
in Massachusetts, 20
Trials, new, in New Hampshire, 19
in Rhode Island, 21
Unconstitutionality of judicial action by legislature of Mass., 20
Verdicts, setting aside, in colonial courts, 66
unanimous verdicts not always required in early courts, 80, 81
Vermont, right to request advisory opinions of judges in, 32
Wager of battle, 5
Wages, fixing the rates of, 22-24
Wales v. Willard, opinion in probate case of, 19
Walford, Goodwife, trial of, for witchcraft, 12
Thomas, and wife, banishment of, 5
Ward, Nathaniel, author of the Body of Liberties, sketch of, 34, 42
Water-test, the, for the detection of witches, 10
Whipping, 6
Wigs and gowns, 35
Williams, Roger, banishment of, 6
Winthrop, Gov. John, on Billington's case, 5
statesmanship of, 35
Witchcraft, Anthony Checkley acted as attorney-general at Salem witch trials, 15
belief in the existence of, in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, 10
executions for, in New England, 10
freedom of Rhode Island from the delusion of, 13
imp's teats and other tests to detect, 11
in New England, 10-16
prominence of covenants with the devil in, 15
Salem, Mass., the hot-bed of, 13
"spectral" evidence in trials for, 14
trials, inspection of the person practiced in, 8
violation of rules of evidence in trials for, 14
Witch trials in Boston, 11
in Hartford, Conn., 10
Witches, character of the judges who presided at the Salem trials of, 15
tests for detecting, 10
Witness, plaintiff as, in action on book account, 25
Witnesses, parties as, in civil suits, 25
Women as attorneys, 38, 39
as judges, 73
as justices of the peace, 74
as notaries public, 74
Writ and bond, form of, in Conn. in 1670, 27
form of, in Mass. in 1650, 27
of habeas corpus, 29
of personal replevin, 29
Writ of assistance, argument of James Otis on, 43

CASES CITED.

PAGE.

Aldrich v. Aldrich, 8 Met. 102 30
Allgeyer v. Louisiana, 165 U. S. 578..... 52
Ames v. Gilman, 10 Met. 239..... 37
Ames v. Potter, 7 R. I. 265..... 36
American Publishing Co. v. Fisher, 166 U. S. 464 81
Angier v. Jackson, Quincy's Reports, 84..... 66
Ashford v. Thornton, 1 Barn. & Ald. 405..... 5
Atchison Ry. v. Thul, 29 Kans. 466..... 9
Attwood v. Stevens, Mass. 1650..... 27
Barnitz v. Beverly, 163 U. S. 118..... 23
Barron v. Baltimore, 7 Peters, 247..... 78
Bates v. Preble, 151 U. S. 149..... 26
Bayard v. Singleton, 1 Martin, 48..... 48
Beers v. Beers, 4 Conn. 535 (1823)..... 78
Bell, James, case of, Mass., 1773..... 8
Bellows v. Bellows, 58 N. H. 60..... 78
Bennett v. Boggs, Baldwin (U. S. Cir. Ct.), 60... 59
Billington's Trial, Plymouth, 1630..... 4
Bishop, Bridget, Trial of, Salem, 1692..... 13
Boston Bar Association v. Greenhood, 168 Mass. 169, 183..... 38
Bowman v. Middleton, 1 Bay (S. C.) 252..... 49
Boyd v. Thayer, 143 U. S. 135 (1892)..... 59
Brackett v. Norton, 4 Conn. 517..... 36
Bradwell v. State, 16 Wallace, 130..... 39
Briggs v. Georgia, 10 Vermont, 68..... 36
Briggs v. Morgan, 3 Phillimore, 325..... 9
Brown v. Irwin, 21 Vt. 68 (1848).....78, 79
Brounsall, Ex parte, Cowper, 829..... 38
Bryant's Case, 24 N. H. 149, 158.....37, 38
Butterfield v. Morgan, N. H. May, 1797.....20, 46
Calder v. Bull, 3 Dallas, 386, 395.....20, 45, 53, 60, 66
Campion v. Paine, Mass, 1642..... 28
Cary v. Day, 36 Conn. 152..... 79
Carver v. Jackson, 4 Peters, 1, 80 (1830)..... 88
Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge, 7 Pick. 344, 369 (1829)..... 78
Chester v. Measure, Conn., 1670..... 27
Chicago, etc. Ry. v. Minnesota, 134 U. S. 418..... 23
Chickering v. Clark, N. H. about 1795.....20, 46
Codman v. Armstrong, 28 Maine, 91..... 36
Cogswell v. Dolliver, 2 Mass. 217, 220, 221..... 26
Cole, Robert, Case of, Mass. 1633..... 8
Colt v. Eves, 12 Conn. 243..... 78
Commonwealth v. Anthes, 5 Gray, 185, 198 (1857) 65, 77, 82, 83, 86
Commonwealth v. Aves, 18 Pick. 193..... 79
Commonwealth v. Barry, 9 Allen, 276, 279 (1864) 88
Commonwealth v. Caton, 4 Call. (Va.) 5 (1782) 41, 47
Commonwealth v. Cummings, 3 Cush. 212..... 87
Commonwealth v. Fitzgerald, 7 Law Reporter (Mass.) 379..... 79
Commonwealth v. Green, 12 Allen (Mass.) 15; 126 Mass. 566..... 57
Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co., 120 Mass. 383..... 24
Commonwealth v. Hitchings, 5 Gray, 485..... 80
Commonwealth v. Horregan, 127 Mass. 450 (1879) 80
Commonwealth v. Knapp, 10 Pick. 477, 495..... 85

PAGE.

Commonwealth v. Marzynski, 149 Mass. 68 (1889) 86
Commonwealth v. McCloskey, 2 Rawle (Pa.) 369, 374..... 59
Commonwealth v. Porter, 10 Met. 263..... 85
Commonwealth v. Tuey, 8 Cush. 1 (1851)..... 81
Commonwealth v. Whitney, 108 Mass. 5..... 78
Cooper v. Telfair, 4 Dallas, 14 (1800)..... 51
Corey, Giles, Trial of, Mass. 1692.....7, 14
Counselman v. Hitchcock, 142 U. S. 547..... 8
Cram v. McGinnis, 1 G. & J. (Md.) 463, 474..... 17
Cronise v. Cronise, 54 Pa. St. 255..... 17
Cullender, Rose, Trial of, England, 1662..... 10
Curtis v. Gill, 34 Conn. 49 (1867)..... 78
Cutler v. Maker, 41 Maine, 594..... 68
Daily v. New York etc. Ry. 43 Conn. 596, 598.... 79
Davidson v. Champlin, 7 Conn. 244..... 60
Davis v. Allen, 11 Pick. 466 (1831)..... 66
Dearborn v. Ames, 8 Gray, 1 (1857)..... 71
Delano's Case, 58 N. H. 5..... 38
Dexter v. Endicott, Mass. 1631..... 5
Devanbagh v. Devanbagh, 5 Paige, 554..... 9
Dawson, Henry, Trial of, Mass. 1645..... 29
Dimes v. Proprietors, 3 H. L. Cases, 759, 793..... 66
Disborough, Mercy, Trial of, Conn. 1692..... 10
Dorr, Thomas W. Trial of, R. I., 1844..... 32
Dotan (or Dotay), Trial of, Plymouth, 1621..... 6
Duny, Amy, Trial of, England, 1662..... 10
Dupy v. Wickwire, 1 D. Chipman (Vt.) 237..... 44
Durant v. Burt, 98 Mass. 161, 168..... 88
Eakin v. Raub, 12 Sar. & R. (Pa.) 330, 380.....51, 54
Edwards v. Elliott, 21 Wall. 532..... 78
Eliot v. McCormick, 144 Mass. 10..... 17
Emery's Case, 107 Mass. 172..... 8
Fletcher v. Peck, 6 Cranch, 87..... 60
Foster v. Morse, 132 Mass. 354 (1882)..... 78
Fox v. Hills, 1 Conn. 295 (1815)..... 66
Garland, John, Trial of, Mass. 1642..... 29
Gelpcke v. Dubuque, 1 Wall. 175..... 60
Georgia v. Brailsford, 3 Dallas, 4 (1794)..... 83
Georgia v. Stanton, 6 Wallace, 50..... 58
Gilbert v. Woodbury, 22 Maine, 246 (1843)..... 88
Gilman v. McCleary, Sept. 1791.....19, 46
Glover, Goody, Trial of, Mass. 1688..... 13
Gold v. Vt. Cent. Ry. 19 Vt. 478..... 79
Greene v. Baker, Records, 1680, fol. 114 66
Greene v. Briggs, 1 Curtis, C. C. 311 (1852)..... 78
Hall, In re, 50 Conn. 131..... 39
Hall v. Thayer, 105 Mass. 219 (1870)..... 66
Hallett v. Oakes, 1 Cush. 296..... 36
Halsell v. Halsell, Mass. 1659..... 18
Harvey v. Dodge, 73 Maine, 316 (1882)..... 88
Hapgood v. Doherty, 8 Gray, 373..... 78
Hawkins, Thomas, Trial of, Boston, 1641..... 23
Hayes v. Harley, 1 Const. Rep. (S. C.) 267..... 49
Hedderick v. State, 101 Ind. 564..... 60
Hepburn v. Griswold, 8 Wallace, 603 (1870)..... 61
Hesketh v. Braddock, 3 Burr, 1856..... 66
Hibbins, Ann, Trial of, Boston, 1655..... 12
Higgins v. Cent. N. E. Ry. 43 Conn. 596, 598..... 79

PAGE.
Hills v. Chicago, 60 Ill. 86 59
Holden v. Hardy, 169 U. S. 366, 386 .....3, 4, 24
Holden v. James, 11 Mass. 396 .....20, 44
Holmes v. Walton, N. J. 1780 .....47, 49
Hooper v. California, 155 U. S. 648 51
Hooper v. Taylor, 39 Maine, 224 26
Hubbard v. Stowe, Mass. 1642 28
Hudson, Mrs., Trial of, Mass. 1645 29
Huntington v. Bishop, 5 Vt. 86 79
Hurtado v. California, 110 U. S. 516 80
Insurance Co. v. Weide, 9 Wall. 677 26
Jeffries v. Sewall, John Adams's Works, vol. 2, p. 139 43
Jenness v. Seavey, N. H. Feb. 1799 46
Jones v. Robbins, 8 Gray, 329 (1857) 71, 78, 80
Jones v. Spear, 21 Vt. 426 (1849) 78
Jones, Margaret, Trial of, Boston, 1648 .....8, 11
Judd v. Tryon, 131 Mass. 345 (1881) 66
Kamper v. Hawkins, 1 Va. Cases, 60 48
Keayne, Robert, Trial of, Boston, 1639 22
Kimball's Case, 64 Maine, 140 38
Kingston's Case, R. I., 1707 7
Knox v. Lee, 12 Wallace, 457 (1871) 61
LeBarron v. LeBarron, 35 Vt. 365 9
Leckford, Thomas, Trial of, Mass. 1639 .....34, 38
Lewis v. Webb, 3 Greenleaf (Me.), 326 .....21, 22, 47
License Tax Cases, 5 Wallace, 462 at 468 59
Lincoln v. Power, 151 U. S. 436 88
Lister, Trial of, Plymouth, 1621 6
Lockwood, In re, 154 U. S. 116 39
London v. Wood, 12 Modern, 669 66
Luther v. Borden, 7 Howard (U. S.) 1 58
Luxford v. Luxford, Boston, 1639 18
Lyford's Trial, Plymouth, 1624 4
Manning v. French, 149 Mass. 391, 398-9 37
Martin, Mary, Trial of, Boston, 1646 26
Martin v. Mott, 12 Wheaton, 19 31
Marbury v. Madison, 1 Cranch, 137 .41, 51, 53, 57, 60, 61
Matthews v. Tripp, 12 R. I. 256 (1879) 78
Maynard v. Hill, 125 U. S. 190 17
McCracken v. Hayward, 2 Howard, 608 23
McCullock v. Maryland, 4 Wheaton, 316 .....58, 59
McGough v. Wellington, 6 Allen, 505 66
McQuigan v. Delaware Ry. 129 N. Y. 50 9
McVeigh v. United States, 11 Wall. 259 17
Merrill v. Sherburne, 1 N. H. 199 (1818) 20, 46
Miller v. Baker, 20 Pick. 285, 289 66
Mississippi v. Johnson, 4 Wallace, 485 58
Missouri Pac. Ry. v. Johnson, 72 Texas, 95 9
Mobile v. Yuille, 3 Ala. 137 59
Morris v. Bulkeley, 61 Conn. 287 (1892) 59
Morris v. Clymer, 2 Pa. St. 281 (1845) 53
Morton, Thomas, Trial of 5, 33
Munn v. Illinois, 94 U. S. 113 23
Nelson v. Brooks, Mass. 1686 29
Nolan's Case, 122 Mass. 330 (1877) 80
Nudd v. Burrows, 91 U. S. 426 88
Nurse, Rebecca, Trial of, Salem, 1692 14
Oldham's Trial, Plymouth, 1642 4
Oliver, wife of Thomas, Trial of, Mass. 1638 6
Opinion of the Judges, 30 Conn. 591 .....32, 45, 62
" " " 32 Conn. 565 32
Opinion of the Justices, 3 Cushing, 584 69
" " " 8 Gray, 20 71
" " " 16 Maine, 479 31
" " " 62 Maine, 596 74
" " " 8 Mass. 548 31
" " " 126 Mass. 566 31

PAGE.
Opinions of the Justices, 107 Mass. 604 74
" " " 150 Mass. 586 74
" " " 165 Mass. 599 74
" " " 63 N. H. 625 32
" " " 55 N. H. 574 (1875) 59
" " " 60 N. H. 585 (1881) 31, 59
" " " 41 N. H. 550 81
" " " 3 R. I. 299 32
" " " 37 Vt. 665 33
Osgood, Mary, Trial of, Salem, 1692 15
Palmer, Trial of, Mass., 1639 6
Parker v. Enslow, 102 Ill. 272 9
Parsons v. Armor, 3 Peters, 413 78
Paxton's Case, Quincy's Reports, 51 .....35, 43
Pennoyer v. Neff, 95 U. S. 714 17
Perkins v. McDuffee, 63 Maine, 181 37
Peters v. Peters, 8 Cush, 529, 541 .....18, 19
Phillips, John, Trial of, Mass. 1706 16
Pierce v. The State, 13 N. H. 536 85
Piper v. Clark 18 N. H. 415 78
Plaistowe, Josias, Trial of, Plymouth, 1631 6
Plimpton v. Somerset, 33 Vt. 283, 290 (1860) 78
Powers v. Raymond, 137 Mass. 483 (1884) 78
Powell v. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S. 678, 685 60
Prigg v. Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, 539 79
Proprietors v. Laboree, 2 Greenleaf, 275 47
Rahrer, Petitioner, 140 U. S. 545, 563-565 61
Randall, Petitioner, 11 Allen, 473 38
Raymond v. Danbury etc. Ry. 43 Conn. 596, 598 .. 79
Rhode Island v. Massachusetts, 12 Peters, 669 58
Richardson v. Richardson, Mass. 1644 18
Richmond Ry. v. Childress, 82 Ga. 719 9
Richer's Petition, 66 N. H. 207 39
Robinson's Case, 131 Mass. 376, 377 .....9, 36, 38, 73
Ross v. N. E. Mut. Ins. Co., 120 Mass. 113 (1876). 78
Russell v. Howe, 12 Gray, 147, 153 (1858) 71
Rutgers v. Waddington, N. Y., 1784 56
Sandford v. Foster, R. I., 1678 16
Schroeder v. Chicago Ry. 47 Iowa, 375 9
Scott v. Sanford, 19 How. 393 .....58, 59
Sherman v. Keayne, Mass., 1640 25
Shannon v. Shannon, 2 Gray, 285, 286 18
Sharpless v. Mayor, 21 Pa. St. 147, 159 59
Sims's case, 7 Cush. 295 (1751) 79
Smith v. Davis, 45 N. H. 566 36
Sparhawk v. Sparhawk, 116 Mass. 315, 317 .....18, 19
Spring Valley Water Works v. Schottler, 110 U. S. 347, 364 66
Springville v. Thomas, 166 U. S. 707 81
State v. Barron, 37 Vt. 57 (1864) 87
State v. Benner, 64 Maine, 267, 291 (1874) 88
State v. Brennan, 25 Conn. 278 (1856) 78
State v. Burpee, 65 Vt. 1, 30, 34 (1892) 86, 87
State v. Buckley, 40 Conn. 246 84
State v. Conlin, 27 Vt. 318 79
State v. Freeman, 63 Vt. 496 (1891) 87
State v. Goold, 62 Maine, 509 (1871) 87
State v. Hodge, 50 N. H. 510, 522 (1869) 85
State v. Meyer, 58 Vt. 457 (1886) 87
State v. Nowell, 58 N. H. 314 8
State v. Paddock, 24 Vt. 312 (1852 87
State v. Parkhurst, 4 Halst (N. J.) 427, 444 ....49, 62
State v. Smith, 65 Maine, 257 88
State v. Smith, 6 R. I. 33 87
State v. Snow, 18 Me. 346, 348 84
State v. Thomas, 166 U. S. 707 81
State v. Wright, 53 Me. 328, 338 (1865) 83, 86
Stoddard v. Moulthrop, 9 Conn. 502 (1833) 68

	PAGE.
Stoughton v. Baker, 4 Mass. 522	44
Symsbury's Case, Kirby (Conn.) 447	45
Taylor v. Place, 4 R. I. 324 (1856)	21, 57
Taylor v. Reading, N. J. Court of Errors, (1795 or 1796)	49
Thompson v. Utah, 170 U. S. 343	81
Trevett v. Weeden, R. I. Sup. Ct. Sept. 1786; 2 Chandler's Crim. Trials, 269	41, 46, 47, 56, 61
Trustees of Bishop's Fund v. Rider, 13 Conn. 87, 104	60
Union Pac. Ry. v. Botsford, 141 U. S. 250	9
United States v. Lathrop, 17 Johns. (N. Y.) 4	60
United States v. Morris, 1 Curtis C. C. 23, 63	85, 86
Vanhorn v. Dorrance, 2 Dallas, (U. S. Cir. Ct.) 304	40
Vetch, Samuel, Trial of, Mass., 1706	16
Vicksburg etc. Ry v. Putnam, 118 U. S. 545, 553	88
Vilas v. Downer, 21 Vt. 419	36
Walker v. Sauvinet, 92 U. S. 90	78
Wales v. Willard, 2 Mass. 120, 124	19
Walford, Goodwife, Trial of, Portsmouth, 1656	12
Walsh v. Sayre, 52 How. Pr. 334 (1868)	9
Wardwell's Case, Salem, 1692	14
Waters v. Stickney, 12 Allen (Mass.) 1, 6, 7	20
Webster v. Clark, 30 N. H. 245	26
Webster v. Reid, 11 How. 437	78
Wetherbee v. Johnson, 14 Mass. 412	60
White v. Ambler, 8 N. Y. 170	26
White v. White, 105 Mass. 325	17
Whittington v. Polk, 1 Harris & Johns (Md.) 236, 243	51, 59
Williams v. Blunt, 2 Mass. 207	30
Williams, Roger, Mass. 1635	6
Williams's Case, Mass. 1645	17
Wiltshire v. Keayne, Mass., about 1640	26
Wolcott v. Ely, 2 Allen, 338 (1861)	66
Worcester v. Georgia, 6 Peters, 515	58
Wright v. Wright, 2 Mass. 109	30
Wyar, Robert, Trial of, Mass. 1642	29

ERRATA.

Page	Column	Line	
3	1	12	"adopted" should be "adapted."
8	1	24	"civic" should be "civil."
14	2	5	"first jury" should be "jury at first."
14	2	20	"refuse to" should be inserted before "accept."
25	2		"Oaths" should be "oath" in title of section 20.
27	1	21	"New" should be inserted before "England."
27	1	22	"New" should be omitted before "England."
28	2		"for" should be "of" before "precedents" in title of Section 25.
32	2	7	"5" as a reference figure should be inserted after "bonds."
36	1	33	"attorney's" should be "attorneys.'"
45	2	34	"a" should be "A" preceded by a period, instead of by a dash —.
46	2	note	"in" should be "of" after "opinion" in the foot note.
65	2	note	"Judicial" should be inserted between "Supreme" and "Court."
83	1	26	"prosecution" should be "prosecutions."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

	PAGE.
Abbott, John E., Mass., Part 11	381
Abbott, John S., Mass., Part 11	380
Abbott, Josiah G., Mass., Part 24	673
Adams, Charles F., Mass., Part 21	648
Adams, Charles F., 2d., Mass., Part 21	648
Adams, John Q., Mass., Part 21	646
Aiken, John A., Mass., Part 12	408
Albin, John H., N. H., Part 8	23
Aldrich, Clarence A., R. I., Part 25	20
Aldrich, Edgar, N. H., Part 3	1
Aldrich, Peleg E., Mass., Part 14	476
Allen, Charles, Mass., Part 2	43
Allen, Frederick, Me., Part 25	50
Allen, William, Mass., Part 12	411
Almy, Charles, Mass., Part 11	387
Ames, Fisher, Mass., Part 13	456
Ames, Fisher, Mass., Part 13	458
Ames, Samuel, R. I., Part 20	1
Ames, Seth, Mass., Part 13	456
Anderson, George W., Mass., Part 14	471
Andrew, John A., Mass., Part 11	377
Andrews, Charles B., Conn., Part 2	3
Angell, George T., Mass., Part 24	688
Atherton, Charles G., N. H., Part 25	88
Avery, Albert E., Mass., Part 17	608
Avery, Edward, Mass., Part 17	607
Ayers, George D., Mass., Part 7	294
Babbitt, Charles A., Mass., Part 9	349
Babson, Thomas M., Mass., Part 8	308
Bailey, Andrew J., Mass., Part 14	472
Bailey, Dudley P., Mass., Part 10	361
Bailey, Hollis R., Mass., Part 7	285
Bailey, James A., jr., Mass., Part 15	539
Bailey, William W., N. H., Part 11	45
Baker, Herbert L., Mass., Part 18	631
Baker, Joel C., Vt., Part 10	9
Baldwin, Roger S., Conn., Part 2	1
Baldwin, Simeon E., Conn., Part 2	2
Ballard, Henry, Vt., Part 18	28
Bancroft, William A., Mass., Part 14	493
Barker, James M., Mass., Part 8	319
Barnes, Jonathan, Mass., Part 16	575
Bangs, Edward, Mass., Part 6	252
Bangs, Edward A., Mass., Part 6	254
Bartlett, Horace E., Mass., Part 16	546
Bartlett, Sidney, Mass., Part 2	57
Barton, Charles C., Mass., Part 5	198
Barton, Llewellyn, Me., Part 14	35
Bascom, Henry C., Mass., Part 9	350
Bassett, Edward D., R. I., Part 22	14
Batchelder, Alfred T., N. H., Part 11	46
Batchelder, Clark A., Mass., Part 12	410
Bates, Edward C., Mass., Part 13	435
Bates, Isaac C., Mass., Part 11	376
Bates, John L., Mass., Part 6	255
Bayley, Edwin A., Mass., Part 25	709
Beal, John V., Mass., Part 9	341
Beer, Enoch H., Mass., Part 16	569
Bell, Charles U., Mass., Part 21	650
Bell, James, N. H., Part 22	70
Bell, Samuel, N. H., Part 22	67
Bell, Samuel D., N. H., Part 22	68
Bellows, Henry A., N. H., Part 8	21
Bellows, William J., N. H., Part 8	22
Bennett, Edmund H., Mass., Part 1	9
Bennett, Joseph, Mass., Part 8	332
Bennett, Samuel C., Mass., Part 1	12
Bidwell, Orlando C., Mass., Part 15	534
Bigelow, George B., Mass., Part 3	83
Bigelow, George D., Mass., Part 7	303
Bigelow, George T., Mass., Part 1	18
Bigelow, Melville M., Mass., Part 19	635
Bigelow, Tyler, Mass., Part 1	17
Billings, Frederick, Vt., Part 18	37
Bingham, Harry, N. H., Part 11	41
Bishop, Robert R., Mass., Part 17	596
Bixby, Nelson H., Mass., Part 13	433
Blackmar, Wilmon W., Mass., Part 2	55
Blackmer, Francis T., Mass., Part 9	338
Blackmer, Fred W., Mass., Part 9	340
Bliss, William H., Vt., Part 12	22
Blodgett, Caleb, Mass., Part 18	630
Blodgett, Edward E., Mass., Part 15	518
Blodgett, Isaac N., N. H., Part 25	87
Blodgett, Warren K., Mass., Part 13	458
Boardman, Halsey J., Mass., Part 6	242
Bolles, Hezekiah E., Mass., Part 14	486
Bond, Daniel W., Mass., Part 17	585
Bond, Ephraim W., Mass., Part 16	571
Bosson, Albert D., Mass., Part 21	642
Bosworth, Henry W., Mass., Part 12	402
Borden, Alanson, Mass., Part 13	437
Borden, Simeon, Mass., Part 13	463
Boutelle, Timothy, Me., Part 25	51
Boutwell, George S., Mass., Part 5	205
Boutwell, Harvey L., Mass., Part 14	487
Bowman, Selwyn Z., Mass., Part 6	220
Brackett, John Q. A., Mass., Part 1	39
Bradley, Samuel A., Me., Part 25	49
Bragg, Henry W., Mass., Part 14	469
Braley, Henry K., Mass., Part 15	507
Branch, Oliver E., N. H., Part 13	58
Brayton, George A., R. I., Part 25	23
Bridge, James, Me., Part 25	55
Briggs, George N., Mass., Part 8	326
Briggs, James F., N. H., Part 4	13
Brigham, Lincoln F., Mass., Part 1	37
Brooks, Francis A., Mass., Part 2	51
Brown, Rufus E., Vt., Part 12	21
Bullock, Alexander H., Mass., Part 4	127
Bumpus, Everett C., Mass., Part 13	436
Burbank, Robert W., R. I., Part 22	14
Burdett Everett W., Mass., Part 6	251
Burdett, Joseph O., Mass., Part 8	309
Burges, Walter S., R. I., Part 25	18
Burke, Charles F., Mass., Part 13	445
Burke, Francis, Mass., Part 9	344
Burns, Charles H., N. H., Part 9	27

	PAGE.
Burns, William, N. H., Part 9	29
Burrage, Albert C., Mass., Part 5	182
Burt, Henry A., Vt., Part 12	20
Burton, Hiram M., Mass., Part 16	574
Butler, Benjamin F., Mass., Part 24	682
Butler, John H., Mass., Part 10	355
Butler, Sigourney, Mass., Part 12	424
Butler, Thomas B., Conn., Part 20	13
Butler, William M., Mass., Part 15	541
Buxton, Willis G., N. H., Part 10	34
Callender, Edward B., Mass., Part 6	247
Callender, Henry B., Mass., Part 21	657
Cande, Frank H., Mass., Part 16	573
Carpenter, Alonzo P., N. H., Part 3	4
Carpenter, Arthur P., Mass., Part 16	572
Carpenter, George M., R. I., Part 20	7
Carroll, James B., Mass., Part 15	538
Carter, Chauncey W., Mass., Part 9	352
Carver, Eugene P., Mass., Part 14	484
Carver, Percy W., Mass., Part 16	564
Chandler, Alfred D., Mass., Part 7	276
Chandler, Parker C., Mass., Part 17	594
Chandler, Peleg W., Mass., Part 17	592
Chandler, Theophilus P., Mass., Part 7	274
Champlin, Edgar R., Mass., Part 12	403
Chapin, Henry, Mass., Part 4	127
Chapman, Charles, Conn., Part 20	23
Chapman, Reuben, Mass., Part 3	107
Chase, William M., N. H., Part 4	9
Child, Samuel M., Mass., Part 12	406
Choate, Charles F., sr., Mass., Part 11	397
Choate, Rufus, Mass., Part 4	153
Clapp, Henry A., Mass., Part 12	430
Clapp, Robert P., Mass., Part 2	64
Clarke, Albe C., Mass., Part 13	440
Clark, Daniel, N. H., Part 22	72
Clark, Lewis W., N. H., Part 3	8
Clark, Louis M., Mass., Part 13	441
Clary, Albert E., Mass., Part 7	286
Cleaves, Henry B., Me., Part 8	3
Cleaves, Nathan, Me., Part 8	1
Cleaveland, Livingston W., Conn., Part 2	6
Clifford, John H., Mass., Part 3	118
Clifford, Nathan, Me., Part 9	10
Clifford, Nathan, Me., Part 9	13
Clifford, William H., Me., Part 9	12
Cobb, Charles K., Mass., Part 14	470
Cobb, Wendell H., Mass., Part 11	390
Codman, Robert, Mass., Part 2	60
Coffin, Abraham B., Mass., Part 15	515
Coggan, Marcellus, Mass., Part 7	302
Cogswell, Thomas, N. H., Part 11	43
Colby, H. G. O., Mass., Part 24	690
Colby, John F., Mass., Part 16	549
Colby, John H., Mass., Part 16	550
Collamer, Jacob, Vt., Part 18	25
Collins, A. Chalkley, Mass., Part 17	587
Collins, Patrick A., Mass., Part 2	61
Colt, James D., Mass., Part 15	521
Coolidge, Calvin, Mass., Part 12	407
Coolidge, Carlos, Vt., Part 19	42
Coolidge, William H., Mass., Part 16	552
Coombs, John C., Mass., Part 3	97
Copeland, Alfred M., Mass., Part 24	676
Corcoran, John W., Mass., Part 2	78
Cotter, James E., Mass., Part 5	196
Crapo, William W., Mass., Part 12	401
Crawford, Fred E., Mass., Part 13	444
Creech, Samuel W., Mass., Part 6	243
Crocker, George G., Mass., Part 24	695
Cross, David, N. H., Part 8	24
Cunningham, Henry V., Mass., Part 17	606
Curran, Francis P., Mass., Part 9	350
Curtis, Benjamin R., Mass., Part 12	425
Cushing, Caleb, Mass., Part 24	683
Cushing, Livingston, Mass., Part 17	588
Cushman, Henry O., Mass., Part 18	629
Dabney, Lewis S., Mass., Part 1	20
Daggett, David, Conn., Part 20	14
Dame, Walter R., Mass., Part 11	385
Dana, Edward, Vt., Part 12	24
Dana, Francis, Mass., Part 7	257
Dana, Richard H., Mass., Part 7	259
Dana, Richard H., jr., Mass., Part 7	259
Dana, Richard H., 3rd., Mass., Part 7	262
Dana, William F., Mass., Part 15	527
Darling, Charles K., Mass., Part 5	189
Davenport, William A., Mass., Part 12	409
Davis, Charles T., Mass., Part 8	312
Davis, Gilbert A., Vt., Part 19	45
Davis, Isaac, Mass., Part 24	679
Dawes, Henry L., Mass., Part 16	553
Dean, Benjamin, Mass., Part 15	542
Dean, Josiah S., Mass., Part 15	543
Deavitt, Thomas J., Vt., Part 18	31
de las Casas, William B., Mass., Part 5	188
Devens, Charles, Mass., Part 3	105
Dewey, Charles A., Mass., Part 4	131
Dewey, Daniel, Mass., Part 4	130
Dewey, Francis H., Mass., Part 4	133
Dewey, Francis H., jr., Mass., Part 4	136
Dewey, Henry S., Mass., Part 12	417
Dewey, Justin, Mass., Part 3	113
Dickinson, Marquis F., jr., Mass., Part 2	49
Dillaway, William E. L., Mass., Part 3	102
Dinsmoor, Samuel, N. H., Part 22	78
Doe, Charles, N. H., Part 11	49
Donnelly, Charles F., Mass., Part 21	659
Dow, Frederick N., Me., Part 14	36
Drummond, Josiah H., Me., Part 9	14
Drummond, Josiah H., jr., Me., Part 9	17
Dubuque, Hugo A., Mass., Part 4	150
Dunn, Thatcher B., Mass., Part 11	398
Dunbar, James R., Mass., Part 2	54
Dunbar, William H., Mass., Part 15	512
Durfee, Job, R. I., Part 20	3
Durfee, Thomas, R. I., Part 20	4
Dutton, Henry, Conn., Part 20	19
Eastman, Edwin G., N. H., Part 9	27
Eastman, Ira A., N. H., Part 3	6
Edgerly, James A., N. H., Part 10	35
Edmunds, George F., Vt., Part 18	36
Elder, Samuel J., Mass., Part 2	41
Eliot, Thomas D., Mass., Part 24	675
Ellis, Ralph W., Mass., Part 13	443
Ellsworth, Oliver, Conn., Part 20	9
Ellsworth, William W., Conn., Part 20	10
Ely, William H., Conn., Part 2	8
Emery, George F., Me., Part 8	8
Emery, James W., Mass., Part 5	193
Emery, Samuel W., N. H., Part 11	47
Emery, Woodward, Mass., Part 5	194
Emmons, William H. H., Mass., Part 6	230
Endicott, William C., Mass., Part 13	447
Ensign, Charles S., Mass., Part 6	248
Ernst, George A. O., Mass., Part 15	544

	PAGE.
Evans, Forrest L., Mass., Part 21	658
Fall, Charles G., Mass., Part 7	288
Fallon, Joseph D., Mass., Part 14	495
Farley, George F., Mass., Part 7	265
Feiker, William H., Mass., Part 13	433
Fessenden, Franklin G., Mass., Part 10	363
Fessenden, Samuel, Me., Part 25	49
Fessenden, William P., Me., Part 10	25
Field, Samuel T., Mass., Part 4	150
Field, Walbridge A., Mass., Part 1	5
Fifield, Benjamin F., Vt., Part 10	10
Fitz, Andrew, Mass., Part 8	318
Fletcher, Richard, Mass., Part 25	711
Flint, James H., Mass., Part 13	442
Forbes, Charles E., Mass., Part 18	620
Forbush, George S., Mass., Part 15	520
Foster, Dwight, Mass., Part 17	603
Foster, Herman, N. H., Part 22	76
Foster, William L., N. H., Part 13	61
Fox, Jabez, Mass., Part 17	616
Fox, William H., Mass., Part 4	152
French, Arthur P., Mass., Part 8	329
French, Asa, Mass., Part 3	84
French, Asa P., Mass., Part 14	467
French, George, N. H., Part 22	66
French, William B., Mass., Part 5	181
Frye, Newton P., Mass., Part 15	510
Fullam, Sewall, Vt., Part 19	46
Gafney, Charles B., N. H., Part 9	30
Gallagher, Charles T., Mass., Part 8	333
Gallagher, Thomas F., Mass., Part 4	144
Gardner, Charles L., Mass., Part 11	370
Gardner, William S., Mass., Part 9	337
Gargan, Thomas J., Mass., Part 2	66
Gaskill, Francis A., Mass., Part 3	120
Gaston, William, Mass., Part 14	479
Gaston, William A., Mass., Part 5	171
George, Elijah, Mass., Part 7	292
Giddings, Charles, Mass., Part 16	567
Gile, William A., Mass., Part 11	384
Gillingham, James L., Mass., Part 4	139
Gilman, Edwin C., Mass., Part 5	172
Gleason, Charles B., Mass., Part 15	510
Gleason, Daniel A., Mass., Part 15	508
Goodell, Abner C., Mass., Part 25	704
Goodspeed, Alexander McL., Mass., Part 15	512
Goodwin, Frank, Mass., Part 3	104
Gorman, Charles E., R. I., Part 22	13
Gould, John M., Mass., Part 15	499
Gould, John S., Mass., Part 4	147
Gove, Jesse M., Mass., Part 16	558
Grant, Robert, Mass., Part 17	613
Gray, Horace, Mass., Part 1	22
Gray, John C., Mass., Part 1	24
Greene, Frederick L., Mass., Part 21	651
Greenhalge, Frederick T., Mass., Part 3	117
Greenough, Charles P., Mass., Part 7	301
Grime, George, Mass., Part 23	668
Grover, Thomas E., Mass., Part 18	632
Haines, William T., Me., Part 9	23
Hale, Salma, N. H., Part 8	20
Hale, William P., Mass., Part 10	364
Hall, Alfred A., Vt., Part 10	6
Hall, Bordman, Mass., Part 8	335
Hall, James M., Mass., Part 21	663
Halsey, Jeremiah, Conn., Part 23	28
Hamblett, Charles J., N. H., Part 13	63
Hamilton, Samuel K., Mass., Part 7	282
Hamlin, Charles S., Mass., Part 6	218
Hamlin, Hannibal, Me., Part 8	4
Hammond, John W., Mass., Part 21	641
Hardy, Ernest W., Mass., Part 12	404
Hardy, John H., Mass., Part 19	634
Harriman, Hiram P., Mass., Part 7	297
Harris, Charles N., Mass., Part 13	462
Harris, Henry F., Mass., Part 4	140
Harris, Samuel T., Mass., Part 15	501
Hartwell, Harris C., Mass., Part 8	325
Hassam, John T., Mass., Part 3	92
Hawley, Charles, Conn., Part 20	22
Hayes, Benjamin F., Mass., Part 3	89
Hayes, John Lord, Mass., Part 11	393
Hayes, William A., Me., Part 14	33
Hayes, William A., 2d., Mass., Part 11	395
Hemenway, Alfred, Mass., Part 9	345
Hibbard, Charles E., Mass., Part 16	551
Hill, David, Mass., Part 19	637
Hill, Edwin N., Mass., Part 15	528
Hoar, Ebenezer R., Mass., Part 23	671
Hoar, George F., Mass., Part 3	111
Hoar, Sherman, Mass., Part 24	693
Hoitt, Charles W., N. H., Part 13	60
Holden, Nathaniel J., Mass., Part 8	311
Hollister, John C., Conn., Part 2	5
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, jr., Mass., Part 1	29
Howard, Edward O., Mass., Part 21	661
Howe, Archibald M., Mass., Part 5	173
Howe, Elmer P., Mass., Part 6	224
Howes, Lewis W., Mass., Part 6	245
Howland, Willard, Mass., Part 15	525
Hubbard, Charles E., Mass., Part 15	504
Hubbard, Richard D., Conn., Part 23	27
Hubbard, Samuel, Mass., Part 15	502
Hudson, Samuel H., Mass., Part 19	640
Hungerford, Frank L., Conn., Part 23	29
Hungerford, William, Conn., Part 20	20
Hunt, Freeman, Mass., Part 6	229
Huntington, Asahel, Mass., Part 14	489
Huntress, George L., Mass., Part 9	348
Hurd, Francis W., Mass., Part 3	94
Hurd, Frederick E., Mass., Part 17	591
Huse, Hiram A., Vt., Part 10	15
Hutchinson, Freedom, Mass., Part 9	347
Hutchinson, Liberty H., Me., Part 14	38
Ingersoll, Charles R., Conn., Part 2	4
Ingersoll, Ralph I., Conn., Part 2	3
Irwin, Richard W., Mass., Part 4	139
Jackson, James F., Mass., Part 9	346
Jenckes, Thomas A., R. I., Part 25	21
Jenney, Charles F., Mass., Part 19	639
Jewell, Erastus P., N. H., Part 11	44
Johnson, Benjamin N., Mass., Part 15	538
Jones, Boyd B., Mass., Part 12	429
Jones, Charles A., Me., Part 23	45
Jones, Edwin F., N. H., Part 8	18
Jones, Jeremiah P., Mass., Part 21	653
Jones, Stephen R., Mass., Part 16	552
Joy, Fred, Mass., Part 16	582
Joyner, Herbert C., Mass., Part 16	584
Kelly, Edward A., Mass., Part 7	267
Kelton, Otis N., Vt., Part 10	12
Kendrick, Edmund P., Mass., Part 16	559
Keyes, Charles G., Mass., Part 5	199
King, Henry A., Mass., Part 18	619
Kingman, Hosea, Mass., Part 13	446
Kittredge, Charles F., Mass., Part 2	70

	PAGE.
Kivel, John, N. H., Part 13	57
Knowles, John P., R. I., Part 25	22
Knowlton, Hosea M., Mass., Part 4	124
Knowlton, Marcus P., Mass., Part 3	114
Kyle, Warren O., Mass., Part 11	396
Ladd, Nathaniel W., Mass., Part 24	685
Lamson, A. Ward, Mass., Part 5	185
Lane, John C., Mass., Part 6	238
Larrabee, Seth L., Me., Part 9	22
Lathrop, John, Mass., Part 1	27
Lawler, Frank J., Mass., Part 12	414
Lawrence, George E., Vt., Part 10	7
Lawrence, William B., Mass., Part 5	175
Leach, James E., Mass., Part 15	506
Lewis, Isaac W., Mass., Part 10	353
Libby, Charles F., Me., Part 9	18
Lilley, Charles S., Mass., Part 4	121
Lincoln, Arthur, Mass., Part 15	532
Lincoln, Levi, Mass., Part 3	106
Lincoln, Solomon, Mass., Part 1	13
Linscott, Daniel C., Mass., Part 3	98
Littlefield, George S., Mass., Part 5	186
Littlefield, Nathan W., R. I., Part 22	11
Livermore, Samuel, Mass., Part 17	610
Livermore, Solomon K., N. H., Part 22	79
Locke, Joseph A., Me., Part 9	20
Long, John D., Mass., Part 2	44
Longfellow, Stephen, Me., Part 25	52
Loomis, Elihu G., Mass., Part 17	599
Lord, William A., Vt., Part 10	12
Loring, Caleb W., Mass., Part 6	215
Loring, Charles F., Mass., Part 10	358
Loring, Charles G., Mass., Part 6	213
Loring, H. Selden, Mass., Part 10	359
Loring, Victor J., Mass., Part 10	356
Loring, William C., Mass., Part 6	216
Lothrop, Thornton K., Mass., Part 2	656
Lowell, John, Mass., Part 5	202
Lowell, John, Mass., Part 5	204
Lowell, Francis C., Mass., Part 2	48
Lyford, Edwin F., Mass., Part 16	559
Lyman, Edward E., Mass., Part 24	691
Macleod, William A., Mass., Part 25	701
Macomber, James H., Vt., Part 18	35
Marsh, Charles, Vt., Part 19	53
Marsh, George P., Vt., Part 19	54
Marston, Gilman, N. H., Part 10	38
Martin, Nathaniel E., N. H., Part 11	48
Martin, William P., Mass., Part 11	374
Mason, Albert, Mass., Part 1	31
Mason, Jeremiah, N. H., Part 22	80
Maynard, Elisha B., Mass., Part 4	122
McClellan, Arthur D., Mass., Part 6	225
McClench, William W., Mass., Part 16	563
McConnell, James E., Mass., Part 11	387
McDonough, John J., Mass., Part 11	388
McIntire, Charles J., Mass., Part 5	200
McLoud, Malcolm, Mass., Part 16	548
McQuillan, George F., Me., Part 10	30
Mellen, Prentiss, Me., Part 25	53
Merrick, Pliny, Mass., Part 24	692
Merrill, Charles A., Mass., Part 14	482
Metcalf, Theron, Mass., Part 24	680
Millett, Joshua H., Mass., Part 13	439
Milliken, Frank A., Mass., Part 14	477
Minot, William, 1st., Mass., Part 18	622
Moody, William H., Mass., Part 8	321
Morrill, Lot M., Me., Part 14	39
Morris, Henry, Mass., Part 12	405
Morse, Bushrod, Mass., Part 5	170
Morse, George W., Mass., Part 6	236
Morse, Godfrey, Mass., Part 3	100
Morton, Marcus, Mass., Part 1	6
Morton, Marcus, Mass., Part 1	8
Morton, Marcus, 3d, Mass., Part 14	466
Mowry, Oscar B., Mass., Part 5	191
Mugridge, John Y., N. H., Part 13	63
Munroe, William A., Mass., Part 3	85
Munson, Franklin H. B., Mass., Part 16	578
Myers, James J., Mass., Part 14	496
Naphen, Henry F., Mass., Part 17	597
Nash, Frederick C., Mass., Part 14	465
Nason, William F., N. H., Part 10	34
Nelligan, John J., Mass., Part 16	555
Nelson, Thomas L., Mass., Part 12	415
Newcomb, Daniel, N. H., Part 22	76
Noble, Guy C., Vt., Part 19	51
Noble, John, Mass., Part 10	360
Noble, William M., Mass., Part 18	624
Norcross, Amasa, Mass., Part 4	146
Northend, William D., Mass., Part 11	383
Olmstead, James M., Mass., Part 7	283
Olney, Richard, Mass., Part 1	15
Owen, Roscoe P., Mass., Part 17	607
Osborne, William H , Mass., Part 9	343
Paine, Robert Treat, Mass., Part 18	627
Paine, Robert Treat, Mass., Part 24	678
Parker, Henry L., Mass., Part 4	137
Parker, Herbert, Mass., Part 4	128
Parker, Isaac, Mass., Part 24	677
Parker, Joel, N. H., Part 25	82
Parkman, Henry, Mass., Part 3	87
Parris, Albion K., Me., Part 23	41
Parsons, Frank N., N. H., Part 8	17
Parsons, Theophilus, Mass., Part 23	669
Pattee, Charles H., Mass., Part 12	431
Payson, Edward P., Mass., Part 15	536
Peck, Ashael, Vt., Part 19	48
Peck, Hamilton S., Vt., Part 18	27
Peabody, Francis, jr., Mass., Part 2	65
Peaslee, Robert J., N. H., Part 9	26
Perkins, George A., Mass., Part 7	296
Perkins, Thomas C., Conn., Part 20	24
Phelps, Edward J., Vt., Part 19	44
Phelps, Samuel S., Vt., Part 19	43
Pierce, Franklin, N. H., Part 22	67
Pillsbury, Albert E., Mass., Part 5	162
Pingry, William M., Vt., Part 19	52
Pinkerton, Alfred S., Mass., Part 4	142
Pitman, John, R. I., Part 25	23
Pitman, Robert C., Mass., Part 24	686
Plympton, Harrison A., Mass., Part 7	293
Poland, Luke P., Vt., Part 19	50
Poor, George H., Mass., Part 8	313
Poor, John R., Mass., Part 8	314
Potter, Andrew, Mass., Part 16	577
Powers, James L., Mass., Part 14	492
Powers, Samuel L., Mass., Part 2	68
Powers, Wilbur H., Mass., Part 2	72
Pratt, Harvey H., Mass., Part 16	576
Preble, William H., Mass., Part 3	101
Prediger, George A., Mass., Part 17	613
Prescott, Oliver, Mass., Part 8	324
Prime, Winfield F., Mass., Part 12	412
Proctor, Thomas W., Mass., Part 11	369
Puffer, Henry M., Mass., Part 4	151

	PAGE.
Putnam, George, Mass., Part 1	30
Putnam, Samuel, Mass., Part 4	158
Putnam, William L., Mass., Part 16	569
Qua, Francis W., Mass., Part 25	698
Rackemann, Felix, Mass., Part 6	234
Ramsdell, George A., N. H., Part 3	5
Ranney, Ambrose A., Mass., Part 6	217
Raymond, John M., Mass., Part 8	330
Raymond, Robert F., Mass., Part 15	505
Reddy, Thomas F., Mass., Part 15	536
Redfield, Isaac F., Vt., Part 18	34
Redfield, Timothy P., Vt., Part 10	16
Reed, Chester A., Mass., Part 7	287
Reed, Chester I., Mass., Part 4	125
Reed, Thomas B., Me., Part 8	6
Reeve, Tapping, Conn., Part 20	19
Reynolds, Edward C., Me., Part 10	32
Rice, John Lovell, Mass., Part 11	373
Rice, William W., Mass., Part 3	116
Richards, William R., Mass., Part 16	580
Richardson, James B., Mass., Part 16	583
Roberts, Ernest W., Mass., Part 15	500
Roberts, George L., Mass., Part 5	172
Robinson, George D., Mass., Part 18	618
Robinson, Walter S., Mass., Part 18	624
Rockwell, Julius, Mass., Part 11	371
Roelker, William G., R. I., Part 25	24
Rollins, James W., Mass., Part 6	240
Root, Jesse, Conn., Part 20	12
Ropes, John C., Mass., Part 1	21
Royce, Homer C., Vt., Part 12	20
Royce, Homer E., Vt., Part 12	19
Royce, Stephen, Vt., Part 12	17
Rugg, Arthur P., Mass., Part 14	478
Russell, Charles T., sr., Mass., Part 1	32
Russell, Charles T., jr., Mass., Part 1	36
Russell, Thomas H., Mass., Part 3	91
Russell, William E., Mass., Part 1	34
Russell, William G., Mass., Part 6	211
Saltonstall, Richard M., Mass., Part 19	633
Sanborn, John C., Mass., Part 8	327
Sanford, Alpheus, Mass., Part 15	516
Sanger, George P., Mass., Part 2	46
Sargent, Harry G., N. H., Part 9	32
Saunders, Charles G., Mass., Part 17	609
Saunders, Daniel, Mass., Part 21	655
Sawyer, Aaron W., N. H., Part 22	80
Savary, Edward H., Mass., Part 13	459
Schouler, James, Mass., Part 5	176
Scott, Walter W., N. H., Part 11	47
Senter, John H., Vt., Part 10	13
Sewell, Samuel, Mass., Part 25	702
Sewell, William B., Me., Part 23	44
Seymour, Origen S., Conn., Part 20	17
Shattuck, George O., Mass., Part 18	617
Shaw, John O., jr., Mass., Part 12	423
Shaw, Lemuel, Mass., Part 1	3
Shearman, Sylvester G., R. I., Part 25	19
Sheldon, Henry N., Mass., Part 15	524
Sherman, Clifford P., Mass., Part 14	466
Sherman, Roger Minot, Conn., Part 23	31
Simmons, John F., Mass., Part 10	367
Simmons, Perez, Mass., Part 10	365
Slocum, William F., Mass., Part 2	80
Slocum, Winfield S., Mass., Part 3	81
Smith, Clarence C., Mass., Part 18	626
Smith, Edward C., Vt., Part 10	4
Smith, George E., Mass., Part 12	421
Smith, Henry Hyde, Mass., Part 5	192
Smith, Isaac W., N. H., Part 25	85
Smith, Jeremiah, N. H., Part 25	86
Smith, John, Vt., Part 10	1
Smith, John G., Vt., Part 10	3
Smith, Jonathan, Mass., Part 11	389
Smith, Robert D., Mass., Part 7	270
Smith, Truman, Conn., Part 23	26
Snow, Frederic E., Mass., Part 11	391
Sohier, William D., Mass., Part 12	419
Soule, Augustus L., Mass., Part 4	145
Southard, Louis C., Mass., Part 6	232
Spellman, Charles C., Mass., Part 21	643
Sprague, Charles H., Mass., Part 21	645
Sprague, Henry H., Mass., Part 7	290
Sprague, Peleg, Mass., Part 7	263
Spring, John L., N. H., Part 10	36
Spink, Joseph E., R. I., Part 22	15
Stackpole, Joseph L., Mass., Part 17	604
Stackpole, Joseph L., jr., Mass., Part 17	606
Staples, Hamilton B., Mass., Part 25	710
Staples, William R., R. I., Part 25	18
Start, Henry R., Vt., Part 19	53
Steele, Benjamin H., Vt., Part 18	35
Stearns, George M., Mass., Part 14	475
Stearns, William S. A., Mass., Part 5	227
Stevens, Aaron F., N. H., Part 22	75
Stevens, Lyman D., N. H., Part 4	12
Stevens, Oliver C., Mass., Part 15	519
Stevens, William B., Mass., Part 18	625
Stiles, James A., Mass., Part 4	149
Stimson, Frederic J., Mass., Part 13	452
Stiness, John H., R. I., Part 20	6
Stone, Colver J., Mass., Part 7	299
Stone, Frederic M., Mass., Part 15	523
Stone, Joshua C., Mass., Part 15	522
Stone, Willmore B., Mass., Part 16	567
Storey, Charles W., jr., Mass., Part 1	25
Storey, Moorfield, Mass., Part 1	26
Storrs, William L., Conn., Part 20	12
Story, Joseph, Mass., Part 25	699
Stratton, Charles E., Mass., Part 11	370
Streeter, Frank S., N. H., Part 4	15
Strout, Almon A., Mass., Part 21	664
Strout, Henry F., Mass., Part 23	666
Sturgis, Roger F., Mass., Part 16	546
Sulloway, Cyrus A., N. H., Part 22	72
Sumner, Charles, Mass., Part 4	160
Suter, Hales W., Mass., Part 2	76
Sweetser, I. Homer, Mass., Part 6	234
Swift, Henry W., Mass., Part 5	179
Swift, Zephaniah, Conn., Part 20	18
Taber, Charles A., Mass., Part 16	570
Taft, Russell S., Vt., Part 18	26
Talbot, Thomas H., Mass., Part 13	454
Tappan, Mason W., N. H., Part 4	11
Teele, John O., Mass., Part 6	223
Thayer, Webster, Mass., Part 12	418
Thompson, William L., Mass., Part 16	579
Thorndike, John L., Mass., Part 5	166
Thorndike, S. Lothrop, Mass., Part 7	278
Thomas, Benjamin F., Mass., Part 2	42
Tillinghast, Pardon E., R. I., Part 22	10
Tirrell, Charles Q., Mass., Part 15	535
Torrey, George A., Mass., Part 2	53
Toucey, Isaac, Conn., Part 20	16
Tower, Benjamin L. M., Mass., Part 3	88
Towle, William W., Mass., Part 11	399

	PAGE.
Townsend, William K., Conn., Part 2	8
Tracy, Andrew, Vt., Part 19	47
Travis, George C., Mass., Part 7	298
True, Charles A., Me., Part 23	44
Trumbull, Jonathan, Conn., Part 23	31
Tucker, George J., Mass., Part 16	560
Tucker, Joseph, Mass., Part 11	400
Tucker, Josiah P., Mass., Part 13	460
Tuttle, James P., N. H., Part 8	19
Underwood, Adin B., Mass., Part 13	450
Underwood, William O., Mass., Part 13	451
Upham, Nathaniel G., N. H., Part 13	64
Upton, Samuel, N. H., Part 22	71
Vaughan, Ernest H., Mass., Part 8	320
Verry, George F., Mass., Part 23	666
Verry, Horace T., Mass., Part 23	667
Vincent, Walter B., R. I., Part 22	16
Vinton, Alfred C., Mass., Part 6	221
Vose, Henry, Mass., Part 7	300
Wadsworth, Alexander F., Mass., Part 5	167
Wainwright, James A., Mass., Part 19	639
Wait, William C., Mass., Part 5	183
Wakefield, John L., Mass., Part 16	557
Wakefield, Thomas L., Mass., Part 16	556
Wales, Torrey E., Vt., Part 10	8
Walker, Reuben E., N. H., Part 10	37
Walker, William H., Vt., Part 19	49
Walsh, David I., Mass., Part 14	468
Ward, Artemas, Mass., Part 4	156
Wardner, G. Philip, Mass., Part 21	662
Wardwell, Henry, Mass., Part 8	323
Ware, Horace E., Mass., Part 4	155
Warner, Eugene F., R. I., Part 25	17
Warren, Bentley W., Mass., Part 15	531
Warren, William W., Mass., Part 15	529
Warren, Winslow, Mass., Part 5	168
Washburn, Charles G., Mass., Part 23	670
Washburn, Emory, Mass., Part 25	700
Washburn, Frank L., Mass., Part 15	526
Washburn, Peter T., Vt., Part 18	29
Washburn, Reuben, Vt., Part 19	41
Watson, Arthur, Mass., Part 21	641
Webber, Sumner A., Vt., Part 18	30
Webster, Daniel, Mass., Part 8	305
Webster, Daniel E., Mass., Part 16	561
Welch, Charles A., Mass., Part 17	611
Wellman, Arthur H., Mass., Part 6	244
Wells, Henry J., Mass., Part 7	279
Wells, John, Mass., Part 3	109
Wells, Samuel, Mass., Part 19	638
Wentworth, George L., Mass., Part 17	614
Weston, Thomas, Mass., Part 3	96
Weston-Smith, Robert D., Mass., Part 7	273
Wharton, William F., Mass., Part 2	74
Wheelwright, John T., Mass., Part 2	62
Whipple, Sherman L., Mass., Part 17	595
White, George, Mass., Part 8	315
White, Luther, Mass., Part 16	562
White, Moses P., Mass., Part 9	352
Whitman, Ezekiel, Me., Part 23	46
Whitney, Milton B., Mass., Part 17	600
Whittlesey, Henry L., Mass., Part 14	480
Wilcox, Henry L., Mass., Part 15	532
Wilcox, Marshall, Mass., Part 4	138
Willard, Joseph, Mass., Part 15	513
Willard, Joseph A., Mass., Part 6	210
Williams, Harry S., Mass., Part 14	474
Williams, Henry M., Mass., Part 21	644
Williamson, Reuel, Me., Part 23	42
Williams, Thomas S., Conn., Part 20	23
Wilson, Butler R., Mass., Part 16	565
Wilson, Scott, Me., Part 14	40
Wing, George W., Vt., Part 10	14
Winn, Burt H., Mass., Part 21	649
Winn, Henry, Mass., Part 17	588
Wolcott, Roger, Mass., Part 2	77
Wood, Nathaniel, Mass., Part 12	413
Woodbury, Charles L., Mass., Part 11	392
Woodbury, Levi, N. H., Part 25	81
Woods, William S., Mass., Part 23	672
Worcester, Joseph H., N. H., Part 13	57
Worthen, Albert P., Mass., Part 14	481
Wright, Edwin, Mass., Part 15	517
Wyman, Isaac C., Mass., Part 5	165
Wyman, John P., Mass., Part 16	574

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES.

Lemuel Shaw ..... Part 1
Sidney Bartlett ..... Part 2
Charles Devens ..... Part 3
Rufus Choate ..... Part 4
John Lowell ..... Part 5
Daniel Webster ..... Part 6
Francis Dana ..... Part 7
Nathan Clifford ..... Part 8
William Pitt Fessenden ..... Part 9
Oliver Ellsworth ..... Part 10
John Albion Andrew ..... Part 11
Samuel Ames ..... Part 12
Charles Doe ..... Part 13
William Gaston ..... Part 14
Joseph Story ..... Part 15
William Lucius Storrs ..... Part 16
Isaac Fletcher Redfield ..... Part 17
Jeremiah Mason ..... Part 18
Luke P Poland ..... Part 19
Jacob Collamer ..... Part 20
Jeremiah Smith ..... Part 21
Benjamin Robbins Curtis ..... Part 22
Job Durfee ..... Part 23
Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar ..... Part 24
Roger Minot Sherman ..... Part 25

This book is a preservation photocopy.
It is made in compliance with copyright law
and produced on acid-free archival
60# book weight paper
which meets the requirements of
ANSI/NISO Z39.48-1992 (permanence of paper)

Preservation photocopying and binding
by
Acme Bookbinding
Charlestown, Massachusetts

2003

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 04988 884 3